

# CENTER-INGS



Vol. 2, No. 4

Health Sciences Center, State University of New York, Stony Brook

December 1, 1973

## HSC Opens First Dental School on Long Island

When the School of Dental Medicine opened its doors in September 1973, it had already earned a somewhat historical spot in local history. This opening brought the six schools of the Health Sciences Center to



photo by Gene McDermott

Dr. J. Howard Oaks

an operating full circle; and, with wider impact, marked the launching of the first dental school to be located in the New York/Long Island area from Manhattan to Montauk Point.

For Dr. J. Howard Oaks, Dean of the Dental School and Acting Vice President for the Health Sciences, the culmination of five years work — planning curriculum and building designs, recruiting a superior faculty, and selecting a first class of 24 from among some 1400 applicants — does hold a sense of "satisfaction".

"We're trying to do so much more than what is traditional and stylized in the dental education," Dr. Oaks said succinctly, adding quickly that "We have the normal problems

of starting a new institution. It's not possible to dress rehearse the opening of a school."

### Novel

Among the features in Dr. Oaks design which were novel in a dental school plan were the following:

- a different organization of faculty

- a coordination of subject matter and an intergroup emphasis

- elimination of the concept of dental "clinic", with patients needed primarily for the good of students, in favor of a "dental care" focus where people

would come specifically because of the high quality of service offered

an early student-exposure to clinical work

a developing curriculum which would allow students to choose and become proficient in an area of specialization before completing their studies here

a heavy emphasis on research.

Dr. Oaks explains that he sought individuals for his faculty who had outstanding national reputations and who believed that "this was the way dental

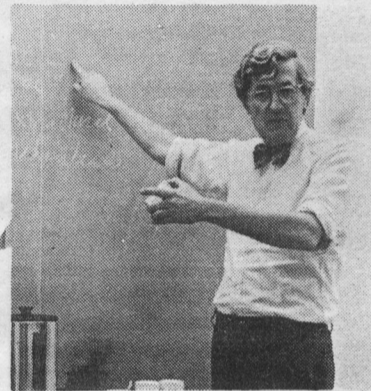


photo by Toni Bosco

Dr. Oaks

education had to go."

### Coordination

"I designed the curriculum to be an integrated offering, to allow the faculty to coordinate subject matter among

(Continued on page 2)

### Will Open in Early '74

## Dental Care Center

## To Serve The Community

Dental service in a new and different setting will be coming to Long Island by late winter when the Dental Care Center at the School of Dental Medicine at Stony Brook will begin operation.

The Center is a modern, fully-equipped 70-chair treatment center which will offer a complete range of dental care services from examinations to oral surgery in a one-stop center to people in the bi-county area. Parking for patients will be conveniently available adjacent to the waiting room of this newly completed facility. The waiting room will be furnished in bright, vibrant colors, and will have seating for 70 people.

### First

"This Dental Care Center represents the first clinical manifestation of the health delivery system to be given by the Health Sciences Center," stated Dr. Mortimer L. Shakun, Assistant Dean for Clinical Programs and Director of the Dental Care Center. "Patients will be given excellent treatment, and students will have a chance to be a part of the treatment team from the very beginning."

Dr. J. Howard Oaks, Dean of the School of Dental Medicine underscored what he considered some of the major features of the Dental Care Center.

"All patients will be teaching patients in the eyes of the institution, but what's different about this school is that our faculty here are full time, are not in private practice, and will be heavily involved with patient treatment," said Dean Oaks. "There will never be a time when the major dental care services will be given by students. In fact, in the beginning, all the patient work will be done by faculty."

### Concepts

Dr. Shakun pointed out the concepts that have gone into the planning of the Dental Care Center.

"We are operating on the principle that a patient will be treated with continuity of care.



photo by Toni Bosco

Dr. Mortimer Shakun

## Paging

Special This Month

Focus on the School of Dental Medicine

Next Issue: The School of Basic Health Sciences

A patient will not be assigned to a student but to a faculty member who supervises a small group of students. All the services for that patient will be provided by that teaching group. When the patient comes back for subsequent instructions he will be treated by the same group he was originally assigned to," explained Dr. Shakun, who is also an Associate Professor of Dental Health, adding, "This will provide a continuing professional relationship between the patient and the members of the group. The students will thus have the opportunity to observe the course of treatment of several patients and will be able to check on the work they've done."

### Open to All

Dental treatment at the new center will be open to all — "to the limit that we can supply services," Dr. Oaks interjected. No economic requirements have been set up. Fees will be charged for services, and these costs will be equal to, but never more

(Continued on page 4)

## Students — see page 4

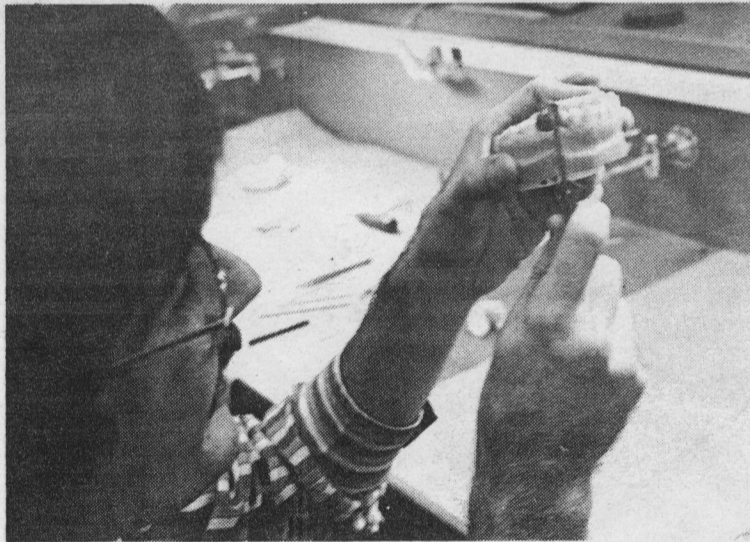


photo by Toni Bosco

## Area Dentists Linked to HSC

The strongest link between practicing Long Island and Queens dentists and the School of Dental Medicine at Stony Brook is Dr. Richard Adelson, a buoyant dentist-student-teacher-administrator, who, in his spare time, is also an organic gardener and bee-keeper.

His enthusiastic approach to new ideas brought about a continuing education program for area dentists which to date has made over 1,000 hours of advanced course work available to some 3500 dentists and dental auxiliaries in the three counties of Suffolk, Nassau and Queens.

The uniqueness of Education for the Dental Practitioner (EDP), as explained by Dr. Adelson, who is an Associate Professor of Clinical Restorative Dentistry and Assistant Dean for Continuing Education, is the cooperative nature of this program.

"We're all putting in our chips and doing this thing together," he said, explaining that "we" includes the School of Dental Medicine at Stony Brook, the Health Sciences Center's Clinical Campuses, the Dental Societies of Queens, Nassau and Suffolk, and other affiliated institutions.

### Every Day Problems

"The dental societies are an integral part of what goes on here at the dental school, and they should be because they deal with the

(Continued on page 8)

# Australian Vistors at HSC Library

The Health Sciences Center Library played host on November 8th to a group of visitors from Australia who were interested in learning about the Health Sciences Center and its modern electronic resources, such as the med-line reference equipment available in the library.

Mary Winkels, Director of the Library, gave the visitors, members of the International Rotary, a tour of the library facilities. This was

followed by a talk about the construction and academic development of the Health Sciences Center, given by James Shaw, HSC Facilities Coordinator, in the library conference room.

The Australians, professionals and businessmen who included a physician, a town-planner, a civil engineer, and an attorney, were on Long Island as part of a group study exchange program sponsored by International Rotary.

This program is an educational activity in which two rotary districts in different parts of the world agree to exchange 5-man teams for a period of seven weeks to help them study each others countries. This is seen as one way of furthering international understanding by allowing men of

good will to meet and live with each other for a brief while.

### Visitors' Reaction

The reaction of the Australian visitors to the Health Sciences Center was summed up by Roy Parnell, the team leader, who is in the real estate business back in Australia, as "very impressive."

