The oldest dental treatment dates back to 14000 years. It was a dental cavity carved in a molar discovered in Italy. The first dental implant was discovered by Laplace in 1954. It was a 7000-year-old prehistorical osteointegrated dental prosthesis: a right maxillary second premolar was replaced by a bony element of unknown origin [1].

The first dentist known by his name was Hesirein Ancient Egypt (around 2700 BC), bearing the honorary title of wr-ib-ḥw-nw (“Great one of the dentists and physicians”) [2].

In 1530 came out “Zene Artzney Buchlein wider allerleikranckeyten und gebrechen der tzeen” (Booklet of Remedies Against All Sorts of Diseases and Infirmities of the Teeth), the first book entirely dedicated to dental treatments, written for barbers and trauma physicians specialised in mouth treatment. The first dental book in France was written by Urbain Hémard and published in Lyon, in 1582, by Benoist Rigaud. It was entitled “Recherche de la vrayeana thomie des dents, nature et propriétéd’icelles” (Research on the true anatomy of teeth, their nature and properties). Hémard was the dentist of Cardinal d’Armagnac, ambassador of Francis I, and he wrote this book on his recommendation [3].

The anatomist Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564), in his book “De humani corporis fabrica libri septem” (1543), described for the first time the tendons and articular cartilages of the jaw joint. He depicted with a huge accuracy the function of the muscles of the face and the cheeks, gave an exact anatomy of the tooth root and was the first to identify the pulp, without, however, finding out its function. Bartolomeo Eustachi (1500/1514-1574) was the first to study closely the first and second dentition and to describe the function of the dental pulp cavity [4].

In 1633, Dupont published “On the dental transplant” and advised the extraction and the immediate reimplantation of the teeth for odontalgic therapeutics. He was the first to perform the “avulsion and reimplantation” surgery in the treatment of a pathological tooth [5].

In 1756 and 1769, Pfaff, dentist of Frederic the Great (Frederic II of Prussia), described dental casting by the use of sealing wax, where, for the first time, the plaster cast of the impression was used as a model to craft a dental prosthesis [6].

The dental pulp capping, covering of the vital dental pulp (dental nerve) with little gold plaques goes back to Pfaff. He published the first description of an extra-oral root retrofilling during a tooth reimplantation. The extremity of the extracted tooth root’s is sealed and then the tooth was replanted [7].
In 1771, John Hunter, in “The Natural History of the Human Teeth (1771)”, transplanted the healthy tooth of a living person into a rooster comb. A few months later, the rooster was killed and John Hunter noticed that the tooth was fixed to the tissue and connected to blood circulation. It was the first case of osteointegration. In 1807, when his book, “Manual of dentist’s art”, was released, Maggipolo described the implantation of a tooth with the 18-Carat gold alloy. This was the first placed implant. 1952: the Swedish Professor Per-Ingvar Brånemark carried out an experimental study, using a titan implant in order to better understand the blood circulation in the bone area. He had an optic chamber specially made, enabling to film in vivo the bone repair and revascularization phenomenon. This chamber, made of titan, was introduced in a rabbit tibia. When professor Brånemark wanted to take this optic chamber back, he realized it was soldered to the bone of the rabbit. The concept of osteo-integration was born [8].

In 1831, James Snell, in England, secured together several components of the dentist workstation to make a single specialized dentist chair. It was the first operation unit for dental surgery. On November 24th 1914, a ceremony was held in Boston for the opening of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children. In the clinic treatment room were presented 56 Forsyth Units created by the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company. They were all-in-one: the dental chair support frame was secured to a base carrying two columns of the equipment. The “Unit” notion was born. S. S. White commercialized the first sterilizer in 1908. In 1911, the first electric compressed-air compressor was launched by Electro-Dental, giving a new impetus to electro-pneumatic dentistry [4].

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In 1839, the world’s first dental school opened its doors in Baltimore. In the same year, the first dental journal, the “American Journal of Dental Science”, was released in New-York. On October 23rd 1880, the first French dental school opened. It was Paris Dental School, founded by Charles Godon. The first toothbrush appeared at Louis XV’s Court. It was brought back from China. The first toothpaste tubes are commercialized in 1814 [10].

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Dentistry is the science and profession concerned with the study, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of diseases, abnormalities, or other conditions of the teeth, gums, and adjacent structures of the oral cavity. This autonomous branch of biomedical science includes such activities as treating dental decay, oral surgery, extraction of decayed teeth, straightening teeth and repositioning them for normal occlusion, treatment of diseases of the tissues surrounding teeth, and preventive actions such as Dentistry, profession concerned and the prevention and treatment of oral disease, including diseases of the teeth. Dentistry, in some form, has been practiced since ancient times. For example, Egyptian skulls dating from 2900 to 2750 BCE contain evidence of small holes in the jaw in the vicinity of a tooth’s roots. Such holes are believed to have been drilled to drain abscesses. In 1530 the first book devoted entirely to dentistry was published in Germany and was written in German instead of Latin. It addressed barber-surgeons and surgeons, who treated the mouth, rather than university-trained physicians, who ignored all diseases of the teeth. Subsequent to this publication, other surgeons published texts incorporating aspects of dental treatment. In 1852, Amalia Assur became the first female dentist in Sweden. She was given special permission from the Royal Board of Health to practice independently as a dentist, despite the fact that the profession was not legally opened to women in Sweden until 1861. Emeline Roberts Jones became the first woman to practice dentistry in the United States in 1855. She married the dentist Daniel Jones when she was a teenager, and became his assistant in 1855 and later on put up her own practice. Rosalie Fougelberg in 1866 became the first woman in Sweden to officially practice dentistry when profession wa