

Ministry of Health of Ukraine  
Danylo Halytski Lviv National Medical University  
Department of Surgical Dentistry and Maxillofacial Surgery

Methodical Guide  
for the 2-nd year students of the Dentistry Faculty  
for medical practice “Nursing in surgical dentistry”  
(made on the basis of the educational program of 2017 academic year)

L v i v – 2018

Methodical guide was approved at the meeting of the Methodical Commission of Dentistry of the Danylo Halytski Lviv National Medical University (protocol No ).

Methodical guide has been compiled by: professor Ya.E. Vares, associate professor Yu.O. Medvid, assistant A.V. Filipski

Reviewers:

Head of the Department of Prosthetic Dentistry, Professor A.Yu. Kordiyak;

Head of the Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Associate professor N.L. Chukhrai

A person in charge of publication:

Head of the Department of Surgical Dentistry and Maxillofacial Surgery,

Professor Ya.E. Vares

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The program of manufacturing practice "Nursing in surgical dentistry" in accordance with the Standard of Higher Education of the second (master's) level

Branch of knowledge 22 "Health"

Specialty 221 "Dentistry"

of Master's Degree Program in Dentistry

According to the curriculum of practical training for the students of II year dental faculties provided when students acquired knowledge of basic clinical disciplines (anatomy, histology, cytology and embryology, physiology, pathophysiology, Pathology, propedeutics dentistry, prosthetic dentistry, prevention of dental diseases , pharmacology), which integrates program practice. In turn, practice forms the foundations for further study of clinical disciplines - dental surgery, which involves the integration of these disciplines "vertical" and the formation of skills to apply knowledge in further education and in professional activities.

Manufacturing practice of nursing in surgical dentistry is conducted in the summer. The practice provides independent mastering practical skills of students by educational and vocational training program (EPP) and educational qualification characteristics (EQC), which is controlled by Head of the University, the direct and general managers from the base practices. The current activity of students assessed by the supervisor of the base of practice.

Summing up the results of medical practice is the last day of practice. Control is made by the University practice manager.

## **2. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**2.1. The goal of nursing practice in surgical dentistry** is to secure knowledge and practical skills gained in the study of fundamental and professional disciplines, formation and development of the students' professional ability to make independent

decisions. To achieve the goal formulated final objectives practices, and on their basis - specific tasks in a certain abilities (actions).

## **2.2. The tasks of manufacturing practice "Nursing in Surgical Dentistry ":**

- master the basic terms of ethics and deontology in surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery;
- know sanitary requirements for the structure and arrangement of parts of Surgical Dentistry and Maxillofacial Surgery;
- master the methods and means of aseptic and antiseptic;
- declare the rules of operation room;
- be able to organize the work of running clean and dressings;
- demonstrate the preparation of dressings, operating clothes, surgical instruments;
- learn methods of treatment of surgeon's hands and surgical field antiseptic cleaning; demonstrate imposition of aseptic dressings; explain the features of the care of patients after operating interventions in maxillofacial area;
- arrange training the patient to the planned and urgent surgery;
- master the technique of blending bandages on the face and neck;
- master the technique of intravenous, intramuscular and subcutaneous injections;
- learn the rules of preparation solutions for emergency aid;
- arrange care for patients after surgical intervention;
- the acquisition and improvement of professional skills of nurse of the department of surgical dentistry of the polyclinic and the department of maxillofacial surgery.

**2.3. Competence and results of practice**, the formation of which is facilitated by discipline (the relationship with the normative content of the training of higher education graduates, formulated in terms of the results of training in the Standard of Higher Education). In accordance with the requirements of the Standard of Higher Education, discipline ensures students' acquisition of competences:

general;

- Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations;
- skills of using information and communication technologies;

- safety precautions;
- special (professional, subject).

Detail of competencies according to the descriptors of the NRC in the form of "Matrix of competencies".

