

The purpose of this study was to evaluate outcome the Doctor of Dental Surgery program at Faculty of Dentistry, Chiang Mai University. The samples of this study were 408 subjects that composed of 134 program graduates, 66 the sixth year students(1994), 96 superiors of the bachelor degree graduates, 78 teaching staff, 10 heads of departments, 6 administrators, 12 academic committees and 6 experts. The Tyler and the Scriven model was used for collecting data consisted of questionnaires, interview forms, evaluation forms and focus group interviews. The data from administrators, academic committees, experts, teaching staff, students in Doctor of Dental Surgery program and representatives of the graduates was collected by evaluator, while the data from the superiors and the graduates was collected by using mailed questionnaires. On data evaluation, the evaluator followed the statistical process on the analyses of frequency, percentages, arithmetic means, content analysis and describing the information of facts. The results were as follows:

The graduates' characteristics according to the curriculum: The sixth year students, the graduates and the teaching staff evaluated that the students and

graduates' dental knowledge was average level but the superiors' evaluation was high level. They found that the practical skills were fair. However, the superiors evaluated that the graduates were able to do most of dental treatments by themselves, except the orthodontic treatment, which should be done under the expert's advice. The general characteristics were positive.

Application: The graduates found that they could apply their dental knowledge in their work, their confidence in working was average. The knowledge from the other subjects which are not dentistry were also average as they could not apply these knowledge to solve their working problems very well and the knowledge from the program was used in doing research in the future at average level. They thought that the knowledge from the other subjects which is not dentistry was insufficient. The findings from the superiors were as follows: the graduates were appropriate according to the dental occupation; however, it was quite average in applying the irrelevant curricular in their worked solving problems because they had a few experiences in working, lacked of experiences in working in group and lacked of sense of leaders.

The effects of the curriculum: The superiors thought that there were some positive changes at work: They could provide more dental treatment at their work from the graduates. For the administrators, the heads of departments, and the teaching staff found both positive and negative effects to the faculty, the departments as well as the teaching staff. For the positive point, the using of the supporting money for the students who had contract to work with the government after graduates was reached the objective to produce graduates than the budgets from the government. In addition, the research methodology and the seminars in the curriculum were quite good for improving the research skills of the teaching staff. On the other hand, the former curriculum helped the students to have high ability in dental work than the new one.

The suggestions from superiors about the graduates according to the objectives of the curriculum are as followings: The graduates should have proper dental skill and knowledge. Moreover, they should have the knowledge in using computers,

general administrations as well as the ability of working in teams and also be a good leader.

Suggestion for teaching management: The sequence of the subjects should be in chronological order. The teaching staff should evaluate details of some subjects which are similar and adjust the scope of those subjects not to be repeated in teaching to make all the teaching process to be more efficiency.