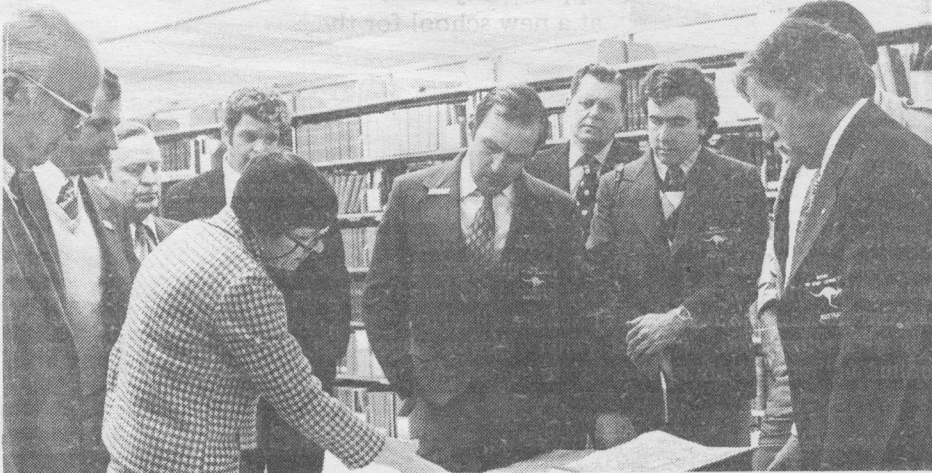


photo by Toni Bosco

Mary Winkels, Director, leading Australian visitors on a tour of the HSC Library.

## Meet Jim Shaw

He's probably done more public relations work for the Health Sciences Center by meeting with community groups than any other one person. He's a walking encyclopedia of information about HSC construction, architectural plans, Stages I, II and III, and all statistics including dollars and cents.

This is James Shaw, an engineer whose roots go back to England, whose title is Facilities Coordinator for the Health Sciences Center.

While he might feel his explorations into the space problems of the Health Sciences Center sometimes rate an exceedrin headache, Jim always keeps his cool, and manages to answer questions courteously.

He's the HSC's own Gentleman Jim.



photo by Toni Bosco

James Shaw

Dr. Herbert A. Klein, Fellow in the Department of Nuclear Medicine, Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center/Queens Hospital Center, and researcher in the area of protein synthesis, was awarded the second prize again in 1973, in the Henry L. Moses prize competition of the Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center, for a paper published in the Journal of Biological Chemistry.

\* \* \*

Congratulations to Evelyn and Shel Scher, parents of Daniel Scott who arrived the day before Thanksgiving, November 21. Shel is the Assistant Director of the Division of Laboratory Animal Resources, and Ev was formerly secretary to Ed Ross, Assistant Vice-President for External Affairs.

Dr. Virginia Glover's new position with the School of Nursing is Director of Continuing Professional Education.

## People

### People

### People

Dr. Marvin Kuschner, Dean of the School of Medicine, was a guest speaker at the fourth annual seminar of the Nassau and Suffolk Societies of Pathologists in conjunction with the Long Island Radiological Society held in Garden City in late September.

\* \* \*

The administrator of the Nassau County Medical Center, Edward J. Rosasco, Jr., has received notification of his advancement to Fellow, the highest rank in the association of administrators, namely, the American College of Hospital Administrators.

The Department of Psychiatry of the School of Medicine, under the chairmanship of Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, planned and conducted a conference on Pharmacotherapy of Drug-Dependent States on November 30th at Colonie Hill. The conference was attended by clinical treatment personnel, teachers, counselors, probation officers, and others throughout Long Island communities concerned with the comprehensive problems underlying the abuse of drugs.

\* \* \*

Dr. G. Chikkappa, associate scientist in the Medical Department of Brookhaven National Laboratories, has been awarded a \$10,000 Margaret W. Wild Memorial Grant for cancer research from the American Cancer Society. In addition to his work at BNL, he is an assistant professor at the School of Medicine of the Health Sciences Center.

## First Dental School Opened on Long Island

(Continued from page 1)

themselves, thus eliminating a large number of unrelated courses and encouraging intergroup relationships," Dr. Oaks stated. "For example, our Department of Children's Dentistry includes both pedodontics and orthodontics, because both deal primarily with children and have common areas of concern such as growth, development, injuries and diseases. In most dental schools these are two different departments."

Dr. Oaks also insisted on having a full-time faculty on full-time salary.

"If faculty are obligated to earn a substantial part of their income outside of these walls, then they're only partly here. I wanted outstanding clinicians at this school, dedicated to giving high-quality care to patients in a teaching environment."

### Patient Priority

Dr. Oaks' determination to have a first-rate Dental Care Center which will earn a top-level reputation for its quality and service to the community is rooted in his belief that a professional clinical setting is also best for students.

"Dental schools didn't teach students how to be a dentist delivering the service. Dental students never saw this in a

hospital or office setting. They simply learned at school. They did it for real somewhere else. I wanted them to do dentistry right here."

### Former Harvard Dean

Dr. Oaks, who, prior to his coming to Stony Brook in 1968, was Acting Dean of Harvard University School of Dental Medicine and Director of its Dental Health Services, was the first of the deans to arrive here, along with Dr. Ellen Fahy, Dean of the School of Nursing. His first projects were curriculum development and building planning. Plans for the physical setup of the temporary facilities, buildings K and L, and the future permanent quarters in Stage III were done almost entirely by Dr. Oaks, "with a great deal of consultation with people in architectural dentistry."

His background for building planning was not formal but learned in the field. He served on a National Institute of Health Review Committee concerned with federal participation in constructing buildings for health, education and research; and was also actively involved in public school building plans in Gloucester, Massachusetts as a tax-payer-citizen.

"Until the fall of '69, we did not know where the interim

dental facilities would be located. We originally thought it would be in the "East Setauket cabbage patch - really." The plan was to lease some buildings that were located on a farm off route 25A east of the university from a developer. "This fell through in '69," Dr. Oaks reminisced.

### Delay

Later, when it was definite that the Dental School would get buildings K and L, alteration and renovation plans had to be made for these buildings, a task which necessitated delaying the opening of the school by one year.

The charter class of 24 students includes four women and 21 men ranging in age from 20 to 33. Four-year future projections for the dental school, contingent upon budget appropriations, call for the admission of 50 students a year with approximately 200 studying for a dental degree at any one time.

In addition to the full-time faculty at Stony Brook, 14 dental professionals at the clinical campuses and county facilities hold appointments with the dental school. Among these are Dr. James Mulvihill, Associate Professor of Dental Medicine, who is also Dean of the Clinical Campus at

LIJ-HMC/QHC; Dr. Bernard Borden, Associate Professor of Restorative Dentistry and Chairman of Dental Services at the Nassau County Medical Center; Dr. Leon Eisenbud, Professor of Oral Pathology, and Director of Dental Services at LIJ-HMC/QHC; Dr. Paul

Kornfeld, Assistant Professor of Dental Medicine and Chief of Dental Services at Northport Veterans Hospital; and Dr. Leonard Andors, Assistant Professor of Clinical Dental Medicine who is also Assistant Professor of Bio-dental Science at Suffolk Community College.

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Address: Office of Community Affairs, Bldg. C., Room 105  
Phone 444-2211, HSC, SUNY at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, New York 11790

Editor . . . . . Antoine Bosco  
Editorial Consultant . . . . . Edmund Ross  
Editorial Assistant . . . . . Claire Kincaid  
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## Department of Restorative Dentistry

# The Broad Umbrella of Everyday Dental Care

Restorative dentistry is a "broad umbrella" covering most of what the practicing dentist does every day in his practice. Because it includes filling teeth, crown and bridgework, endodontics (root canal) and doing full and partial removable dentures, the Department of Restorative Dentistry is the largest one in the School of Dental Medicine.

The chairman of this department, Dr. Lloyd Baum, is quick to point out that the guesswork has largely gone out of this aspect of dentistry.

"We speak of dentistry as a practice, yet the restorative aspect of dentistry is no longer really a practice. It has become an exact science. A good general dentist with proper treatment can perform a restorative service with predictable results. There's no excuse any more for putting in fillings or bridges that fall out," stated Dr. Baum, author of two books, *Advanced Restorative Dentistry*, recently published, and *Operative Dentistry for the General Practitioner*, soon to be released.

### Specialization

Commenting that this is an age of specialization even in dentistry, Dr. Baum said, nevertheless, that most dental work is still done by dentists in general practice.

"That's why we want to have a good, strong general practice department," he added.

Restorative dentistry will also be responsible for the coordination and teaching of pain control, the chairman pointed out.

"Some rather significant improvements in recent years have taken place as regards pain in dentistry. Modern dentistry leaves no room for this to be a factor any more. Premedication and other methods can be employed to make dentistry not necessarily enjoyable but certainly nothing to be feared or dreaded," stated Dr.



photo by Toni Bosco

Dr. Lloyd Baum

Baum, adding with a touch of humor, "except for paying the bills!"

### Faculty

Working with Dr. Baum in the Department of Restorative Dentistry are Dr. Virgil Lau, Dr. Thor Bakland, and Dr. Robert Renner, specializing in crown and bridgework, pain control, and dentures, respectively. All the faculty are active in professional activities nationally, giving lectures and clinics.

Dr. Baum came to Stony Brook for the opportunity of developing "innovative teaching" at a new school for the second time in his career. Twenty years ago he helped develop the School of Dentistry at Loma Linda University in California. The students refer to him respectfully as "Mr. Hands" because of his expertise in carving tooth models.

