

SEMINAR ON DENTAL MATERIALS BY ELSHADDAI DENTAL & SURGICALS

INDUSTRY ACADEMIA COLLABORATION

Date: 17.07.2014 Venue: Lecture hall 14 Time: 09:00 - 03:30 PM

Faculty Name: Elshaddai Suppliers No.of participants: 72

Summary:

Dental materials as well as denture surfaces are often affected by colonization and biofilm formation causing specific diseases. Two main approaches were analyzed, the first one is related to a permanent modification, usually with quaternary ammonium salts while the second approach is related to the temporarily induced antimicrobial/antibiofilm property by using drugdelivery systems. Various chemical agents (chlorhexidine, miconazole, natural agents, antibiotics, etc.) were tested, in vitro or in vivo to assure antimicrobial and antibiofilm properties for the most common dental materials including methacrylate-based materials, polydimethylsiloxane, and so on. Among the usual dental materials, ceramics exhibit the lowest adhesive capability due to their inert surface. Based on various papers, zirconia dental ceramics, for instance, manifest lower adherence than metals, or even natural teeth. Some of the most common dental materials and the characteristics of the formed biofilm are presented i. It must be mentioned that based on the literature data, the experimental differences are notable and consequently their comparison is only orientative. The biofilm composition is mainly assured by Streptococcusspecies (10–26%) as well as Fusobacterium nucleatum (2–5%), Actinomyces naeslundii (2–5%), and Veillonella species (1–3.5%).







SEMINAR ON ON RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND APPLIED BIOSTATS

Date: 25.09.2014 Venue: Lecture hall -1, Admin block Time: 8:30-4:00 PM

Faculty Name: Dr. Prabhu No. of participants: 55

Summary:

The program was mainy focused on the types of research like literacy research, clinical/experimental and field studies. The kinds and purposes of research were elaborated completely. The approaches signifies of each and every research type, the components were explained in detail to the undergraduate dental students. The program also focused on how to follow and the guidelines for preparing a research in ICMR, WHO,...

Finally, the program ended with the biosafety aspects in the dentistry research like hood lab practices, scientific integrity, code of conduct and plagiarism. The plagiarism was touched finally with the emphasis as how to paraphrase the content of the research in order to eliminate the plagiarism.





SEMINAR ON DENTAL MATERIALS BY ELSHADDAI DENTAL & SURGICALS

INDUSTRY ACADEMIA COLLABORATION

Date: 10.02.2015 Venue: lecture hall 2 Time: 08:30 - 04:00 PM

Faculty Name: Elshaddai Suppliers No.of participants: 68

Summary:

Dental materials are subjected to many cycles of repeated stress during mastication. Materials subjected to such a stress undergo material fatigue, which means they fracture at a stress lower than the value required for a single load application. It is the endurance limit that is, maximum stress cycles that can be maintained without failure. Thus, the fatigue strength is defined as the stress at which the material fails under repeated loading. Fatigue strength can be determined by subjecting a material to a cyclic stress of maximum known value and determining the number of cycles required to produce failure.

Dental materials have to be high performance materials, to survive within the complex and hostile oral environment. They will experience a wide range of temperatures, chemical exposure from food and drink, together with static and fatigue loads of up to 600 N. It is therefore essential that all restorative dental materials, whether they are to be used to restore a cavity in a tooth, or make a fixed dental prosthesis, such as a crown or bridge, or a removable dental prosthesis, such as a denture, are able to give optimum performance over a period of ideally 8–10 years before replacement is required.







SEMINAR ON RESEARCH GRANT WRITING

Date: 22.03.2015 Venue: E-Block, 4th floor Lecture Hall Time: 8:30- 04:00 PM

Faculty Name: Dr. Saravanakumar No.of participants: 55

Summary:

- Start with a firm introduction. This should start out with a hook. Ideally, you want your readers enraptured from point one. Make your proposal as purposeful and useful as possible. Use some background information to get your readers in the zone. Then state the purpose of your proposal.
- <u>Propose solutions.</u> This is arguably the most important part of your proposal. The solutions section is where you get into how you will address the problem, why you will do it in this way, and what the outcomes will be.
- 1. Discuss the larger impact of your ideas
- 2. Addressing why you will do something is as important
- 3. Your readers should leave your paper assured that you can solve the problem effectively.
- 4. Research your proposal extensively.
- 5. If your proposal doesn't prove that your solution works, it's not an adequate solution.
- <u>Include a schedule and budget.</u> Your proposal represents an investment. In order to convince your readers that you're a good investment, provide as much detailed, concrete information about your timeline and budget as possible.
- Wrap up with a conclusion. This should mirror your introduction, succinctly wrapping up your general message. If there are consequences to your proposal not being undertaken, address them. Summarize the benefits of your proposal and drive home that the benefits outweigh the costs. Leave your audience thinking ahead. And, as always, thank them for their consideration and time.







