



UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO-BICOCCA

## SYLLABUS DEL CORSO

### Storia della Odontoiatria

2122-4-H4601D019-H4601D052M

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#### Aims

The aim of the module History of Dentistry is to provide students with the tools for understanding the cultural and social aspects of modern dentistry, through the analysis of its historical and epistemological evolution. The knowledge provided is the basis for knowing how to properly place the activity of the dentist in the current socio-cultural context.

#### Contents

The course provides students with notions about the history of Greco-Roman Dentistry, Medieval Dentistry, Dentistry in Renaissance, Baroque and Enlightenment, Dentistry in the Nineteenth century and in the Twentieth Century.

#### Detailed program

Medicine and dentistry in ancient civilizations and in the Greco-Roman world. Teeth and their pathologies in the works of Hippocrates and Galen. The development of hospitals in the Middle Ages. Monastic and Arab medicine: references to mouth diseases. The development of universities. The Black Plague. Medieval dentists: Giovanni d'Arcoli and Michele Savonarola. The invention of the pelican. Medicine and dentistry in the Renaissance and in the Baroque age. The rediscovery of the human body. The cadaveric dissections. Vesalius and his followers on the anatomy of the mouth. Parè and the development of dental surgery. Galilei and the scientific method. William Harvey and blood circulation. The microscopic anatomy. Iatrophysics, iatrochemistry and neo-hippocraticism. A baroque dentist: Pierre Dionis. The century of enlightenment and medicine and social medicine (Ramazzini, Tissot, Frank. Poliziamedicae Medical policy. The French Revolution. Morgagni and pathological anatomy. Medical systems and alternative medicines (animal magnetism, homeopathy, phrenology). Smallpox vaccination. Regulation of the dental profession under Louis XIV. Pierre Fauchard and French dentistry. John Hunter and Anglo-Saxon dentistry. Two Italian dentists: Antonio Campani and Bartolomeo Ruspini The birth of the clinic. Generalist and specialist hospitals. A new semeiotics. Biochemistry, physiology and pathology: Virchow's cell pathology. The contribution of dentistry to medicine: anesthetic gases. Antisepsis and the development of a new surgery. The

germ theory. Koch and Pasteur. The discovery of X-rays. The first dental schools in Europe. G.V. Black and the classification of caries. Willoughby D. Miller and the microbial origin of caries. The development of dental legislation in the United Italy. The development of scientific dentistry. The "Boselli Decree" and the affirmation of the stomatological principle. Carlo Platschick and the Italian Dental Institute. The Fascist turnaround on dental autonomy. Dental technicians and medical plethora. European directives and the reform of dental education. Notes on the development of the Italian health organization in the twentieth century. The fight against infectious diseases (vaccines, serotherapy, antimicrobial chemotherapy and antibiotics). The effects of the First and Second World Wars. Birth of WHO and the British NHS. The genetic revolution. The epistemological revolution from disease determinant to disease risk factor. The technological and IT development of medicine. Medicine in the 21st century

## **Prerequisites**

Dental pathology and clinics

## **Teaching form**

The teacher promotes discussion among students on problems related to modern dentistry and medicine, involving students and asking them to reflect on the historical evolution of the relationship between patient and healthcare worker and on the evolution of the concept of health. Lessons in attendance, subject to any ministerial changes following the COVID pandemic situation

## **Textbook and teaching resource**

Zampetti P. Storia dell'Odontoiatria. Roma: Aracne editrice, 2009  
Cesana G, Riva MA. Medicina e Società. Firenze: Società Editrice Fiorentina, 2017

## **Semester**

Year 4, Second Semester

## **Assessment method**

Final exam: written test with closed multiple-choice questions with only one correct answer (15 questions), in order to evaluate the cognitive and interpretative skills.

## **Office hours**

On appointment to be arranged by e-mail.

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