Matrix of competencies

№	Competence	Knowelge	Skills	Communication	Autonomy and responsibility
1	Ability to communicate native language both verbally and in writing; Ability to communicate in a second language ZK4	Have a thorough knowledge of the mother tongue and basic knowledge of a foreign language.	Ability to apply knowledge of the mother tongue, both verbally and in writing, to be able to communicate in a foreign language.	Use professional language and business communication and prepare your documents for your native language. Use a foreign language in professional activities	To be responsible for fluency in the mother tongue, for the development of professional knowledge.
2	Ability apply knowledge in practical situations ZK3	Must have specialized conceptual knowledge gained in the learning process.	Be able to solve complex problems and problems that arise in professional activities.	A clear and unequivocal report of their own findings, knowledge and explanations, which are substantiated by experts and non-specialists.	To be responsible for making decisions in difficult conditions.
3	Know and understand the subject area and understand of the profession ZK2	Have a profound knowledge of the structure of professional activity.	Be able to carry out professional activities that require updating and integration of knowledge.	Ability to effectively form a communication strategy in professional activities	To be responsible for professional development, the ability to further professional training with a high degree of autonomy
4	Interpersonal skills. ZK11	Know the principles of interpersonal interaction.	Be able to analyze interpersonal-close interaction.	Use information and communication technologies of interpersonal interaction	To bear responsibility for the consequences of interpersonal interaction.
5	Ability to assess and ensure the quality of performed work.	Know the methods of assessing the quality of the work.	To be able to assess the quality of the performed work.	Establish the appropriate links for better performance of works.	To be responsible for the quality of the performed work.

	ZK14				
6	Know and understand of the subject area and understand of the profession. ZK2	To have the necessary knowledge within the specialty.	To be able to motivate for achievements in professional activity.	To establish appropriate connections for better motivation for achievement in professional activity.	Be responsible for the adherence to the specialty, the ability to further professional training with high autonomy.
7	Diagnosis of emergency conditions, provision of urgent medical aid. CK4	To have specialized knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, standard methods of inspection of a person (at home, on the street, in a health care facility) in the absence of information.	To be able, in the absence of information, using standard techniques, by making a well-founded decision to assess the condition of a person and to set the diagnose.	In all circumstances, following the relevant ethical and legal standards, to make a reasonable decision on the assessment of a person's condition, diagnosis and organization of the necessary medical measures, depending on the state of the person; fill in the relevant medical documents.	Be responsible for the timeliness and effectiveness of medical measures for the diagnosis of urgent conditions.
8	Ability to determine the tactics of emergency medical care. CK12	Know the legal basis for emergency medical care, in particular the law of Ukraine "On Emergency Medical Aid. " To have specialized knowledge about urgent human conditions; principles of emergency medical aid.	Be able to identify urgent conditions; principles and tactics of emergency medical care. Organize and diagnose measures aimed at saving and preserving a person's life.	To be able to justify and formulate to the patient or his legal representative the necessity of providing emergency care and obtaining consent for medical intervention.	To be responsible for the correctness of the definition of an urgent state, the degree of its severity and the tactics of emergency medical care.
9	Ability to conduct medical records and analyze the information	To know the system of official document circulation in the professional work of the	To be able to determine the source and location of the necessary information	Be able to process information Receive the necessary information from	To be responsible for the completeness and quality of the analysis of

	received CK15	doctor, including modern computer information technologies.	depending on its type.	a specific source and, based on its analysis, formulate the relevant conclusions.	information and conclusions based on its analysis.
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**2.4. Learning outcomes.** Integrative final programmatic learning outcomes, the formation of which is promoted by the discipline “Nursing in surgical dentistry”.

Learning outcomes for discipline:

- mastering moral and deontological principles of a medical specialist;
- Ability to apply the principles of asepsis and antiseptics in the clinic of surgical stomatology;
- ability to use basic dental instruments and dental equipment.

### **3. INFORMATION VOLUME OF THE SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

To study the academic discipline allocated 1.5 credit ECTS, 45 hours.