SEMINAR ON INDUSTRY ACADEMIC COLLABORATION

Date: 28.05.2015 Venue: Lecture hall 1, Admin block Time: 028:30- 04:00 PM

Faculty Name: Dr.Prabhu No.of participants: 53

Summary:

Industry collaborations have received increased attention in management practice and research. The need for innovation in today's business environment and the ambition of policymakers to commercialize academic knowledge intensify this trend. However, although research has devoted considerable effort to finding the determinants of success for interfirm collaboration, much less is known about Industry collaborations. Collaboration between firms has been an increasingly important issue for some decades and researchers have devoted considerable effort to finding the determinants of their success. A different form of collaboration with presumably different success factors is the one between industry and universities. These actors pursue different objectives and face different constraints.







SEMINAR ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS, PROMOTION AND PROTECTION

Date: 10.06.2015 Venue: 375 Auditorium Time: 8:30-4:00 PM

Faculty Name : Dr. Prabhu No. of participants: 45

Summary:

Intellectual property refers to the creation of minds; invention; literary; artistic works; names and images; news; etc.. The program emphasized basically the different intellectual property right to students and staff of chettinad dental college. The intellectual property rights are like any other property right. These right provide for the right to benefit from the protection of moral & material interest resulting from sculpt shape of scientific literature. The purpose of promotion and protection of these rights helps in new creation protecting encourages the spours of economic growth creates new jobs and enhances the quality and enjoyment of life. This program successfully encouraged the faculty and the students in encouraging their innovative skills in the form of research and self growth.







SEMINAR ON ORTHODONTICS FOR CHILDREN BY BPO TRAC

INDUSTRY ACDEMIA COLLABORATION

Date: 06.08.2015 Venue: lecture hall 1 Time: 09:00 - 4:00 PM

Faculty Name: BPO TRAC No.of participants: 68

Summary:

Many parents believe that orthodontics can wait until all of the child's milk teeth have erupted. The truth is, addressing your children's dental issues when they're younger has the potential to reduce the amount of time they spend in orthodontic treatment later.

There are many issues that can be corrected through early childhood orthodontic intervention.

Hereditary orthodontic issues

Like overbites, underbites, jaw and tooth size, extra or missing teeth and jaw discrepancies – can lead to other dental problems down the road. Negative oral habits common among little children like thumb sucking, tongue thrusting and breathing through the mouth can also give rise to orthodontic problems.

Braces are often required to address these genetic issues as well as those caused by accidents or dental disease. It is important to identify the signs and symptoms early even when the condition appears "premature" or "normal".







WORKSHOP ON STATISTICAL PACKAGE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES

Date: 23.09.2015 Venue: 375 Auditorium Time: 8:30-4:00 PM

Faculty Name: Dr. Jagannatha G.V No. of participants: 54

Summary:

The SPSS is the statistical package for social sciences which is the package for programme of manipulating , analyzing and presenting the data. This is widely used in social and behavioural sciences. The program was mainly focused on data entry statistical and reporting capabilities. The basic version of spss was taught to the staff on how to write the data description simple inference for continuous and categorical data analysis.

The key elements of the SPSS version were discussed and different software updation with their purpose and advancements in research technology were discussed. Finally a free download trial of 7 days was given to all the staff, were they can use for learning purpose and can exercise their research activities using this version.







SEMINAR ON X RAY FLIMS BY MEDI GLOBE SYSTEM S

INDUSTRY ACADEMIA COLLABORATION

Date: 13.11.2015 Venue: Lecturer hall 1 Time: 9:00 - 3:30 PM

Faculty Name: Medi Globe Systems No.of participants: 79

Summary:

x-ray film displays the radiographic image and consists of emulsion (single or double) of silver halide (silver bromide (AgBr) is most common) which when exposed to light, produces a silver ion (Ag+) and an electron. The electrons get attached to the sensitivity specks and attract the silver ion. Subsequently, the silver ions attach and clumps of metallic silver (black) are formed 1,2.

