Dr. Sung-Min Chung
- B.S, M.D., College of Dentistry, Sungkyunkwan University
- Clinical Associate Professor, Department of Prosthodontics at Sungkyunkwan University, Korea
- Director, DR Dental Clinic

Dr. Robert F. Faulkner
- Completed his undergraduate studies at The Ohio State University in 1980 following four years of hospital residency in general dentistry at Southwest Ohio and in 1982, when he returned to an advanced graduate program in dentistry at the University of Southern California. In addition, he received full training through the U.C.L.A. Implant Center during his three year residency program in prosthodontics at U.C.L.A. Dr. Faulkner received his certificate in prosthodontics in 1992 as well as a certificate in maxillofacial prosthetics. In addition, he has lectured extensively on several aspects of prosthodontics and implant dentistry, in a state of the art continuing education facility for clinicians, technicians, and auxiliaries. He has actively participated as a faculty member of the U.C.L.A. Implant Center, a University sponsored program for advanced education in implant dentistry.

Dr. Alan Metzger
- DDS, Indiana University, School of Dental Medicine
- Clinical Professor, University of Penn Medicine, Department of Periodontics
- Clinical Professor, University of Pennsylvania, College of Dental Medicine

Dr. Christopher Sim
- BDS, National University of Singapore
- MSc. (Prosthodontics), University of London
- Professor of Prosthodontics, Eastman Dental Institute, University College London

Prof. Mariano Sanz
- M.D., PhD, University of Zaragoza, Spain
- Director, Bioceramics Research Group, University of Zaragoza, Spain
- Director, Implantology Center, University of Zaragoza, Spain

Dr. Hernandez Alfaro
- MD, DDS, PhD, Federal University of Health Sciences Ceara, Fortaleza, Brazil
- Professor of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Universitat Internacional de Catalunya (Barcelona, Spain)

Prof. Ui-Won Jung
- PhD, Inje University, Korea
- Director, Well Dental Clinic
- Fellow, Implant Center, Loma Linda University, USA

Dr. Stephen Wallace
- DDS, College of Dental Medicine, University of Mississippi
- Clinical Professor, Department of Prosthodontics, University of Pennsylvania
- Member of the Board of Governors, Academy of Prosthodontics

Periodontology (U.C.L.A)

Dr. Robert Faulkner
- Practical Application of Guided Surgery
- Oct. 28 (Sat) 14:00~17:00

Dr. Stephen Malizia
- Crest and Lateral Approaches
- Easy Way for sinus lifting
- Oct. 28 (Sat) 10:00~13:00

Dr. Melo Fonseca
- Phaner Inflamm: A Comprehensive Approach to Implant Longevity
- Oct. 28 (Sat) 11:00~12:30

UC Team
- Bone and Soft Tissue Restoration in Implant Dentistry
- Oct. 28 (Sat) 13:40~17:00

“New Wave of Implantology & Digital Dentistry”

October 28~29
CCB AUDITORIO PLATAEA

The U.C.L.A. Implant Center during his three year residency program in prosthodontics at U.C.L.A. Dr. Faulkner graduated from The Ohio State University in 1980. Following a one year hospital residency, he practiced general dentistry in southeastern Ohio and in 1982, when he returned to an advanced graduate program in dentistry at the University of Southern California. In addition, he received full training through the U.C.L.A. Implant Center during his three year residency program in prosthodontics at U.C.L.A. Dr. Faulkner received his certificate in prosthodontics in 1992 as well as a certificate in maxillofacial prosthetics. He has actively participated as a faculty member of the U.C.L.A. Implant Center, a University sponsored program for advanced education in implant dentistry.
Casa Milà, La Pedrera
In the central Barcelona’s Passeig de Gràcia, we find the Casa Milà or La Pedrera, a blend of fantasy and functionality make this architectural landmark a must-see visitor attraction. This is the culmination of Antoni Gaudí’s career, designed as a modernista building tailored to the new social needs, without forgetting his main source of inspiration: nature and organic forms.

www.lapedrera.com

CAMP NOU STADIUM
This football stadium has the largest capacity of any stadium in Europe, and has hosted the matches of FC Barcelona since 1957.

www.fcbarcelona.cat

Museu Picasso
Avinguda Aristides Maillol s/n 08028 Barcelona
The museum shows the solid bond between the Malaga-born genius and the city of Barcelona. The permanent collection comprises over 3,800 works from different periods, but with particular emphasis on works from his formative years and youth. The Museum Picasso also features the extraordinary Las Meninas series, works from the Blue Period, as well as an extensive programme of exhibitions which complement the permanent collections.