#### **Approximate structure of credit**

<b>Discipline</b>	<b>Weeks</b>	<b>Credits/hours</b>	<b>Year/ semester</b>	<b>Control</b>
Nursing in Surgical Dentistry Medical Practice	1	1/20	2/IV	Test Credit

### **4. STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

<b>№</b>	<b>Topic</b>
1.	Organization surgical dental care. Understanding the structure of the surgical department of dental clinics and the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery Hospital. Provide documentation of outpatient dental surgeries and offices. Methods of examination maxillofacial area and neck. Responsibilities of a nursing staff in a surgical department.
2	Aseptic and antiseptic in maxillofacial surgery. The organization works in the operating unit. Types of cleaning of the operating rooms. Methods for manufacturing napkins, tampons, balls. Disinfection and preparation of dressings, operating clothes and tools for sterilization. Types of sterilization and its control. Preparing of a sterile table. Ways of infection and ways of prevention. Prevention of the socially significant infections. Aseptic cleaning of the surgeon's

	hands and the surgical field. Medications, which are used for aseptic cleaning of the surgical field in maxillo-facial surgery.
3	Types of interventions in surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery. Preparing of the patients for operations: skin care, hair shaving, dental health, requirements for linen and clothing of patients, food, medical manipulation.
4	The organization works with clean dressings. Equipment of dressing room. Features of desmurgy in maxillofacial surgery (the imposition of bandages on the face and neck). Types of manipulation that is carried out in a clean dressing. Types of dressings. Basic principles of care in the postoperative period. Feeding of the patients in maxillofacial department. Methods of intravenous, intramuscular and subcutaneous injection. Preparation of solutions for emergency aid.
5	Antiseptics. Care of patients with purulent pathology. Types of antiseptics, indications for their use. Drainage of purulent wounds. Types of drainage. Principles of administration of antibiotics. Features bandager in patients with purulent wounds. Disposal of contaminated dressings with purulent exudate.

List of practical skills and abilities of manufacturing practice “Nursing in surgical dentistry”:

1. To hold the current cleaning
2. Perform general cleaning
3. Make the working surface of dental treatment table doctor, dental chairs (after each patient)
4. Make dental treatment plants and equipment
5. To carry out disinfection of medical devices chemical method
6. Perform pre-sterilization cleaning
7. Carry out sterilization - steam method
8. Carry out sterilization - air method
9. Carry out sterilization - a chemical method
10. Perform quality control of pre-sterilization cleaning - azopiram indicator test
11. Perform quality control of pre-sterilization cleaning - phenolphthalein indicator test
12. To carry out the processing of individual dental kits
13. To carry out disinfection of dental handpieces
14. Run subcutaneous injection
15. Run intermuscular injections
16. Run intravenous injections

17. Make a dilution solution for emergency aid
18. Conduct the preparation of tools for the reception of patients
19. Assist the doctor during tooth extraction
20. Conduct training the patient in the chair to accept the doctor
21. Fill in the ambulatory card of the patient
22. Fill the journal of preventive inspection
23. Fill the statistical card
24. Fill the card of dispensary observation

## **Topic 1**

Organization surgical dental care. Understanding the structure of the surgical department of dental clinics and the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery Hospital. Provide documentation of outpatient dental surgeries and offices. Methods of examination maxillofacial area and neck. Responsibilities of a nursing staff in a surgical department.

**Actuality:** providing of dental care - one of the most common types of medical services. Proper organization of surgical dental care promotes quality treatment of patients, providing conditions for prevention measures.

**Objective:** To acquaint the students with the organization and structure of the surgical department of the dental polyclinic and Maxillofacial Surgery department of the Hospital, their equipment and documentation.

**Baseline knowledge:**

1. Anatomical and functional characteristics of tissues of the oral cavity.
2. Specific and non-specific resistance.
3. Ways of infection in surgical dental office

**The list of issues that student should learn:**

1. Principles of dental care to citizens of Ukraine.
2. Organization of the surgical unit (cabinet) of dental polyclinic.
3. Features of the organization and provision of special surgical dental care.
4. Hygienic and sanitary requirements for the surgical department (office) of dental polyclinic and hospital.
5. Equipment, medical and surgical documentation of the surgical cabinet

(department).