The silver can be reclaimed from old x-ray film, in a process known as silver recovery.

Layers

base: cellulose triacetate or polyester

substratum: an adhesive layer containing gelatin and solvents that bind emulsion and base

emulsion: silver halide and gelatin, with some hardening agents

protective layer: gelatin

The total thickness of the film is about 0.25 mm.







SEMINAR ON GOOD CLINICAL LABORATORY , PHARM ACY & COLLECTION PRACTICES

Date: 25.01.2016 Venue: E-Block, 4th floor Lecture Hall Time: 8:30-4:00 PM

Faculty Name: Dr. Nagappan No. of participants: 52

Summary:

Laboratory services are an integral part of disease diagnosis, treatment, monitoring response to treatment, disease surveillance programmes and clinical research. A set of Good Clinical Laboratory Practice (GCLP) standards that embraces both the research and clinical aspects of GLP were developed utilizing a variety of collected regulatory and guidance material. GCLP was initially designed by the British Association of Research Quality Assurance (BARQA) in 2003. The World Development Report 1993, regarded provision of Essential Health Technology as an important ingredient of Essential Clinical Services. Use of diagnostic techniques aid early diagnosis enabling appropriate and prompt intervention thereby reducing overall disease burden and promoting health. All laboratories are not equipped with facilities for carrying out complex investigations. The structure and function of a clinical laboratory varies according to the level of health care facility.







SEMINAR ON RESEARCH GRANT WRITING

Date: 21.03.2016 Venue: E-Block, 4th floor Lecture Hall Time: 8:30-4:00 PM

Faculty Name : Dr. Saravanakumar **No.of participants:** 55

Summary:

- Start with a firm introduction. This should start out with a hook. Ideally, you want your readers enraptured from point one. Make your proposal as purposeful and useful as possible.
 Use some background information to get your readers in the zone. Then state the purpose of your proposal.
- State the problem. After the introduction, you'll get into the body, the meat of your work. Here's where you should state your problem. If your readers don't know much about the circumstance, fill them in. Think of this as the "state of affairs" section of your proposal.
- Propose solutions. This is arguably the most important part of your proposal. The solutions section is where you get into how you will address the problem, why you will do it in this way, and what the outcomes will be.
- 1. Discuss the larger impact of your ideas
- 2. Addressing why you will do something is as important
- 3. Your readers should leave your paper assured that you can solve the problem effectively.
- 4. Research your proposal extensively.
- 5. If your proposal doesn't prove that your solution works, it's not an adequate solution.
- Include a schedule and budget. Your proposal represents an investment. In order to convince
 your readers that you're a good investment, provide as much detailed, concrete information
 about your timeline and budget as possible.
- Wrap up with a conclusion. This should mirror your introduction, succinctly wrapping up your general message. If there are consequences to your proposal not being undertaken, address them. Summarize the benefits of your proposal and drive home that the benefits







SEMINAR ON PATENT LAW

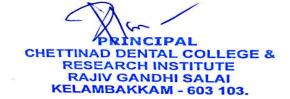
Date: 20.05.2016 Venue: Lecture hall 1, Admin block Time: 8:30-4:00 PM

Faculty Name: Dr. Nagappan No.of participants: 34

Summary:

Dental profession has for many years consent itself with practical problems with patenting of process for production of substances and devices used and diagnosis prevention & treatment of disease. Dentistry in recent years has developed interest in the field of intellectual property right and patent due to extensive research in the iretinity and existing competition. In the current world newest invention all being performed in the field of dentistry but due to the lack of knowledge to IPR and patent it is unable to obtained its substantial value in the society. This program dealt with the understanding of IPR and patents as a whole especially for the dental professionals involved in the research and development. Hence this would also act as an all for the dental researchers to explore & expand their scope of activities with special privileges empowered for their work.







SEMINAR BY APT DENTAL DISTRIBUTERS ON DENTAL MATERIALS

INDUSTRY ACADEMIA COLLABORATION

Date: 14.06.2016 Venue: 375 Auditorium Time: 8:30 - 3:30 PM

Faculty Name : APT Distributors No.of participants: 65

Summary:

Temporary dressings

A temporary dressing is a dental filling which is not intended to last in the long term. They are interim materials which may have therapeutic properties. A common use of temporary dressing occurs if root canal therapy is carried out over more than one appointment. In between each visit, the pulp canal system must be protected from contamination from the oral cavity, and a temporary filling is placed in the access cavity. Examples include:

Zinc oxide eugenol—bactericidal, cheap and easy to remove. Eugenol is derived from oil of Cloves, and has an obtundant effect on the tooth and decreases toothache. It is suitable temporary material providing there are no biting forces on it. It is also contraindicated if the final restorative material is composite because eugenol adversely effects the bond/polymerization process,[1] also, when applied directly on the pulp tissue, it can produce chronic inflammation and result in pulp necrosis.[2] Examples brands: Kalzinol, Sedanol.