### Accidental Advances

As a note of interest, the chairman commented that for the restorative dentist, the real advances in dentistry have involved no research.

"They have been a windfall from industry — an accidental result from some other project industry was working on," mentioning, for example, the high-speed water drill, miniature ball bearings, diamond-cutting tools, and improved impression materials.

## Faculty:

# Distant Roads Led to Team Work at Stony Brook

The three men selected by Dr. Baum for his department come from poles apart geographically but professionally they make a unified team.

Dr. Virgil Lau, associate professor of restorative dentistry comes from Honolulu where the sun always shines, while Dr. Bakland, assistant professor, was born in Norway, 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle, "further north than anyone else in the world lives," as he put it. Assistant Professor, Dr. Robert Renner, lives locally in the land of the four seasons.

"Then I got tired of feet and moved to the mouth!" he quipped. "Dentistry seemed like a good, creative line so I went to the School of Dentistry at Loma Linda."

### From Land to Mouth

Dr. Lau also went to Loma Linda but his undergraduate college work was in agriculture. After a stay in the Army, he decided to try dental school where he was first a student of Dr. Baum's and later a co-worker. A personable and optimistic professional, Dr. Lau combined private practice with teaching before coming to Stony Brook in August. He is an expert in

said Dr. Renner, whose zeal also stems from a Methodist missionary commitment.

Dr. Renner sees dentistry as "an extension of artistic ability." He is presently drawing a set of visual aids for the students, preparing numerous slides showing various techniques such as those used in amalgams and gold foil preparations. Assisting him is Gene McDermott, Biomedical photographer at HSC Communications.

"In dental school (Columbia, class of '68) the visual extent of our training was very lacking in three-dimensional and line drawings," he commented.

Dr. Renner is also giving dental services to communities in Suffolk County as a professional with the Suffolk County Dental Van. This mobile unit for dental care is the first one to be operated by the county and is presently bringing services to the Martin Luther King Health Center in Wyandanch, a predominantly black, low-income community in the southern part of the town of Babylon.

### Pain Control

Dr. Bakland, the coordinator of pain control curriculum maintains

that while dentistry can be painless "we haven't quite arrived there yet."

"We have the modalities to make painless dentistry and it is progressing, but people are still afraid of dental pain — with reason," stated Dr. Bakland. He, with his brother Leif, also a dentist, authored a chapter on "Intravenous Sedation in General Dentistry" which is included in Dr. Baum's recently published book.

An enthusiastic teacher who is a ski buff and enjoys hiking with a backpack in the Appalachian mountains, Dr. Bakland listed the various methods of dental pain control now available:

- \*The local anesthetic (the shot in the dental chair)
- \*medication, such as anacin or demerol
- \*a psychological approach to anxiety in patients, that is, talking the patient into a relaxed state of mind
- \*inhalation sedation (nitrous oxide and oxygen)
- \*intravenous sedation, using various types of drugs for sedation, not anesthesia
- \*general anesthesia for more involved surgical procedures.

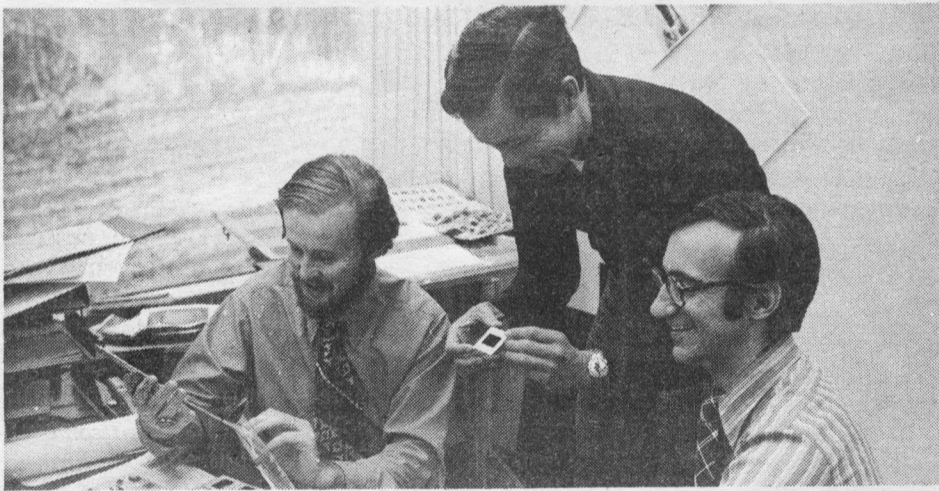


photo by Tony Unger

All of them have had satellite interests and/or careers beyond dentistry.

### Variety of Fields

Dr. Bakland supported himself as a painting contractor through years of going to school, gaining expertise in history and economics before switching to dentistry. He holds a master's degree from Boston University in foreign trade and investments. After working briefly at the United Nations doing research on international trade problems, he put his business knowledge to work for the United Shoe Machinery Company in Norway.

dental anatomy, occlusions, crown and bridgework.

### Artist

Bob Renner is an artist doing sketches and illustrations since age 10. His one-man exhibits have been shown at Heckscher Museum in Huntington and at Columbia Presbyterian. His paintings are mainly portraits of American Indians, stemming from volunteer work he has done with the Navajos at Monument Valley, Arizona, at a clinic originally set up by Dr. Baum when he was at Loma Linda.

"I came across this reservation eight years ago on a camping trip and I fell in love with the people,"



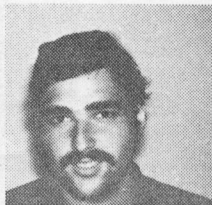
photo by Toni Bosco

# Leadership Responsibility for Charter Class

photos by Gene McDermott



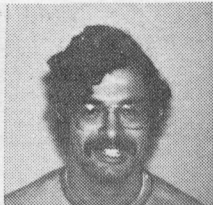
Bileski



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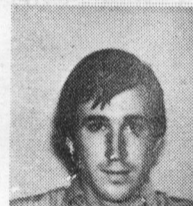
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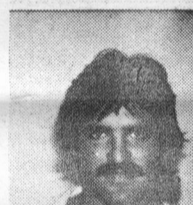
Grossman



Jacobs



Lamster



Moss



Peskin-R.



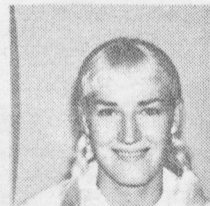
Phelan



Rosen



Samuelson



Schweyer



Singer



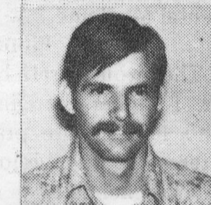
Truta



Wett



Handsman



Koeppen



Lane



Peskin-B.

Twenty-four students have the distinction of being the charter class of the School of Dental Medicine at Stony Brook. "We really feel like pioneers," stated Steve Singer, speaking for the class of 20 men and four women, whose coming in September 1973 formally marked the opening of the Dental School.

As the first quarter ended, a rap session with five of these students disclosed that the features of the dental program which attracted them to Stony Brook were still true and prominent, but a few negatives had cropped up.

"Most of us had been accepted at other dental schools which means Stony Brook was a choice for us," stated Steve Samuelson.

Stony Brook's School of Dental Medicine held these attractions, they said:

- \* small classes
- \* a strong interaction with faculty
- \* a decided philosophy that dentistry deals with the whole person in a total environment and is not just a technical skill
- \* a lesser financial cost than most other dental schools
- \* more choices and possibilities in the curriculum.

"The professors who interviewed me seemed to be very excited about the school and they got me excited," said Steve Singer. "There's something special about being on the ground floor, being an integral part of making the school what it will become, setting precedents, maybe even curriculum changes..."

"The emphasis here is more than 'making jewelry.' They seem to be working hard on this idea that there's a person attached to the tooth and that a dentist has to see further than the cavity," commented Joan Phelan, who has a master's degree in dental hygiene from Columbia and has been selected by her peers to be the class "chairperson."

Joan, a mother of a four-year-old boy, added, "That way of seeing dentistry is attractive to me."

All the students felt that so far "the philosophy of the school is coming through the theory."

"They're opening you to new things instead of funneling you into specific directions," said Steve Samuelson, who graduated from SUNY at Albany and comes from Peekskill.

Steve Singer elaborated on this. "You can try out a whole bunch of things and then, if you want, choose a specialty and go on with this as part of the curriculum. This means you

aren't locked into one curriculum that has to be finished before you trek off to another school to specialize. In the structure of the program here, you can actually practice at a specialty before the curriculum ends," explained Steve, a former high school physics teacher.

A special plus is the contact between students and faculty. How much interaction? "As much as we want," stated the students.