**The list of practical skills that student must master:**

1. Learn to fill the necessary medical documentation.
2. Be familiar with the principles of surgical dental office equipment and methods of its maintenance

**Topic 2**

Aseptic and antiseptic in maxillofacial surgery. The organization works in the operating unit. Types of cleaning of the operating rooms. Methods for manufacturing napkins, tampons, balls. Disinfection and preparation of dressings, operating clothes and tools for sterilization. Types of sterilization and its control. Preparing of a sterile table. Ways of infection and ways of prevention. Prevention of the socially significant infections. Aseptic cleaning of the surgeon's hands and the surgical field. Medications, which are used for aseptic cleaning of the surgical field in maxillofacial surgery.

**Actuality:** Among the complications in surgical dentistry most common infectious. They can lead to fatalities despite a brilliantly surgery. Prevention of complications - the main principle of surgery, which is based on aseptic and antiseptic. One of the main structural units of the surgical department is the operating unit. From the latter depends on teamwork results of the surgery. Here, as no one other hospital departments, adhere to all requirements of aseptic and antiseptic.

**Objective:** To learn the basics of aseptic methods of sterilization of surgical instruments and linen bandaging material, to learn methods of surgical treatment antiseptic hand and operating margins in the region of the head and neck, oral cavity

**Baseline knowledge:**

1. Know the basics of work with the high pressure, high temperature.
2. To be able to determine the stability of vegetative and spore flora to the effects of temperature, pressure, radiation energy, chemicals.
3. Master the elements of bacteriological research.

**The list of issues that student should learn:**

1. Types of cleaning of the operating room.
2. Ways and methods of infection prevention.
3. Methods of manufacturing napkins, tampons, balls, and laying them in sterile containers.
4. Stages of presterilization processing and sterilization.

- 5 Ways to sterilize surgical instruments and dressings.
6. The structure and function of the autoclave and dry heat sterilizer.
7. Preparing of a sterile table.
8. Control of sterilizations of the dressings and operational linen.
9. The principles of aseptic cleaning of surgeon's hands.
10. Features of aseptic cleaning of the operative field in the maxillofacial area.
11. Solutions which can be used for aseptic cleaning of operative field in maxillofacial surgery.

**The list of practical skills that student must master:**

1. Work out the method of laying dressings in biki.
2. Work out the method of manufacturing balls and gauze wipes.
3. Work out the method of loading dry heat sterilizer and autoclave.
4. Examine modes autoclaving and indications for their use.
5. Work out the method for determining the efficiency of presterilization cleaning and sterilization.

**Topic 3**

Types of interventions in surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery. Preparing of the patients for operations: skin care, hair shaving, dental health, requirements for linen and clothing of patients, food, and medical manipulation.

**Actuality:** The operation has an important place in the oral surgeon's professional activity and requires him considerable theoretical knowledge, perfect mastery of practical skills, considerable moral and physical strength. From properly conducted surgical intervention often depends on the patient's life, especially for injuries and acute inflammatory diseases surgical (phlegmons of the bottom of the oral cavity, complicated carbuncles of MFA etc.). Only properly defined indications for surgery, careful preoperative preparation, timely and technically correct surgical intervention and attentive postoperative care can lead to success in the treatment of patients with pathology of maxillofacial area. Nursing requires both the ability to perform various hygiene and therapeutic measures, and highly moral, humane and compassionate attitude to patient compliance with the rules of ethics.

**Objective:** To acquaint students with the main types of operating procedures that can be performed in the practice of dental surgery. Learn to properly prepare patients for routine and urgent surgery.

**Baseline knowledge:**

1. The concept of surgical operation and its stages, classification of operational procedures.

2. Evaluation of operational and anesthetic risk operations.
3. The main pathophysiological changes in the body of the operated patients.
4. Septic and aseptic surgical diseases in dentistry.
5. The concept of urgent and routine operating procedures, description of them.
6. Volume of preoperative preparation of the patients.

**The list of issues that student should learn:**

1. Objectives of the preoperative period.
2. Features of preparation of the patients for surgery under local and general anesthesia.
3. Features of preparation of patients for intraoral and extraoral interventions.
4. Features of preparation of patients for routine and urgent surgery.