WORKSHOP ON MICROSOFT EXCEL/CITATION SOFTWARE

Date: 21.09.2016 Venue: Lecture hall 1, Admin block Time: 8:30-4:00 PM

Faculty Name : Dr. Nagappan No. of participants: 52

Summary:

The program conducted by Dr.Nagappan were mainly focused on how to create the basic worksheets by entering text values and formulas. Additionally, the appearance of worksheet data by using a variety of formatting techniques, therby it helps students in exercising the data enteries in the worksheets and also on how to prepare a document in research methodology. The program also focused on how to transpose the data, how to increase the data by set amount and format sheet tab colours. The components of spreedsheets such as electronic spreedsheets, database management and generation of charts were explained in detail. At the end of the session all the students were able to answer the basic steps and its exercises in the excel sheet. Finally a introduction to citation software was also addressed.







SEMINAR ON RESEARCH METHOLOGY APPLIED BIOSTATS

Date:25.09.2016 Venue:Lecture hall -1, Admin block Time: 08:30- 04:00 PM

Faculty Name: Dr. Jaganatha No.of participants: 54

Summary:

Research can be defined as "an activity that involves finding out, in a more or less systematic way things you did not know" (Walliman and Walliman, 2011, p.7). "Methodology is the philosophical framework within which the research is conducted or the foundation upon which the research is based" (Brown, 2006). Research Methodology describes research methods, approaches and design in detail highlighting those used throughout the study, justifying my choice through describing advantages and disadvantages of each approach and design taking into account their practical applicability to our research.

Firstly, the methodology should be the most appropriate to achieve objectives of the research. Secondly, it should be made possible to replicate the methodology used in other researches of the same nature.







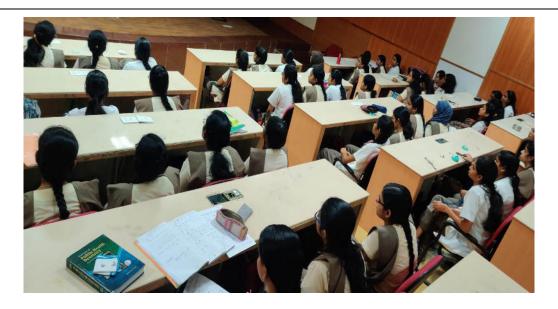
SEMINAR ON INDUSTRY - ACADEMIC COLLABORATION

Date: 06.10.2016 Venue: Lecture hall 1, Admin block Time: 8:30-4:00 PM

Faculty Name: Dr.Prabhu No.of participants: 56

Summary:

Academic-industrial collaborations and technology transfer have over the past 50 years played an increasingly prominent role in the biomedical sciences. University partnerships with industry can expedite the availability of innovative drugs and other medical technologies, bringing both important public health benefits .In the last decade, there has been an explosion in the number of research deals between companies and universities. Companies, which have been reducing their spending on early stage research for three decades, have been increasingly turning to universities to perform that role, seeking access to the best scientific and engineering minds in specific domains. And faced with stingier government support of academic research and calls for them to contribute more to their local economies, universities have been more receptive.a source of income for universities and their faculty through a variety of financial arrangements.







SEMINAR ON GOOD CLINICAL LABORATORY , PHARM ACY & COLLECTION PRACTICES

Date: 22.01.2017 Venue: E-Block, 4th floor Lecture Hall Time: 8:30-4:00

Faculty Name: Dr. Nagaland No. of participants: 66

Summary:

The Good Clinical Laboratory Practices (GCLP) concept possesses a unique quality, as it embraces both the research and the clinical aspects of GLP. Due to the ambiguity of some parts of the CFR regulations, the GCLP standards are described by merging guidance from regulatory authorities as well as other organizations and accrediting bodies, such as the College of American Pathologists (CAP), and the International Organization for Standardization 15189 (ISO). The British Association of Research Quality Assurance (BARQA) took a similar approach by combining Good Clinical Practice (GCP) and GLP in 2003. The GCLP standards were developed with the objective of providing a single, unified document that encompasses IND sponsor requirements to guide the conduct of laboratory testing for human clinical trials.