Tuesday to Sunday, from 9am to 7pm. Thursday, from 9am to 9.30pm.

Carrer de Montcada, 15-23, 08003 Barcelona

Basílica de la Sagrada Família
Gaudí’s design consisted of a large church with a basilican floor-plan consisting of nine naves and three transepts, in the shape of a Latin cross. The façades towers and the altar of the main church will be dedicated to Jesus Christ. There will be four large towers built adjacent which will symbolise the four Evangelists, and another one will be built behind. Each nave is pedimented to the Virgin Mary. Four more towers will be built from the Glory, Nativity and Passion facades which will symbolise the 12 apostles.

www.sagradafamilia.org

Park Güell
You need to spend half the day here to appreciate the complete and perfect harmony of the natural landscape and the architectural landscape. Park Güell initially designed as an English-style garden-city – hence the name ‘Park’ – it eventually became Barcelona’s premier public park.

www.parkguell.cat

Park Güell, 08024 Barcelona

Museu Picasso
Carrer de Provença, 261-265, 08008 Barcelona
The Picasso Museum is the oldest born between the Malagasy’s genius and the city of Barcelona. The permanent collection comprises over 3,000 works from different periods, but with particular emphasis on works from his formative years and youth. The Picasso Museum also features the extraordinary Las Meninas series, works from the Blue Period, as well as an extensive programme of exhibitions which complement the permanent collections.

Tuesday to Sunday, from 9am to 7pm. Thursday, from 9am to 9:30pm.

Carrer de Nicolau, 261, 08008 Barcelona

About Barcelona
The first human settlements in Barcelona date back to Neolithic times. The city itself was founded by the Romans who set up a colony called Barcelona at the end of the 1st century BC. The urban pattern of the Roman colony was due to defensive wall, the remains of which can still be seen in the present day. For over 200 years Barcelona was under Muslim rule, and, following the Christian reconquest, it became a county of the Catholic sphere and one of the main-residences of the Court of the Crown of Aragon. The Gothic medieval period established Barcelona’s position as the economic and political capital of the Western Mediterranean. The city’s Gothic Quarter bears testament to the splendour enjoyed by the city from the 13th to the 15th centuries.

From the 13th to 18th centuries Barcelona entered a period of decline, while it struggled to maintain its economic and political independence. This period saw the gradual decline of Barcelona as an architectural and economic power, and the latter century saw the re-emergence of a period of cultural and economic recovery. A period of cultural recovery began in the mid-19th century with the arrival of the development of the textile industry. During this period, which was known as the Renaixença, Catalan regained prominence as a literary language.

The 20th century ushered in widespread urban renewal throughout Barcelona city, culminating in the Eixample residential district, which showcases some of the most significant examples of Catalan modernisme architecture. The Eixample’s most distinctive example are the Casa Milà (known as La Pedrera), the Casa Batlló and the Sagrada Família church, which have become world-famous landmarks.

The freedoms achieved during this period were severely restricted during the Civil War in 1936 and the subsequent dictatorship. With the reinstatement of democracy in 1978, Barcelona recovered its economic strength, and Catalan language was restored. The city’s hosting of the 1992 Olympic Games gave fresh impetus to Barcelona’s potential and reaffirmed its status as a major metropolis. In 2004, the Forum of Cultures welcomed industrial zones to convert them into residential districts. An example of the renewed vigour with which Barcelona is looking towards the 21st century is the development of its iconic district, Barcelona 2020.