"In other places, usually the faculty is here, and the students there," said Steve, expressing distance with a gesture. "Not so here. They are really working with you, very accessible and informal. The relationship is open and comfortable."

On the negative side, the students have these complaints:

- \* insufficient orientation to the university as a whole and to the interdisciplinary aspects of the HSC program
- \* too many lectures and papers
- \* not enough involvement via laboratory work in basic health science courses
- \* disappointment at the delay in the opening of the dental care center.

The first quarter curriculum includes three basic science courses: anatomy, biochemistry and physiology; two dental courses, restorative dentistry and dental health; and an interdisciplinary elective. The consensus was that there was too little emphasis on lab work and not enough preparation for understanding and selecting interdisciplinary courses.

### Class Self-Exam

Turning the focus on themselves as a class, the five students feel that few students really know what dentistry is.

"What's out there? What's dentistry all about? Most seem to be very happy with dentistry as it is," Joan commented. Steve Singer jumped in. "The faculty made strong efforts to get a heterogeneous class. A high percentage has been out of school at least a year. We have four women and three students with masters' degrees. But ironically we haven't picked up diverse outlooks on dentistry. Most think of it as the way the dentist on the corner practices it and in this sense the class hasn't turned the corner."

This group of students wants to "change the direction of dentistry; bring dental care to health centers in the community; do the most good for more people; give professional care to people who can't get it.

"The excitement we feel is that we may be the first generation of dentists to come through with that outlook," they commented.

## Dental Care Center to Serve the Community

(Continued from page 1)  
than, costs for comparable care elsewhere.

A special consideration for mothers with young children has resulted in an architecturally designed child care area. This is a special section in the waiting room, partly bordered by windows, that will be equipped with kiddie furniture, blackboards, games and other amusement equipment. The plan is to assist mothers coming for dental care by having their children watched by "volunteer babysitters" in this full-view child care area.

A concern for the handicapped is also evident in the planning. One of the dental treatment rooms is designed for the patient in the wheelchair. He merely has to guide his chair on to the tracks of a modified dental chair base, which then can be elevated and tilted to raise the patient, still in his wheelchair, to a suitable working position. A headrest, tailor-made to clamp onto the back of the

chair, completes the transformation of the patient's own wheelchair into an operational dental chair, with the patient never having to move from his chair during the process.

### Module Design

An added feature of the new center is that some patients will find themselves in the unique setting — a circular arrangement of 16 private dental treatment rooms around a core of physical facilities, such as x-ray machines, sterilization equipment, and laboratories.

The following facts were compiled by Dr. Shakun to give a verbal picture of the total resources within the dental care center:

1. radiology suite — there are 6 x-ray machines capable of taking any type of dental x-ray that may be required, and automatic film-processing equipment that will produce fully-developed films ready

for viewing by the dentist in 4½ minutes after taking the x-ray;

2. system monitoring system — the sensing equipment associated with this panel constantly monitors the various service distribution systems in the center. These systems include the
3. oral surgery suite — this area contains two fully-equipped operating rooms, its own sterilization equipment, and facilities for the administration of general anesthesia and local anesthesia for the performance of simple as well as complex oral surgical procedures;
4. dental laboratory — this fully-equipped dental laboratory will be staffed with dental technicians who will fabricate the bridges, dentures, and other dental prosthetic

devices that may be required by patients under treatment at the center;

5. sterilization room — this room contains two large autoclaves and a hot air sterilizer and will provide a centralized sterilization service for instruments used throughout the center;
6. dispensing room — this room will be stocked with all the necessary supplies that are required in the practice of dentistry and will be the central distribution station for the 54 dental operatories in the main part of the treatment area;
7. dental operatories — this area contains 3 bays of 16 dental operatories. Each operatory is equipped with a fully-motorized dental chair and the latest high-speed dental drills;

8. patient education room — this room is designed to teach children and adults the proper techniques of home care which is essential to the maintenance of good oral health;
9. rotunda area — this unique concept in office design consists of 16 operatories arranged in a circular pattern around a central service core. This core contains a supply room, sterilization facilities for small instruments, an x-ray machine and automatic developer, a small dental laboratory and a conference room, a reception desk and record room, located adjacent to the main entrance and the waiting room will be equipped with the latest automatic accounting machines for the maintenance of patient payment records.

## Department of Oral Biology

# Teaming Up ..... Inventively

Meeting Dr. Israel Kleinberg's team is one of those mind-boggling experiences. You hear about Ultra Violet Cameras which can pick up invisible cavities; Gingival Crevice Fluid Meters for early detection of gum diseases; a specially built meter which will measure how oral bacteria utilize the oxygen during secretion of saliva; and a product called Sweet As Sugar which might turn out to be a cavity preventing sugar substitute.

These are only some of the research-based inventions of the eight-member team which makes up the Department of Oral Biology, a specialty involved with the diagnosis of oral disease. At Stony Brook, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Israel Kleinberg, Oral Biology will also be an extensive research component of the School of Dental Medicine.

### Pioneers

The group itself has a pioneer flavor. Dr. Kleinberg, originally from Toronto, who left private practice to pursue his interest in oral biology and earn a Ph.D. in biochemistry, set up the first Department of Oral Biology at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg fifteen years ago when a new dental school was opening there. In 1963 Dr. Kleinberg had gotten approval for beginning a Ph.D. program in Oral Biology, the first such degree to be offered anywhere in the world.

### Part of Team

The Oral Biology faculty working at Stony Brook all were part of Dr. Kleinberg's team in some way prior to coming here. Drs. Jerry Pollock, Herschel "Bill" Kaufman, and Lorne Golub were Dr. Kleinberg's former students and co-researchers. Dr. Philius Garant became part of the group through meeting Dr. Golub as a fellow student at Harvard. Dr. John Gwinnett met Dr. Kleinberg through his interest in biochemical research to discover the causes of dental caries. Dr. Thomas McNamara, a biochemist whose field was basic research in all diseases as an employee of industry (Warner Lambert Pharmaceutical Labs), and the only born American on the team,

joined Dr. Kleinberg in 1966. Dave Globerman is an engineer and a Ph.D. candidate in Oral Biology who came here from Manitoba with Dr. Kleinberg to complete his research studies in oxygen and saliva.

### Focus on Mouth

As Dr. Kleinberg explains it, the Oral Biology faculty are concerned about the total health of people, but center their attention on the environment of the mouth. They look at the structure and chemical behavior of the minerals and foods in the mouth to find relationships between these and the formation of dental plaque.

Each of the doctors has a special focus. Dr. Golub works with bone and gums and the fluid that forms between the teeth and gums. Dr. Garant looks at the structural makeup of these tissues and fluids. Dr. Pollock seeks to isolate bacteria and determine the oral conditions necessary for their presence. Dr. McNamara zeros in on how to change organisms in the mouth from caries-producing to caries-preventing ones. Dr. Gwinnett is an expert on the surface of the tooth enamel, how it is broken down, how it is re-formed. Dave

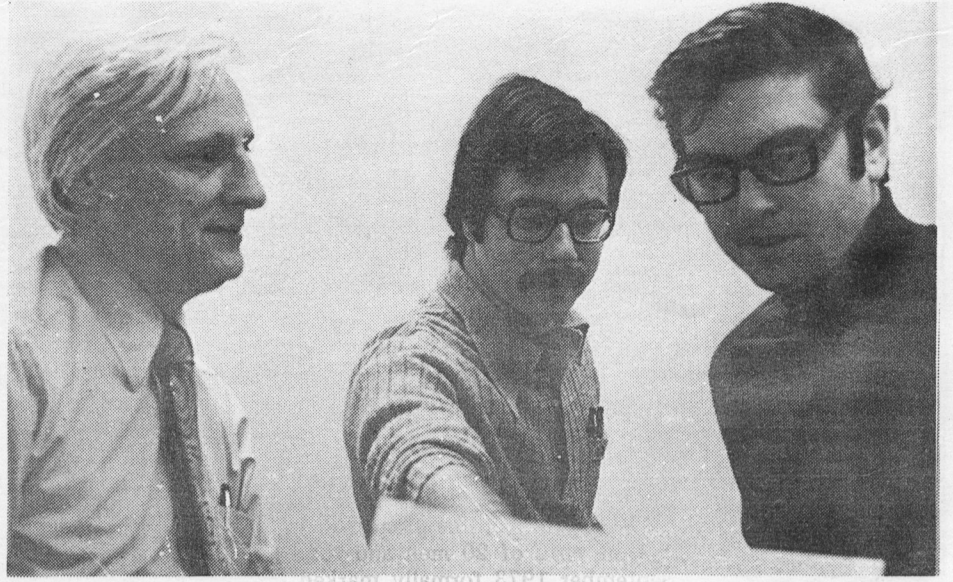


photo by Toni Bosco

Dr. Israel Kleinberg, Dr. Lorne Golub, and Dr. Bill Kaufman look over plans for the Oral Biology Laboratory now being completed in Building L.