SEMINAR BY APT DENTAL DISTRIBUTERS ON DENTAL MATERIALS

INDUSTRY ACADEMIA COLLABORATION

Date: 09.05.2017 Venue: Lecture hall 2 Time: 9:00 - 3:30 M

Faculty Name: APT Dental Distributors No.of participants: 75

Summary:

Cements

Dental cements are used most often to bond indirect restorations such as crowns to the natural tooth surface. Examples include:

Zinc Oxide cement—self setting and harden when in contact with saliva. Example brands: Cavit, Coltosol.

Zinc Phosphate cement

Zinc Polycarboxylate cement—Adheres to enamel and dentin. Example brands: PolyF.

Glass Ionomer cement

Resin based cement

Cupper based cement







SEMINAR ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS, PROMOTION AND PROTECTION IN DENTISTRY

Date: 15.05.2017 Venue: Lecture hall 1, Admin block Time: 08:30-04:00 PM

Faculty Name: Dr. Jagannatha G.V No. of participants: 38

Summary:

Intellectual property pertains to any original creation of human intellect. It refers to the legal rights given to the inventor or creator to protect his invention or creation for a certain period of time. The program has been focused on quantum jump in the research and development with the associated jump in investments required for putting a new technology in the market place. The program also focused on providing a mechanics on handling infringement piracy & unauthorized use. It provided a pool of information to general public since all form of IP are published except incase of trade secrets. The program finally highlightened the basic intellectual property rights in the field of dentistry.





Seminar on HIV Awareness by Glad Biokare Systems

INDUSTRY ACADEMIA COLLABORATION

Date: 07.08.2017 Venue: Lecture hall 1 Time: 08:30 - 4:00 PM

Faculty Name : Glad Biokare Systems No.of participants: 65

Summary:

Glad Biokare systems deals with Medical consumable mainly HIV card. An awareness seminar was conducted to interns on treating patients with HIV. Dentists and all staff with direct patient contact should follow Standard Precautions with all patients. Dental health care personnel should strive to create a safe, welcoming and nonjudgmental environment for all patients in order to encourage on-going dental care and as a component of providing equitable care as articulated by the American Dental Association. While medical histories should be taken for all patients, this is especially important for those infected with HIV, since they are more likely to be medically complicated. Consultation with the patient's physician for a complete medical assessment can help establish a safe treatment plan adapted to the medical condition of the patient. Since HIV may be asymptomatic and may go unrecognized, standard precautions for infection control should be observed for all patients.

Oral Manifesta tions of HIV

Antiretroviral therapies have reduced the overall prevalence of oral manifestations of HIV, but HIV-related oral conditions still occur in 30-80% of HIV-infected individuals. These orofacial conditions are readily detectable thorough examinations of the oral cavity.







SEMINAR ON CRITICAL EVALUATION OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

Date: 19.09.2017 Venue: Lecture Hall -4th floor, E-Block Time: 8:30AM- 4:00 PM

Faculty Name: Dr. Jagannatha G.V No. of participants: 52

Summary:

The topic critical evaluation of scientific research was mainly addressed to the post graduate students & Interns in order to enhance how to write a scientific research, before critically evaluating the article. Despite the increasing numbering of scientific publication many physician find themselves with less time to read what others have written, selection, reading and critical approval of publications however necessary to stay upto date in ones field. Based on the decides the medical content of the publication its interpretation & evaluation also required understanding of the statistical methodology. So this program emphasized the essential principal of evaluating the scientific publication in term of experimental , clinical & epidermological studies. This program enlighted the fresh post graduate students & upcoming post graduate students(interns) on how to select their research topics.







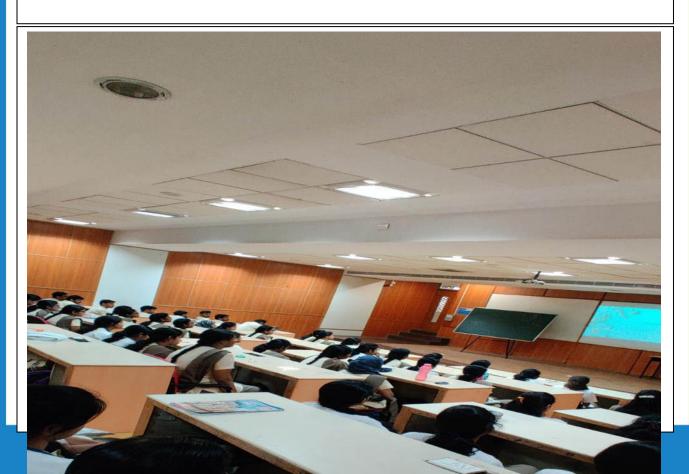
SEMINAR ON GOOD CLINICAL LABORATORY, PHARMACY & COLLECTION PRACTICES

Date: 23.11.2017 Venue: E-Block, 4th floor Lecture Hall Time: 08:30- 04:00PM

Faculty Name : Dr. Nagaland No. of participants: 63

Summary:

Global clinical laboratory work performed under harmonized operations is a central component for the successful conduct of phase I–III clinical trials in multiple fields of science and medicine. However, global harmonization of clinical laboratories for the analysis of specimens from clinical trials operations (i.e., for safety, diagnostic, endpoint laboratory assays) faces international challenges (e.g., laboratory logistical and technical factors), and it is subject to different interpretations of regulations and guidance materials published by the federal government, accrediting, and non-accrediting organizations (e.g., Good Laboratory Practice [GLP] [1], Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments [CLIA] [2], College of American Pathologists [3], International Organization for Standardization [ISO] 15189 [4], and International Conference on Harmonization [ICH] Good Clinical Practice [GCP].











SEMINAR ON RESEARCH GRANT WRITING

Date: 14.03.2018 Venue: E-Block, 4th floor Lecture Hall Time: 08:30- 04:00 PM

Faculty Name : Dr. Yamini No. of participants: 49

Summary:

Start small and early. As a postdoc or a new faculty member, you are often tempted to try to "land a big grant" quickly — even in the absence of a track record. You would be better served securing a series of small grants first. Given that grant funding today is more difficult to obtain than ever before, starting early in your career and capitalizing on the advantages of your "early-career" status is key.

Dream big . Early on in your career, it's critical to envision your ultimate large grant. Typically a major grant (for example, an NIH R01 grant) would include five aims. Once you've envisioned your big grant and its five aims, your next steps become clear: Bit-by-bit, bite off small chunks of that larger project by writing small grants designed to support one or more of your five specific aims.

Look at who and what got funded before. Grant agencies typically list previous award recipients online. If not, your own institution's grants office can provide you with a list of professors on your campus who have obtained the same grants as the ones you're seeking. This list is critical as it shows the agency's interest (or lack thereof) in supporting your area of research.

Match your methods and aims. By that I mean, include methods in the proposal that relate directly to each of your study's aims and don't include additional methods that do not correspond to any aims.

You can never have too many figures or tables. They make it easy for a reviewer to quickly grasp your proposal, as compared with dense text. In addition, the act of creating them will help you to crystallize your specific aims and study methods. Figures and tables can save space — reducing the amount of text necessary — which is critical to meeting the page limitations of most grant submissions.







SEMINAR ON TRADE MARKS

Date: 18.06.2018 Venue: Lecture hall 1, Admin block Time: 08:30- 04:00 PM

Faculty Name : Dr. Nagappan No. of participants: 52

Summary:

Dentistry in recent years has developed enormously in our country. Trade marking the dental advancements in terms of diagnostic and research materials took a major place. Here the program was focussed mainly on the dental materials that will become the key factor in the international trade for preventive and therapeutic purposes. The importance of trademark is emphasized for the dental professionals in terms of certification mark which helps in defining the quality standards and better patient performance. Finally the program ended with different types of trademark, its protection and its uses.







Seminar on HIV Awareness by Glad Biokare Systems

INDUSTRY ACADEMIA COLLABORATION

Date: 30.11.2018 Venue: 375 Auditorium Time: 09:00 - 4:00 PM

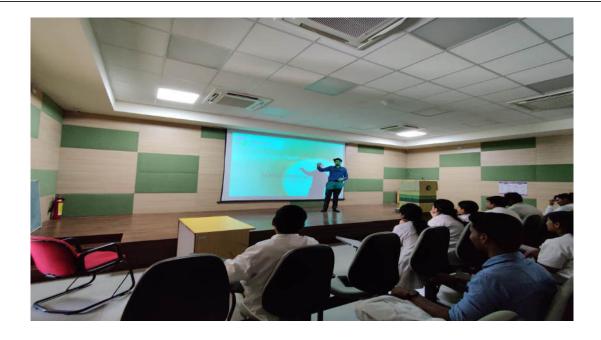
Faculty Name: Glad Biokare Systems No.of participants: 68

Summary:

This Program was conducted to create awareness among CRRI's students. Transmission of infectious agents between patients and dental health care staff rarely occurs. However, breakdown in basic infection-control practices such as unsafe injection practices or failure to autoclave instruments between patients may lead to increased risk of transmission of infectious agents.

