

**K** : Dental education; Oral health; Interdisciplinary; Clinical

science of oral healthcare. Over time, dental education evolved significantly, reflecting advancements in medical science, technology, and educational methodologies.

### Foundational Sciences

**Basic Sciences** : Dental education begins with a strong foundation in basic sciences, including anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, and microbiology. Understanding the structure and function of the human body is essential for diagnosing and treating oral diseases.

**Preclinical Training** : Preclinical courses provide students with hands-on experience in dental procedures before they engage in clinical practice. This phase includes laboratory exercises, simulated patient encounters, and skill development in techniques such as dental impressions, cavity preparations, and dental radiography.

**Clinical Experience** : Clinical training is the heart of dental education, where students apply theoretical knowledge to real patient care under the supervision of experienced faculty members. This hands-on experience is crucial for developing clinical competence, communication skills, and professionalism.

**Specialization** : Dental education offers opportunities for specialization in various fields such as orthodontics, endodontics, periodontics, oral and maxillofacial surgery, pediatric dentistry, and prosthodontics. Specialized training equips dentists with advanced skills to address specific oral health issues.

### Conclusion