Globerman is researching saliva and its components looking into how deposits are formed from it, how and why bacteria survive in that medium and perish in others.

### Patents

A major invention patented by the Kleinberg team is the Ultra Violet Camera, a device for picking up very early cavities on smooth surfaces of the teeth. With this machine (now being manufactured by Alphametrics in

Winnipeg) cavities will be detected so early that they can be repaired without the drill, using a re-mineralization process, developed by Dr. Kaufman, or special sealants, Dr. Gwinnett's specialty.

"This University will be getting the first Ultra Violet Camera ever to be produced," stated Dr. Kleinberg.

An invention patented by Dr. Golub is the Gingival Crevice Fluid Meter, a device for diagnosing gum diseases by selecting samples of the fluid that is produced between the gums and the teeth, through the simple method of putting very fine strips of special paper between the teeth and the gums.

"This machine can detect gigital disease earlier and also determine how well treatment is doing," explained Dr. Kleinberg.

Dr. McNamara has a patent pending on a substance he calls "Sweet As Sugar," a combination of sucrose, maltose and fructose. When put together in a "secret formula combination," these ingredients form a sugar substitute. Tests show that animals getting "Sweet As Sugar," instead of ordinary sugar got less cavities.

One of the features that attracted Dr. Kleinberg and company to Stony Brook was the existence of a separate Basic Sciences faculty, which they see as a "unique advantage for putting together an excellent oral biology department, logically integrated with basic sciences."

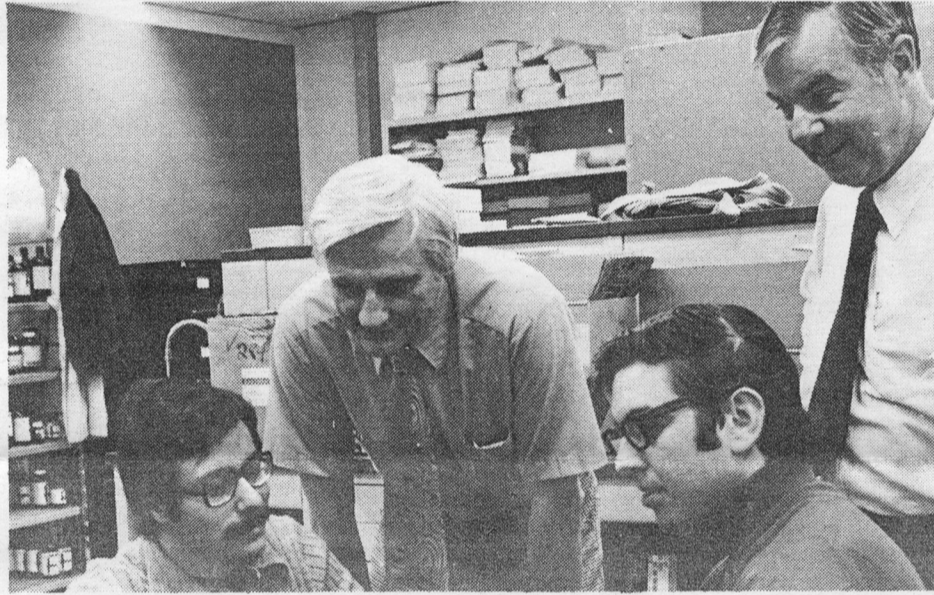


photo by Toni Bosco

Dr's. Golub, Kleinberg, Kaufman, and Dr. Tom McNamara puzzle over a research problem.

## Forecast for Tomorrow's Dentistry

Using typically British-colorful expressions, Dr. Aubrey John Gwinnett is convinced that "kitchen research" is gone, especially so in dentistry. As he put it:

"We need to interact with other disciplines. Today, before you build a Model "T", there's a Thunderbird around the corner."

The opportunity to work with Dr. Israel Kleinberg and company interacting with anatomists, histologists, micro-biologists, etc., lured Dr. Gwinnett — who has the reputation of being the foremost authority on sealants in Canada — to come to Stony Brook.

### Mobility

Quipping that "My CV reads like I can't hold a job," the striking graduate of the Royal College of Surgeons, whose degrees are in oral surgery and anatomy, originally came to this country as an exchange visitor and Fulbright Fellow.

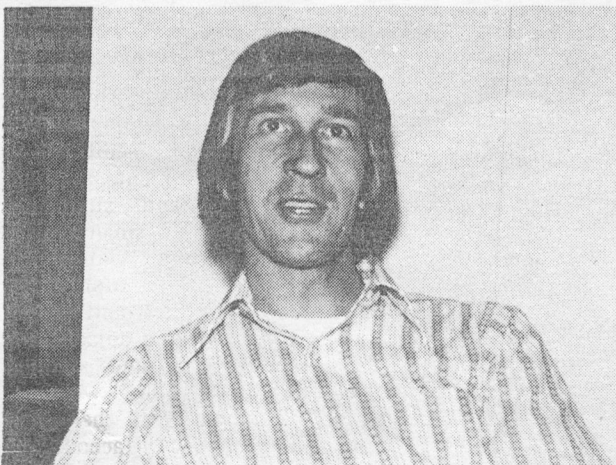


photo by Toni Bosco

Dr. John Gwinnett

"In ten years of moving around, I still remained as a co-investigator and consultant with Dr. Michael Bonacore and Dr. Ripa in Rochester," he added.

### Called Bible

A paper written on the subject of sealants, co-authored by Dr. Gwinnett and Dr. Ripa, and summarizing a decade of research, is referred to by dental professionals as "the bible on sealants."

Enthusiastically proclaiming that "the mouth is something quite other than a row of teeth," Dr. Gwinnett speaks of dentistry as being caught up in a revolution, mentioning some of the changes in progress:

- \* the development and use of new types of fillings
- \* with sealants, helping to provide a comprehensive attack locally on the tooth
- \* researching materials that can be applied to the surface of teeth on the principle of impregnation, restoring the lost contour of the tooth
- \* "splinting teeth" together, using bonds instead of braces, a much more esthetic procedure
- \* investigating calcification and the possible use of defensive powers of the body to "remineralize" the teeth.

Dr. Gwinnett sees the Oral Biology Department as possibly finding some answers to the questions surrounding the infectious nature of dental caries.

"We know that infection is a cause of tooth decay, but we have not yet dealt seriously enough with the problem of the infectious nature of decay," he stated.

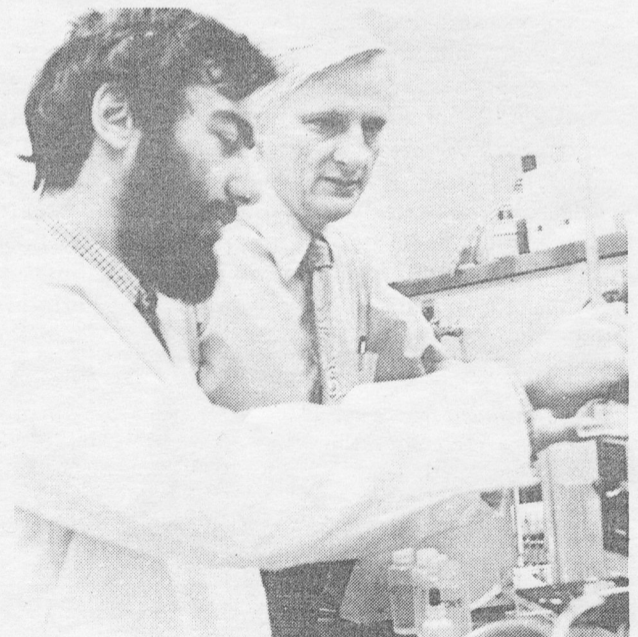


photo by Toni Bosco

Dave Globerman with Dr. Kleinberg, testing an original equipment set-up designed and built by doctoral student Globerman to measure how bacteria utilize oxygen during saliva secretion.

## Party

The School of Dental Medicine has planned a gala pre-holiday faculty-student party to be held on Friday, December 7th from 4 to 6 p.m. The place will be the new patient-care center waiting room in building "K" and students and faculty are invited to bring their spouses and/or dates to this party.

## Department of Periodontics

### Dentistry's "Internal Medicine"

Ask Dr. Paul Baer why he chose to specialize in Periodontics and he smiles and answers provocatively, "Why do people collect stamps?"

The Chairman of the Department of Periodontics then goes on to call this specialty "The internal medicine of dentistry... one of the few clinical areas that offers opportunities for basic questions and research."

"Most people have some form of periodontic disease," he stated, adding that while plaque and cavities get a lot of attention, "the supporting structures of the teeth are ignored."