**The list of practical skills that student must master:**

1. To learn to conduct the shaving of the patients, to perform skin care and care of the oral cavity.
2. Master the technique of antiseptic cleaning of oral cavity and skin of operational areas.
3. To learn to measure patient's body temperature, pulse, blood pressure.

**Topic 4**

The organization works with clean dressings. Equipment of dressing room. Features of desmurgy in maxillofacial surgery (the imposition of bandages on the face and neck). Types of manipulation that is carried out in a clean dressing. Types of dressings. Basic principles of care in the postoperative period. Feeding of the patients in maxillofacial department. Methods of intravenous, intramuscular and subcutaneous injection. Preparation of solutions for emergency aid.

**Actuality:** In the treatment of patients with diseases of the maxillofacial area dressing room plays an important role (they are septic/dirty and aseptic/clean), which are held daily dressing patients, their review and, if indicated, minor surgeries (typical and atypical tooth extraction, opening of the abscesses, periostites etc.), often conducted under local anesthesia potentiated. An important role in the treatment process in the dressing room plays a nurse who prepares tools and sterile bandages and assisting maxillofacial surgeon. Depending on the pathology of MFA proper imposition of bandages (desmurgy) is necessary. Operations performed on the head, face, neck and oral cavity are difficult, lengthy, and therefore require active and careful postoperative care to achieve the desired effect. The important role played by the oral care and nutrition of patients with pathology of maxillofacial area.

**Objective:** To acquaint students with the principles of clean dressing room, to teach to apply the basic types of dressings and implement appropriate post-operative care for patients.

**Baseline knowledge:**

1. The anatomy, innervation and blood supply of maxillofacial area.
2. Hygienic requirements for dressing rooms.
3. Methods for aseptic and antiseptics.

**The list of issues that student should learn:**

1. Organization of dressing rooms: clean and dirty.
2. Instruments of the sterile table, their application.
3. Sanitation requirements for dressing rooms.
4. Disinfectants and antiseptics.
5. Responsibilities of nurse of the dressing room.
6. Duties of younger nurse of the dressing room.
7. Technology of washing and hygienic cleaning of hands of the medical staff.
8. Infection control of dressing room working.
9. Postoperative care: general and special.
10. Oral cavity care.
11. Feeding of the patients. Diets, artificial feeding.
12. Features of feeding of the patients with traumatic injuries of MFA (with intermaxillary fixation).
13. The use of drugs by injections and intravenous drop counters.

**The list of practical skills that students must master:**

1. To be able to cover the sterile table.
2. Demonstrate the preparation of dressings, operating clothes, surgical instruments.
3. Properly clean and organize the work of septic dressing room;
4. To master the methods of aseptic cleaning of the hands.
5. Demonstrate the imposition of aseptic dressings.

**Topic 5**

Antiseptics. Care of patients with purulent pathology. Types of antiseptics, indications for their use. Drainage of purulent wounds. Types of drainage. Principles of administration of antibiotics. Features bandager in patients with purulent wounds. Disposal of contaminated dressings with purulent exudate.

**Actuality:** Knowledge of basic of antiseptics is needed for the students of the Dental faculty as they are the basis of all doctor's surgical practice and are necessary in future careers of dentists. Despite the advances of modern medicine, associated

with the introduction of new technologies, an important element of proper treatment for surgical patients is adequate care of them, which role in successfully treatment is extremely high.

**Objective:** To teach students the principles of the use of methods of antiseptics, to study chemical antiseptics and general principles for their clinical use. To introduce the principles and methods of care in surgical dental diseases, caring for wounds, bandages and drainages.

**Baseline knowledge:**

1. To be able to work with aggressive chemicals.
2. To be able to prescribe medications.
3. Be able to collect allergic anamnesis, conduct examination, palpation.
4. To be able to take biopsy specimens for bacteriological research.
5. Be able to identify possible complications of the use of antiseptics.

