

The same public health officials were also asked to state the degree of deficiency, if any, which they found among dentists, in certain elements which are regarded as important in public health work. According to the data obtained, the greatest weaknesses in dentistry from the point of view of public health work would appear to be the lack of interest in dental health education, the lack of information to use in dental health education, and the lack of interest in the care of children's teeth, particularly the deciduous teeth.

Some of the comments and suggestions were as follows: (1) More significance should be attached to the six-year molars, (2) More attention should be given to metabolism, (3) The curriculum should include more work on the relation of dental defects to public health, and (4) Special training should be offered in public health work.

#### 6. DENTAL HEALTH NEEDS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF PHYSICIANS

The *third* project is to study the relations between dental and medical service, particularly as those relations are shown in dealing with cases. By letters of inquiry, interviews, etc., a form was developed on "The Relation between Medical and Dental Practice." It contained a list of types of diseases and conditions. Physicians were requested to check those types of conditions which they refer to dentists for treatment and those for which they call dentists in consultation.

The conditions ranked according to the number of times they were checked by the physicians are as follows:

1. Pyorrhea.
2. Apical abscesses.
3. Irregularities of the teeth and malocclusion.
4. Malformation of the palate or arches and other mouth deformities.
5. Bleeding gums.
6. Fractures of the bones of the mouth.
7. Eye, ear, and nose conditions pointing to teeth.
8. Malnutrition (Teeth as a factor).
9. Neuralgias.