Thus, periodontics — the branch of dentistry concerned with the bone, gums, and connective tissues supporting the teeth — offer Dr. Baer, a Korean war veteran, "the greatest challenge." This interest led him out of private practice, into post graduate studies at Columbia from 1953 to 1955, and then to 16 years in dental research at the National Institute of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, before coming to Stony Brook.

The two areas that Dr. Baer has focused on are nutrition and youth.

"Gum disease starts with the young," stated the researcher, who has co-authored a book entitled "Periodontic Diseases in Children and Adolescents," with Dr. Sheldon Benjamin of the University of Southern California. The book, to be published in December by Lippincott, reports information gained in ten years of study.

One hypothesis is that even the pre-natal period may be very crucial in determining future periodontal problems. But Dr. Baer emphasizes that periodontal disease is multifactorial. Bacteria can play a role but not the only one.

"You can't over-simplify. There's an inter-play of components for disease — a susceptible host, diet, bacteria. What is there about your defense that makes you resistant or not? We don't know. That's why research goes on," explained Dr. Baer, who has had over 100 articles on aspects of periodontics published in professional journals.

While at NIH, Dr. Baer became nationally recognized for his development of animal model systems in dental research. In one study Dr. Baer discovered that dental caries could be formed even in a germ-free environment, proving that this is not strictly a microbiological disease.

The dental researcher also did a study using hamsters to determine the effect of viruses on dental and oral structures. This is a continuing project being done in collaboration with Dr. Lawrence Kilham who is now at the Dental School at Dartmouth.

Another observation from research on animal models showed a definite familial base, with a tendency for dental disease in the young to correlate to the mother's oral situation.

#### Adolescents

Currently, Dr. Baer has begun a preliminary study of adolescent periodontic disease, with Dr. Morton Shapiro at the Clinical Campus at Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center working with patients at the Adolescent Medicine Clinic there.

At the Stony Brook School of Dental Medicine, Dr. Baer, with Associate Professor Dr. Robert K. Davis, will introduce freshmen to Periodontics in their second quarter.

"If a student wants to specialize, the school is set up to introduce a five-year-plan so that a student can get specialty training here," he said.

Dr. Baer, who enjoys opera and gardening when he's at his home in Stony Brook, is happy that the thrust of dental education has changed from treatment to prevention.

"The first thing we learned about when I was a student was dentistry's failures — how to make dentures. Today, we're not teaching about our graveyards but our successes," said the 1945 graduate of Columbia who became a pioneer in dental research.

Dr. Baer and Dr. Davis are both diplomates of the American Board of Periodontology.



Dr. Paul Baer with students Robert Goldberg and Joan Phelan

photo by Toni Bosco

## Media Library Hours

Rosemary Donato, Media Librarian located at HSC Communications in Building H, has announced the following time schedule for the distribution of audio-visual equipment. Her office will be open ONLY at the following times:

9 a.m. to 11 a.m.  
2 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

## Department of Children's Dentistry

### Children: Very Special Patients

Dr. Louis Ripa, Jr., holds the distinction of having done the first research study in the United States of sealants on enamel tooth structures as a method of preventing dental caries.

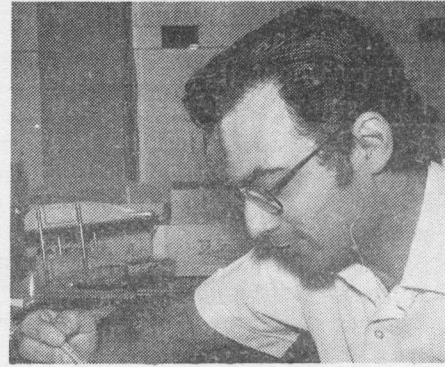


photo by Toni Bosco

Dr. Louis Ripa

Nationally renowned for his research, his voluminous publications, and his teaching in the area of Pedodontics — children's dentistry — Dr. Ripa, a youthful 37, has received many honors, including being the recipient of the 1965 First Prize Hatton Award, presented annually by the International Association of Dental Research to someone who has made an outstanding contribution in this field.

To Stony Brook's good fortune, Dr. Ripa, a graduate of Georgetown Dental School, with a post graduate degree from the University of Rochester, is chairman of the Department of Children's Dentistry at the School of Dental Medicine.

#### Different

While this department will be different from the traditional one in that it will combine pedodontics with orthodontics, Dr. Ripa points out that the "specialty" will not be a focal point.

"The uniqueness is not in the specialty, but in the patient. We will be doing general dentistry on a special age group and therefore this department is unique. We are not working with a static individual but with one who is undergoing many changes. His jaws are developing, he is maturing emotionally," explained Dr. Ripa. "We're concerned with whether his teeth are going in the direction of abnormality and if so, can we change it?"

Dr. Ripa's experience with children comes from three directions — service, teaching and research. While in Rochester he worked almost five years for a neighborhood health center. He is convinced that "children are easier to treat than adults."

#### Fears

"A recalcitrant child could be taught to accept dentistry. A child usually has true fears but these can be managed by a careful dentist. Not so with adults. Their fears

become ingrained," said the soft-spoken professional, who is himself the father of four children.

Dr. Ripa's whole thrust as a children's dentist is "prevention of disease in all its aspects. That's what any health science is about," he commented.

Prior to coming here, Dr. Ripa had also been chairman in charge of graduate training programs for the past three years at the Eastman Dental Center in Rochester.

The School of Dental Medicine at Stony Brook attracted Dr. Ripa mainly because of its brand-newness.

"I would be responsible for setting up the program from the start. Being a new school, I'd only have to live with my own mistakes rather than the ones made by others," he said good-humoredly.

#### Sealants

His award-winning study of sealants and their application to the biting surface of healthy teeth to prevent decay was especially significant in that it demonstrated the feasibility of this technique. In his research study, the reduction in cavities on the biting surface of the treated teeth was over 80%. Sealants are now commercially available.



photo by Toni Bosco

Dr. Ripa with Dr. Philius Garant, Associate Professor of Oral Biology

Dr. Ripa is currently co-researching another caries prevention study in a clinical setting, being done with school children in Geneva, New York. This is a fluoride study using a topical method whereby the fluoride is applied directly to the teeth. He explained:

"We are putting fluorides in the cleaning paste used by hygienists in cleaning children's teeth to determine whether this will impart protection from decay. The study will go on for two years and if this method proves to be effective, hygienists in school systems could then use cleaning paste containing fluoride on the children's teeth as further protection against dental disease."

Working with Dr. Ripa is Dr. James Barenie, Assistant Professor of Children's Dentistry.

## Basic Health Sciences Seminars

The School of Basic Health Sciences has announced the next two programs in its seminar series as follows:

Dec. 5th — Dr. John C. Eccles from SUNY at Buffalo's Department of Physiology will speak on "The Human Brain with Respect to its Speech and Musical Abilities."

Jan. 9th — Dr. Victor P. Bond, Associate Director of Brookhaven National Laboratory, will speak on "Radio Biological Principles Applied to Radio Therapy."

All the seminars are held at 3 p.m., in the Lecture Center, followed by an informal social with light refreshments.

## Department of Oral Surgery

# From Removing Teeth to Restoring a Face

As a member of the School of Dental Medicine, Dr. Martin Stern has two immediate credits — he is the Chairman of the Department of Oral Surgery, and he is the first person on the faculty to give a patient dental care.

"I extracted a wisdom tooth that was giving trouble to one of the dental students," he said smiling.

Dr. Stern, who is the Attending Oral Surgeon in Charge at Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center/Queens Hospital Center, is not only developing an oral surgery department for the School of Dental Medicine, he has also designed the oral surgery suites within the dental care center.

A graduate of Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania, who served as an Oral Surgeon in the Army, Dr. Stern explained what is included in this specialty:

"Oral surgery includes the surgical management of injuries and lesions to the hard and soft tissues of the oral region, from removal of teeth, to treatment of fractures of the jaws and any soft tissue injuries," he stated.

He added that the oral surgeon often does team work with the plastic surgeon. Much of his work is hospital based. An Oral Surgeon is always on a hospital staff, on call for treatment of facial injuries.

### Heads Team

Dr. Stern, who is a diplomate of the American Board of Oral Surgery and nationally known as a lecturer in his specialty, is still in the Army Reserve where he heads a maxillo-facial team consisting of an anesthesiologist, a plastic surgeon and an oral surgeon. This team corrects facial deformities of service men, mainly those incurred from war injuries.

Stony Brook curriculum plans call for students to be taught a basic course in oral surgery in their second year, followed by a series of electives in oral surgery offered to them in the third and fourth year. These latter courses will be given at the clinical campuses.