The list of issues that student should learn:

1. Types of antiseptics, indications for their use.
2. Drainage of purulent wounds.
3. Types of drainages.
4. Principles of use of antibiotics.
5. Features of bandages in patients with purulent wounds.
6. Disposal bandaging material contaminated with purulent exudate.

**The list of practical skills that student must master:**

1. Master the technique of drainage of purulent wounds.
2. Master the methods of local application of antiseptic and antibacterial drugs
3. Master the technique of bandaging of the patients with purulent wounds
4. Master the technique of recycling of the used dressings.

## **5. METHODS OF CONTROL**

Forms of control and evaluation system are carried out according to the requirements of the production program of medical practice for students of the 2nd year dental faculties.

Score from practice is the sum of scores for performance of student practical skills and points for final control. Daily checks of practical skills performs a supervisor from the base and vises their implementation in practice diary of a

student. Practice Manager from the University systematically monitors keeping diaries students.

Current control is carried out according to specific objectives. One of the activities of students and its control of the head from the base practice is keeping a diary manufacturing practice. Diary is the main document for the period of practical training, including its protection (Application 1). Students are required during the period of practice every day to record everything that was done for the day in a diary. There are a total sequence shown socially useful work (sanitary issues papers, writing essays, interviews in organized groups, etc.).

The student must submit daily blog for review and signature to supervisor of base practices (dentists from the hospital).

After completion of the practice student has to fill in the final report on its work. After medical practice, preparation of digital and reports haracterization and review of the diary is given signed by the superior of manufacturing practices and general manager of base practices.

In characteristics and reviews the following indicators are necessary to display: the level of theoretical training, mastery of practical skills, knowledge of recipes, compliance and ethical foundations of ethics, the attitude of the student to master practical skills. Characteristics is to be stamped hospital where practice was conducted. Having filled in the appropriate form and signed by the supervisor of the basis of practice diary and the final report is required for admission to the student's final class.

In the program has been applied such evaluation system.

**Current assessment.** The head of the practice base daily analyzes and monitors students' work in the offices (the student must not have gaps), the quality of keeping a diary, quality mastering practical skills defined list, application principles of ethics and deontology in medical practice.

Before the demonstration of abilities or practical skills the student describes in details the methodology and justifies its to supervisor of base practices. After describing the manipulation and informing the patient, the student can be admitted to its implementation in the clinic under the control of supervisor. Current assessment of abilities and practical skills is managed as follows:

	Practical skills and manipulations	Planned	Performed	Mark in points (3-5)
---	Days worked.	5		----- ,
1.	Routine cleaning	4-8		
2.	General cleaning	1-2		
3.	Processing table working surface of dental physician, dental chairs (after each patient)	5-10		
4.	Treatment of dental units and equipment	5		
5.	Disinfection of medical devices chemical method	5		
6.	Pre-sterilization cleaning	1		
7.	Sterilization - Steam method	1		
8.	Sterilization - air method	1		
9.	Sterilization - chemical method	5		
10.	Quality control of the pre-sterilization cleaning - azopiram test	1		
11.	Quality control of the pre-sterilization cleaning - phenolphthalein indicator test	10		
12.	Processing of individual dental kits	10		
13.	Disinfection of dental handpieces	3-5		
14.	Performing subcutaneous injection	3-5		
15.	Implementation of intramuscular injections	3-5		
16.	Implementation intravenous injections	3-5		

17.	Breeding solutions for emergency aid	2–5			
18.	Training tools for patients receiving	2–5			
19.	Assisting doctor with tooth extraction	2–5			
20.	Preparing the patient in the chair to accept the doctor	5–10			
21.	Filling ambulatory patient cards	5			
22.	Filling magazines routine inspection	1			
23.	Filling statistical tickets	1			
24.	The form of follow-up	5			
	<b>Total points (72-120)</b>				

"5" points - gets a student who outlined the proposed writing the number of manipulations and thoroughly described them at high theoretical level.

"4" points - gets a student who outlined the proposed writing the number of manipulations and gave them a theoretical description, but admitted with minor errors.

"3" points - gets student who outlined the proposed writing the number of manipulations and gave them a theoretical description, but admitted with significant errors.