Standard precautions are designed to protect dental health care personnel and to prevent personnel from infecting patients with organisms that can be spread by blood or other body fluids. Standard precautions include hand hygiene, use of protective equipment (gloves, gowns, masks), cough etiquette, sharps safety, safe injection practices, sterile instruments and disinfected environmental surfaces.

Antimicrobial mouth rinses used by patients before a dental procedure are intended to reduce the number of oral microorganisms in aerosols generated during routine dental procedures. In addition, preprocedural rinsing can decrease the number of microorganisms introduced in the patient's bloodstream during invasive dental procedures.







WORKSHOP ON SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META ANALYSIS

Date: 20.09.2018 Venue: E-Block, 4th floor Lecture Hall Time: 8:30-4:00 PM

Faculty Name : Dr. Nagaland No. of participants: 56

Summary:

A systematic review answers a defined research question by collecting and summa-rising all empirical evidence that fits pre-specified eligibility criteria.

A meta-analysis is the use of statistical methods to summa-rise the results of these studies.

Systematic reviews, just like other research articles, can be of varying quality. They are a significant piece of work (the Centre for Reviews and Dissemination at York estimates that a team will take 9-24 months), and to be useful to other researchers and practitioners they should have:

- Clearly stated objectives with pre-defined eligibility criteria for studies
- Explicit, reproducible methodology
- A systematic search that attempts to identify all studies
- Assessment of the validity of the findings of the included studies (e.g. risk of bias)

Systematic presentation, and synthesis, of the characteristics and findings of the included studies







SEMINAR ON RESEARCH GRANT WRITING

Date: 11.12.2018 Venue: E-Block, 4th floor Lecture Hall Time: 8:30- 4:00PM

Faculty Name : Dr. Saravanakumar No. of participants: 49

Summary:

• Know the agency's mission

Every funding agency has ideas and rules about what it wants to fund. • An agency usually does not fund rewritten proposals previously sent to other agencies, because the overall goals are different. • Don't attempt to contort the agency's mission to fit your research project.

• Read the common Reviewers instructions Carefully

Be sure to follow the instructions. A common reviewer's view: If the PI can't follow instructions for the proposal, then the PI probably can't follow instructions to do elaborate research.

• Write with confidence, but don't disregard other ideas

Proposal should convey the attitude that: • Identify an important problem, and think as a the right person to do the work. • Get the job done and find answers to the problem discussed.Be aware of previous relevant studies.

Have a great scientific idea

One that can be investigated thoroughly, within the context of the institutional resources available to the PI, and within a reasonable time-frame.

• If in doubt, contact the Program Officer

Preferably, before spending time on writing an uncompetitive or noncompliant proposal







SEMINAR ON BRACKET MANUFACTURING BY BPO TRAC

INDUSTRY ACADEMIA COLLABORATION

Date: 01.04.2019 Venue: 375 Auditorium Time: 09:00- 04:00 PM

Faculty Name: BPO TRAC No. of participants: 67

Summary:

Orthodontic brackets comprise the basic medium of transmission of force to teeth in orthodontics; this is achieved by the development of loads from activated archwire into the bracket slot. As a standard manufacturing process, brazing alloys to join the base and wing components of brackets are adopted by the industry. Some of these alloys also contain traces of the cytotoxic cadmium, which is added to lower the melting temperature and improve wetting. Moreover, silver-based brazing alloys form a galvanic couple that can lead to ionic release, mainly copper and zinc. Corrosion, which has been substantially minimized in current materials, is the main reason for the progressive dissolution of brazing filler metal, leading to detachment of the wing from the bracket base during orthodontic therapy or at the debonding stage. To overcome this problem, several manufacturers have introduced gold-based brazing materials that might lead to the dissolution of stainless steel, because of the formation of the galvanic couple. Thus, although brazing alloys can facilitate the manufacturing of brackets with alloys of certain properties, e.g., a stiffer alloy for the wing to withstand the loads from activated wires and a softer alloy for the base to facilitate a peel-off effect during debonding-they have several problems. Laser welding was relatively recently introduced in bracket manufacturing as an alternative to alloy soldering. With this method, welding of the wing to the base does not extend to the bulk material, and thus a "surface seal" is formed that is confined to the periphery of the joint.