"In the hospitals, the students will be totally patient oriented" said Dr. Stern, who, as Attending Oral Surgeon at LIJ also has the responsibility of supervising the interns in residence in oral surgery there. Currently the demands for such

internships is high, he added, mentioning that he received 200 applications for three openings this past year at LIJ.

### Change

In his seventeen years as an oral surgeon, Dr. Stern has seen a major change in this work.

"Much more surgery is done now to repair facial deformities. This was infrequently done in the past until antibiotics were developed to control post-operative infections."

Dr. Stern hopes to see the Department of Oral Medicine grow to a full-time staff of ten faculty members. Presently, two other Oral Surgeons have appointments at Stony Brook, Dr. Robert Himmelfarb and Dr. Eugene Friedman. Dr. David Blaustein holds a dual appointment as Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery and Anatomical Science.

"There are also a large number of oral surgeons on the staff at the clinical campuses who will participate in the teaching program," said Dr. Stern.

Dr. Stern, who originally comes from upstate Utica, feels strongly that the School of Dental Medicine at Stony



photo by Toni Bosco

Dr. Martin Stern (left) with Dr. Bernard Borden.

Brook must be excellent.

"I will personally put a tremendous effort into this appointment. My approach to anything is that if I am going to be involved in it, I want it to be number one," he stated.

## Dentistry at the Clinical Campuses

The School of Dental Medicine is closely associated with the Health Sciences Center clinical campuses having a department of dentistry.

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### NORTHPORT VETERANS HOSPITAL

At the Northport Veterans Hospital, Dr. Paul Kornfeld, Chief of Dental Services and Assistant Professor of Dental Medicine at Stony Brook, supervises an operation that reaches a population of 1200 in-patients and 160,000 out-patients.

"We have two dental clinics, one a 15-chair general dentistry clinic in the medical-surgical part of the hospital; and the other, a 14-chair clinic for preventive dentistry and dental hygiene purposes," stated Dr. Kornfeld adding "we are responsible for the dental treatment of all eligible patients, whether in the hospital, out-patients, or patients seen in one of our satellite clinics."

The staff includes eight dentists, one dental intern, three dental hygienists, eleven dental assistants, and three dental technicians.

In addition to patient care, the dental services has an educational obligation to two dental assistant schools, BOCES, Suffolk Community College, and the School of Dental Hygiene at Farmingdale. Staff dentists also take on teaching assignments at different universities.

The Stony Brook Dental School and the Northport Clinical Campus are already working together in several areas.

"We furnish twelve courses given on this clinical campus for the Education For the Dental Practitioner program," stated Dr. Kornfeld, adding, "Also, our consultant program is mainly derived from faculty of the Stony Brook Dental School."

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### NASSAU COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER

The Department of Dentistry at the Nassau County Medical Center, chaired by Dr. Bernard Borden, is heavily involved with

community dental care, operating mainly out of the BOCES dental clinic in Westbury, a satellite clinic of NCMC training dental assistants.

Rotating interns care for emotionally-disturbed children at the pedodontic clinic at Plainview, under the supervision of staff pedodontists. Another NCMC satellite is the Inwood Community Care Center, presently containing two dental chairs. A new five-chair dental clinic is now being constructed here and when completed in 1975 will become a full-service dental clinic operated by a full-time chief directing assigned residents.

Dr. Borden, an HSC associate professor of restorative dentistry, stated that the new Dynamic Care Building which opened this fall contains a modern seven-chair dental clinic. The clinical campus is engaged in postgraduate education programs as follows: a one-year program of training in general dentistry, with two rotating interns; a two-year program of sequential training in endodontics, with one first-year resident and one chief resident; and a three-year program of sequential training in oral surgery, with one intern, one resident, and one chief resident.

"Plans are being formulated for the establishing of two new programs — the general dentistry residency, which will replace the rotating internship and a two-year sequential training program which will lead to a certificate in pedodontics," stated Dr. Borden, adding: "With the opening of the new Dynamic Care Building, plans are being made to offer restorative dentistry to handicapped patients in the operating room environment."

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### LONG ISLAND JEWISH-HILLSIDE MEDICAL CENTER/QUEENS HOSPITAL CENTER

The Department of Dentistry at LIJ-HMC/QHC, directed by Dr. Leon Eisenbud, has developed a vital program of patient care, postgraduate education and research. Its

clinical facilities consist of twenty chairs distributed through its six hospitals, each of which has its own dental director.

The total staff servicing these facilities, comprises 140 voluntary attending dentists who serve one to three half days each week, four full-time and one half-time dentist, 22 dental auxiliaries, 8 general practice residents and 9 oral surgery residents.

"An additional unique aspect of this staff is eight dental anesthesiologists, all graduates of residency programs who serve as a bulwark for the handicapped patients program," stated Dr. Eisenbud, who is also a Professor of Oral Pathology at the Stony Brook School of Dental Medicine.

Outpatient services are, in the main, limited to patients with medical or psychological problems who are best treated in a hospital environment. Inpatient services are rendered primarily by the oral surgery, pedodontic, and periodontic sections. The Department of Dentistry supervises comprehensive inpatient dental treatment at its Hillside Psychiatric Division and at the 500-bed Jewish Institute for Geriatric Care. It also serves as a consultative and backup facility for two community dental programs.

In the past year, 600 patients were admitted by the Long Island Jewish Dental Service for direct operating room care.

Approximately 20% of these patients were handicapped children and adults who received comprehensive oral rehabilitation under general anesthesia. Patients in increasing numbers are also receiving a broad spectrum of dental therapy via intravenous sedation on an ambulatory basis in well equipped operating rooms adjoining the dental suites.

Long Island Jewish Hospital has its own dental research laboratory and at the present time has on-going studies of salivary glands in connective tissue disease, scleral implants, and the effects of lathyrogens or calcification of teeth and bone.



photo by Toni Bosco

Dr. Eugene Friedman, Assistant Professor of Clinical Oral Surgery, with Dr. Leon Eisenbud, Director of the Department of Dentistry at Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center/QHC.

## Dental Societies View The Dental School

The reaction of area-practicing dentists to the opening of the first dental school and dental care center in the geographic distance between Manhattan and Montauk Point is a mixture of welcome, apathy, expectation and concern about economic competition.

The key to insuring a continual, positive and mutually beneficial relationship between the school and community dental practitioners is a bonafide communication, in the opinion of Dr. Eugene Lentchner and Dr. Herbert Taub, executive directors of the 11th District Dental Society in Queens and the 10th District Dental Society in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, respectively.

"It is the responsibility of the professional educational institution and of the profession, too, to act in liaison and have equal responsibility to each other," stated Dr. Taub adding:

"Local dentists are naturally concerned about economic competition when a clinical facility is so close at hand. The schools should be of service to the community — one would expect that — but it should be in constant communication with the dental community, relating to them in determination of policy and programs."

Dr. Lentchner, who is also president-elect of the New York State Dental Society said that plans are underway to open a category of *student membership in the 11th District Society, with full privileges, except for voting.*

A proposal is also under development to open a student category of membership on the state society level, Dr. Lentchner stated. The New York State Dental Society is also planning to offer courses of instruction in professionalism, including such topics as ethics and insurance matters, to dental students in all the schools in New York state.

In commenting on having a student representative to the 11th District Dental Society, Dr. Lentchner stated: "This is a first step in getting a two-way representation started. The student who is appointed to the society membership as the representative of the Stony Brook School will be a liaison between the school and the society. He'll bring us the message of what's happening at the school and carry back the message of what's going on within the society."

Dr. Lentchner also commented that the Dental School should look for teaching resources within the practicing dental community, inviting dentists within both the 10th and 11th districts to be lecturers.

## Department of Dental Health

# Consciousness-Raising for Dental Students

A dentist who makes house calls sounds like a new version of the Dr. Welby myth; yet a few years back, Dr. Barry Waldman, Chairman of the Department of Dental Health, started a dental program in Michigan for handicapped children and shut-ins that had the dentists going to the patients.

Experiences like this one have helped to make Dr. Waldman a man with a mission, determined to change the long-standing image of dentistry.

"Dentistry traditionally has been circumscribed into a narrow specialization. It is not an isolated entity. It is an integral part of the total health care system. We hope to generate a knowledge in students that dentistry is more than pouring a filling. It is part of a whole field and cannot function as if that field doesn't exist," said Dr. Waldman, adding:

"The Department of Dental Health is involved in teaching, research and service programs to develop dentists who are able to relate effectively with their social and economic environments, both personally and professionally."

### Several Degrees

His convictions have come from the serious background of professional study and research beyond getting his D.D.S. at New York University. Dr. Waldman, also a prolific writer on dental health care, holds a doctorate in Medical Care Organization from the University of Michigan, and a master's degree in Public Health from Columbia.

Emphasizing that a dental school cannot just "teach dentistry," Dr. Waldman spoke of the other "major segments" in a dental education today.