A skill is not considered to be passed if the student orally or in writing outlined the proposed manipulation and / or did not provide her adequate theoretical description.

### **Concluding session (control credit)**

Final control students make up at the last day of practice committee, comprised of leaders from the University and, were present on bases of practice. Concluding session of medical practice students of the 2nd course provides theoretical description and demonstration of skills and practical skills from the list. To make up practice on the final lesson may a student who 100% completed the program of practical training, provided reasonable answers to questions about the contents of the diary, and scored the minimum score on the ongoing practical training

(72 points), presented a report on the practice and positive characteristics of the supervisor of the base of practice.

**The list of questions submitted to final control:**

1. Methods of preventing the spread of hospital infections and measures for body hygiene of surgical patients and medical staff, health underwear and clothing of patients.
2. Medical manipulation: thermometry, change the bed and underwear, baby probes and drainage. Prevention of possible complications in operated patients.
3. Conduction of intravenous, intramuscular and subcutaneous injections.
4. Principles of preparations of solutions for emergency aid.
5. Features meals for patients after operating interventions in maxillofacial region.
6. Pulse and blood pressure and body temperature.
7. Preparation of disinfectant solutions and sanitizing facilities.
8. Preparation of disinfectant solutions and preparation for recycling used disposable instruments and dressings.
9. Disinfection and sterilization of surgical instruments used.
10. Preparation of dressings for sterilization.
11. Preparation and use of antiseptic solutions in patients with purulent wounds.
12. Control of pre-sterilization cleaning of instruments.
13. Prepare patients for operations: skin care, hair shaving, dental health, requirements for linen and clothing of patients, food, medical manipulation.
14. Racking patients after operating interventions in maxillofacial region.
15. Treatment of hand surgery and the surgical field.
16. Prepare a sterile table.
17. Imposition of the operation clothes.

**Evaluation criteria of the practice final control:**

The final lesson is performed in the way of solution of 80 tests, including questions and situational tasks according to the content of practice.

Number of points for the final lesson is set in accordance with the existing provisions - 50 to 80 points.

The mark for practice is the sum of points for student practical skills which is set on the base of practical training (maximum 120 points - minimum 72 points) and points for the final control, earned after the final control (maximum 80 points - minimum 50 points).

Points of discipline are converted regardless both in scale ECTS, and a 4-point scale.

Scores of students enrolled in one specialty, ranked by ECTS scale as follows:

ECTS	Statistical index
A	Best 10 % of students
B	Next 25 % of students
C	Next 30 % of students
D	Next 25 % of students
E	Last 10 % of students

**Scores of discipline for students who successfully completed the program, converted into traditional 4-point scale by absolute criteria, which are listed in the table below:**

<b>Points of discipline</b>	<b>4-point scale</b>
from 170 to 200 points	5
from 140 to 169 points	4
From 139 points to the minimum number of points the student have to gain	3
Less than minimum number of points that a student have to gain	2

Score from practice is fixed by the head of the University to the diary, the student academic records and test-examination information. Within three days after the practice supervisor from the University delivers a statement to the appropriate dean, a report on the practice - practice Department of the University. Practice diaries are kept at the department for 1 year.

## **6. CONCLUSIONS**

Summarizing practices carried out in the presence of all the accounting documents of the program with the practices and characteristics of the student's activity during practice, signed a direct and general manager of database practice. Score practice is taken into account when considering the appointment of scholarships along with estimates for other exams and differentiated tests.

Students who have not completed the program practices without good reason, received poor marks for practice and haven't eliminated academic debt before the next semester, will be deducted from the University. Results of practice have to be listened and discussed at the department meeting, the profile Methodology Committee, the Academic Council of the Faculty and the University.

## **7. SUGESTED LITERATURE**

1. Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery: Textbook, Part 1 / V.O. Malanchuk. – Vinnytsia: Nova Knyha Publishers, 2011. – 432 p.
2. Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery: Textbook, Part 2 / V.O. Malanchuk. – Vinnytsia: Nova Knyha Publishers, 2011. – 345 p.