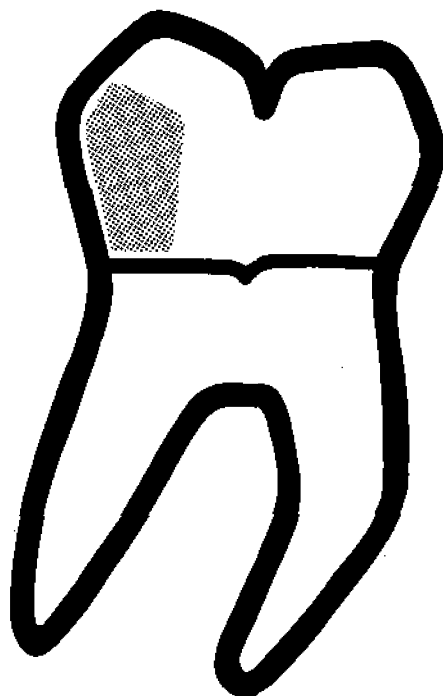


Oslo - Norway



The 2nd IADS Summer School

July 25th–August 2nd 1979

University of Oslo, Dental Faculty
Geitemyrsveien 69/71, Oslo 4, Norway

in 30 mins. From there about 25 mins. walk.

The Sonja Henie—Niels Onstad Arts Centre, Høvikodden, 7 miles from Oslo. The Arts Centre was opened in August 1968 and houses the permanent collection of 20th Century art, donated by Sonja Henie and her husband Niels Onstad. Changing exhibitions and other events are held to illustrate current trends and ideas in literature, film, dancing, music, architecture and applied art. Cafeteria, with terraces. Open: Daily: 11.00—22.00.

Oslo East:

Oslo Ladegård, Oslogate 13. Medieval Bishop's Residence. Together with the St. Hallvard Church the ecclesiastic centre of ancient Oslo. Later the Mayor's residence then pleasure residence. The present Baroque building dates from the 17th Century with vaults from the Middle Ages. Restored by the City of Oslo 1957—68. Guided tours May 2.—Sept. 30. on Sunday at 12 noon and 1 p.m., Wednesday at 6 p.m. and 7 p.m.

The University's Natural History Museums. The Geological, Palaeontological and Zoological Museums: Open daily except Monday: 12.00—15.00. The University's Botanical Garden is open all year, from 7.00 (Sundays 10.00) until dusk. Conservatories: 12.00—15.00 except Mondays and Saturdays. Free admission.

The Munch Museum, Tøyengaten 53, contains all the works which Edvard Munch bequeathed to the City of Oslo in 1940. These include the paintings left by the artist, drawings, watercolours, litographs and sculptures (in all 23 864 registred numbers). The collection has later been increased by gifts from private persons. Lectures and concerts. Open weekdays 10.00—20.00, Sun. 12.00—20.00. Mon. closed.

The Norwegian Museum of Science and Industry, Fyrstikkalleen 1, Etterstad. This Museum illustrates technical development in Norway, from the industrial Revolution of the 1840's up to the present day. Extensive model railway, antique automatic musical instruments. Open: Sun. 10.00—17.00, weekdays 10.00—16.00, Tues. & Thurs. 10.00—21.00.

IADS Summerschool Oslo 1979 ~ Programme of lectures

The ultimate aim of the art of medicine is to eliminate the need for itself by preventing disease. Research to-day still deals with improvements of therapeutic measures, but substantial efforts are now directed towards prevention. This

development also applies to dentistry, and has great consequences for the future dentist. He/she will spend more time on active preventive measures and counseling, compared to the dentist of to-day.

The evolution of the dental health situation in Scandinavia, and the underlying causes can illustrate this philosophy.

Thurs. 26 July 8.30–11.30

Evolution of the dental health situation in Scandinavia Structure of the dental services in Norway.

Preventive measures against disease must be based on scientific results relating to its causes and predisposing factors. Scientific investigations are made the following fields.

Fri. 27. July 9.00–11.30

Epidemiology: the objective of epidemiology is to gather knowledge and method for use in preventive programmes for population groups. Epidemiology seeks to answer the questions: Why do diseases appear and when. Who are the most affected and why? Also: where do diseases appear. These facts are used to combat disease and its consequences. Epidemiologic research is thus not only descriptive, but it can also be analytic, etiologic and evaluating. In other words, it has several dimensions.

Subject

Registration and statistics of individual and geographic distributions.

Prevalence and severity of diseases with respect to social factors, local oral factors, habits and systemic factors.

Fri. 27 July 12.00–14.00

Etiologic experimental projects. The etiology and pathology of oral disease is a complex problem complicated by many indirect factors, modifying factors and resistance factors. This make it difficult, not to say impossible, to

observe etiology just by studies in the oral cavity. It is therefore natural to analyse these isolated factors by various types of experimental projects.

Subject

Investigations in vitro: Plaque formation, biochemistry of plaque, production of acid.

Investigations on animals: Results, gnotobiology

Etiologic lab. investigations on humans: pH-measurements.

Fri. 27 July 14.30–16.00

Clinical-experimental experiences and scientific research on the connections between diet and oral disease. Local influence of the amount and type of plaque in the pathogenetic mechanism. Predisposing and modifying factors of oral disease.

The pronounced local pathogenesis of oral disease justify preventive measures directed against local causes and environmental influences. Measures against oral disease can be divided into measures directed towards factors within the hard tissues, saliva, microorganism, and diet.

Mon 30 July 9.00–11.00

General and individual preventive measures at primary level.

Subject

Efforts directed against: Hard tissues, fortifying tooth substance, pit and fissure sealants.

Saliva: Xerostomia.

Microorganisms: Eliminate the acidogenic mediae by chemical and mechanical plaque-control. Change the micro-org. flora, reduce rate of growth.

Inhibit the enzyme activity.

Diet: Carbohydrates and carbohydrate concentration, frequency, duration, etc.

Preventive measures at levels of secondary and tertiary prevention.

Scientific investigations and in-the-field studies have supported the theory that low concentrations of fluorides reduce caries by altering the tooth enamel, and making it less acid-soluble. The amount of proof of the unharmed effects of water fluoridation through numerous investigation is a subjective evaluation. The communal water supplies in Scandinavia have never been fluoridated. As alternative, fluorides are used for prevention of dental caries by voluntary consumption of ingested fluoride, and by topical use of fluorides.

Mon 30 July 14.00–16.00

Caries prevention by the use of fluorides.

Mon 30 July 17.00

Group seminar: How can you relate the preventive measures used in Norway to your country, with regard to geography, culture, use of fluorides, socio-economy, etc.

Tues 31 July 9.00–11.00

Dental health – perspective and aims for the future.

Tues 31 July 14.00–16.00

Community dentistry in Norway – Evolution of dentistry.

Tues 31 July 17.00

Group seminar: What are the realistic aims for treatment of dental diseases in the population, based on the dental health situation in your country?

The lectures will be held in the Aud. I at the Dental faculty. The lecturers are scientific personnel at the Faculty.

The group-seminars will be held at the school, or at the student dormitories. There will be 5 groups with 10 students in each group. Results from each group will be printed in the IADS-newsletter (with the editor's permission).

The official language will be English.

Further information will be supplied on request by the Oslo Organising Committee.

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See you in Oslo!