"It is our responsibility to show students that they are members of a general society which needs a whole spectrum of health services, including dental care. Health

care is needed in communities in a multitude of settings such as hospitals, nursing homes, handicapped care centers. The student must also realize the importance of professional-patient interaction, understanding themselves and their patients as total people. They must also understand what current problems are facing dentists and why — matters like health insurance, professional unions, group practices, PSRO's —."

### Dental Health Role

As Dr. Waldman sees it, the dental health curriculum is not a segment but an overall ingredient built into the

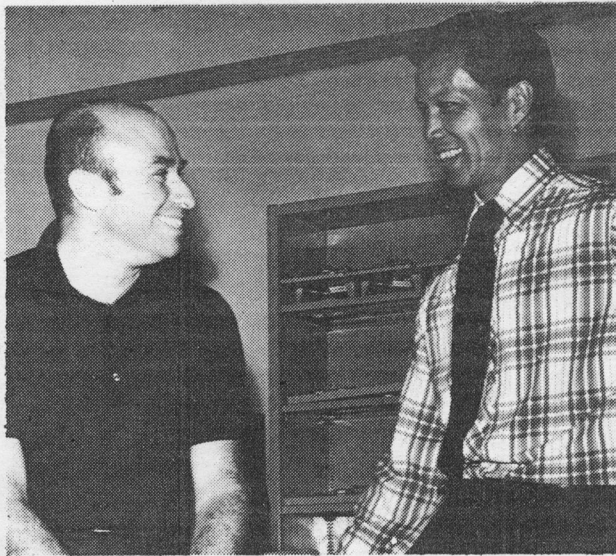


photo by Toni Bosco  
Dr. Barry Waldman with Dr. Virgil Lau, Associate Professor of Restorative Dentistry.

total dental school environment. It deals with the health care delivery system, behavioral sciences, human relations, practical aspects of a dental practice, community concerns, care of hospitalized patients, the anxieties and fears of patients, "the pluses and minuses" of the current dental profession. Dental health cannot be narrowed down to a subject. The department is a catalyst to begin a consciousness-raising process so that future dentists will see themselves within the mosaic of total community health care.

Working with Dr. Waldman in the Department of Dental Health are Drs. Max Schoen and Seymour Roistacher, professors; Dr. Mortimer Shakun, associate professor; and lecturers in dental health who work for health departments and medical assistance programs in both Nassau and Suffolk counties, Drs. William Steibel, Arthur Hazelwood, Samuel Plotnick, and Joseph Nicols.

### Course

Dr. Waldman, a strong supporter of interaction with students, departments, and faculty also developed a course now in its third year for Stony Brook undergraduate students under the Department of Social Sciences, entitled "Health Care Systems of the United States."

"My hope was to generate interest in kids who had never thought about the system. For instance, one can't deal with health without social welfare, or without understanding the economics of getting health care, whether through Medicaid or health insurance, or without knowing something of the environment of the person coming for care."

Dr. Waldman went on, "Students who are going on to professional schools tell me they've been turned on by this course. It epitomizes why a Health Sciences Center belongs in a University setting."

## Dr. Max Schoen

### National Leader in Dental Group Practice

People said it couldn't be done; dental care was uninsurable. But Dr. Max Schoen proved them wrong. He founded a group dental practice in California and established that a pre-paid group practice was feasible.

Because of his pioneer work, Dr. Schoen is considered a leading national authority on dental group practice and prepaid dental insurance. In California, his groundwork stimulated the development of Dental Services Corporation, a sort of Blue Cross/Blue Shield for dentistry.

"I kind of led the way," he admitted, referring to the fact that in California today, one-third to 40% of the population is covered by prepaid dental insurance.

### Likes Teaching

Dr. Schoen, a graduate of the Dental School of the University of Southern California, who also holds a degree in public health

from UCLA, is now a full-time faculty member in the Department of Dental Health of the Stony Brook School of Dental Medicine. He likes the idea of teaching at a new school that's not yet "set in concrete." He also plans to continue developing models for dental group practice, with the focus on how such groups can expand services and benefits to the community.

Dr. Schoen's venture into this pioneer field dates back to 1953 when he took on a dental research project as part of an overall proposal by the union of the west coast longshoremen to get better help for these men and their families, to be paid for by employers. His work led to establishing a successful dental program for children, based on (1) a group practice plan where several dentists worked in one facility; and (2) pre-payment by employers comparable to a dental equivalent of Blue Cross.



photo by Toni Bosco

### Dr. Max Schoen

Eventually, Dr. Schoen's group practice developed into an expanded 15-member practice, community-wide, with seven dentists being actual partners and eight dentists hired to work full time.

"This made a group practice prepaid dental plan one of the choices available to people in the Los Angeles area," he commented.

### Response

The sailing has been far from smooth for Dr. Schoen and there is no wide-scale clamor, nationally, for prepaid dental group practice setups.

"But the work done in California was always spoken of in good terms, especially about the quality of care we gave. The Dental Society eventually accepted that it was "legitimate to have a prepaid practice," said Dr. Schoen, adding that people came from all over to look at what his group was doing, "though we saw few other prepaid groups developing."

While he was getting his degree in public health, Dr. Schoen served as a dental consultant for Blue Cross in Southern California and he also began teaching, a venture which set him on a new career direction and ultimately brought him to Stony Brook.

## Area Dentists and HSC

(Continued from page 1)

problems of dentists on a day-to-day basis," Dr. Adelson stated.

He pointed out that the EDP program — now in its second year and currently offering 54 courses held on the clinical campuses, at the facilities of the 10th and 11th dental districts, at the Booth Memorial Medical Center, and the Stony Brook Dental School — is co-planned by the Dental School, the clinical campuses, which have the hospital facilities and resources, and the dental societies.

"All have an equal role in developing programs," Dr. Adelson stated. EDP is the compilation of the ideas of all these people. This is the first time a dental school has said to a dental society, we'll be equal partners, we'll take on equal roles."

### Courses

Courses this semester range from specific dental specialty subjects, such as "Endodontics for the Single-rooted Tooth;" to personal aspects of the practice, such as "Human Relation Skills for the Dental Office;" to management information, such as "Symposium on Group Practice."

The dental school's involvement with continuing education is open-ended, and Dr. Adelson talked about future possibilities, such as introducing independent study courses for dentists on a self-pace basis.

"With the new faculty here, we have a whole new source and scope of resources," he pointed out, calling this one of the "really neat things happening here."

The exuberant educator-practitioner — who is also getting a master's degree in psychology with an emphasis on behavioral sciences — visualizes a computer-assisted education possibility for continuing education for dentists.

"We could be connected by telephone to a computer terminal and have computer-managed instruction available," he said, adding: "By year's end we hope to have at

least one of these computer programs going. We might tap into a pilot course on problems in endodontics now available via computer from Kentucky."

### Inter-disciplinary

Other possibilities for continuing education mentioned by Dr. Adelson included inter-disciplinary courses for dentists, exposing them to other health practitioners in a learning situation; opening the pre-doctoral program here to dentists, who then would attend certain courses along with the students; and "plugging" dentists in to other courses at the Health Sciences Center, offering them "a choice among maybe two hundred courses in a year."

Dr. Adelson's decision to become a student again in the Psychology Department at Stony Brook grew out of a long-time interest in psychology beginning as an undergraduate student at Columbia and carried over into Dental School at the University of Pennsylvania.

"The more I got involved with psychology, the more I realized the important relationship between psychology and the dental situation. The dentist is dealing with anxieties and fears of patients along with having a teacher-goal of trying to change behavior in areas of nutrition and oral hygiene."

Dr. Adelson added, "When I finish my studies, I hope to have some tools for integrating behavioral sciences into the dental school curriculum."

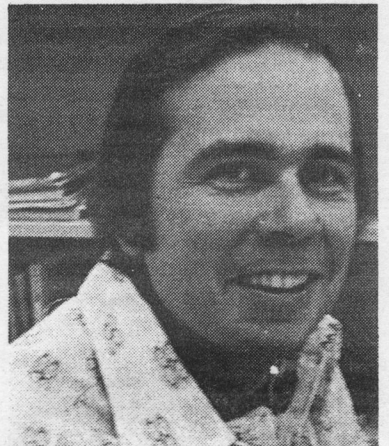


photo by Toni Bosco

### Dr. Richard Adelson



photo by Toni Bosco

Dr. Seymour Roistacher, Professor of Dental Health and Director of the Department of Dentistry at the Queens Hospital affiliation of LIJ-HMC; Dr. Robert Himelfarb, Assistant Professor of Clinical Oral Surgery; Dr. William Steibel, Lecturer in Dental Health and Director of Medical Assistance Administration in Suffolk County.