SEMINAR ON X RAY FLIMS BY MEDI GLOBE SYSTEMS

INDUSTRY ACADEMIA COLLABORATION

Date: 21.05.2019 Venue: 375 Auditorium Time: 09:00-04:00 PM

Faculty Name: Medi Globe systyems No.of participants: 65

Summary:

X-ray films

X-ray films show a radiographic image and are produced from either a single or double emulsion of silver halide (usually silver bromide is used), which produces silver ions (Ag+) and electrons when exposed to light. The electrons attract the silver ions when they become attached to the sensitivity specks. Subsequently, clumps of metallic silver are formed when the silver ions attach.

The base, emulsion, and protective coating are the three main portions that creates an x-ray film:

The base

A base on which the other materials are applied exists in all x-ray films. Usually the base is prepared from a flexible, clear plastic such as cellulose acetate. Supporting the emulsion is the main purpose of the base

The emulsion

The emulsion is layers of gelatin coating, which are the soft part.

The protective layer

The protective layer's main purpose is to guard the emulsion layers below, which is softer. In simpler terms, it is a skin of gelatin that is thin and guards the film from cuts during handling.







WORKSHOP ON SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND ME TA ANALYSIS

Date: 06.06.2019 Venue: E-Block, 4th floor Lecture Hall Time: 08:30- 04:00 PM

Faculty Name: Dr. Nagaland No. of participants: 56

Summary:

Health care professionals are increasingly required to base their practice on the best available evidence. In the hierarcy of research, the systematic review and meta analysis were placed at the apex position. Because of its increased evidence based approach. Our systematic review is just a form of research that provides summary of medical reports on a specific clinical questions using exclusive methods to search critically appraise and synthesize the literature systematically. The systematic review allow us to take account of the whole range of relavant findings on the research of the particular study and not just the result of one or two study. Following systematic review data from individual studies may be pooled quantitively and reanalyzed using established statistical methods called meta analysis. So this program highlighted the importance of systematic reviews and meta analysis including the ability to apply the critical appraisal not only to the methodologies of review articles but also to the applicability of the results to their own patients.







SEMINAR ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS, PROMOTION AND PROTECTION IN DENTISTRY

Date: 12.06.2019 Venue: Lecture hall-1, Admin block Time: 8:30-4:00 PM

Faculty Name: Mr. Prabakaran No. of participants: 48

Summary:

This program was conducted Dentistry in recent years has developed interest in the field of intellectual property rights and patents due to extensive research in paternity and existing competition. This program particularly dealt with understanding of intellectual property rights and patents especially for the dental professionals involved in research and development.

The program emphasized on proper documenting evidences which are required for the better understanding of the IPR and patents in the field of dentistry and its implementation. The program reemphasized about the property rights in terms of new innovations , technologies, research and advanced diagnostic features that were implemented in the hospital. All the post graduate students and the dental staff have attended the program and Mr.Prabhakaran, the legal advisor of chettinad health city has addressed the current scenarios of intellectual property rights in chettinad health city.







WORKSHOP ON MICROSOFT EXCEL / CITATION SOFTWARE

Date: 21.06.2019 Venue: E-Block, 4th floor Lecture Hall Time: 08:30-04:00 PM

Faculty Name: Dr. Sushmitha No. of participants: 52

Summary:

Creating an APA in-text citation for Excel

- 1. Open your word processing software to write your paper. Write out the thought that needs to have a citation referring to Excel.
- 2. Type "Microsoft Excel" and, in parentheses, "Excel v ersion" as your in-text citation. It should look something like "In using Microsoft Excel (2007), I found it easy to..."
- 3. Do not add an entry for this in-text citation later in your paper in the list of references or bibliography section.

Creating an APA software citation

- 4. Open your word processing software to write your paper. Write out the paraphrased thought that needs to have a citation referring to an uncommon piece of software.
- 5. Type in your citation in your text. It should be the author's last name and the month of creation for the software. Next you need to provide the reference in your list of references in the back of your paper.
- 6. Type out the name of the author, last name, first name. In parentheses, type in the year the software was published and a period.
- 7. Type in the name of the software and, in parentheses, type the version, if applicable. Do not italicize the title. In brackets, write out Computer Software. Add a period. Follow this with the name of the institution where the software was created followed by a period



