



SURGICAL DENTISTRY

| 1. General information | |
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| Name of the Faculty | Dental |
| Educational program (sphere of knowledge, specialty, level of higher education, form of education) | 22 Healthcare, 221 Dentistry, second level of higher education(master's degree), day form of education |
| Educational year | 2020-2021 |
| Name of the discipline, code (e-mail address on the website of LNMU named after Danylo Halytsky) | manufacturing medical practice from Surgical Dentistry MC 51 e-mail: kaf_omfs@meduniv.lviv.ua |

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| Department (<i>name, address, phone, e-mail</i>) | Surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery, 79010, Lviv, Nekrasova street, 6, Lviv Regional Clinical Hospital, Department of Maxillofacial Surgery, +38 (032) 278-62-67; 79000, Lviv, Mykolaychuka street, 9, Municipal City Clinical Hospital of Ambulance, +38 (032) 278-62-67; 79000, Lviv, Pekarska street, 69B, Dental Medical Center of LNMU, +38 (032) 278-62-67; e-mail: kaf_omfs@meduniv.lviv.ua |
| Chief of the department(<i>e-mail</i>) | Professor, DDS Yan Vares e-mail: kaf_omfs@meduniv.lviv.ua |

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| Year of study (year in which the discipline is studied) | III |
| Semester (<i>semester</i> , in which the discipline is studied) | V, VI |
| Type of the discipline/module(<i>mandatory/ selective</i>) | Mandatory |
| Teachers (names, surnames, scientific degrees and titles of teachers who teach the discipline, contact e-mail) | Ya.E. Vares, DDS, Professor Yu.O. Medvid, CMS, Associate Professor N.M.Krypnyk, CMS, Associate Professor Ch.R. Pogranychna, CMS, Associate Professor A.V. Filipyskyi, CMS, Associate Professor e-mail: kaf_omfs@meduniv.lviv.ua |
| Erasmus yes/no(availability of the discipline for students within the program <i>Erasmus+</i>) | no |

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| The person responsible for the syllabus (the person to be commented on the syllabus, contact <i>e-mail</i>) | Head of the Department, Professor YanVares, DDS Deputy Head of the Department, Associate Professor Yu.O. Medvid, CMS e-mail: kaf_omfs@meduniv.lviv.ua |
| ECTS credits | 7 |
| Totalhours(<i>lectures/ practical lessons/ student's independent work</i>) | Total hours– 210 Lectures – 20 Practical lessons – 120 Individual work – 70 (20/120/70) |
| Language of education | English |
| Information about consultations | Consultations are held according to the schedule of consultations, which is posted on the information |

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| | stands of the department, the website of the department, the platform for distance learning misa |
| Address, telephone and regulations of the clinical base | 79010, Lviv, Nekrasova street, 6, Lviv Regional Clinical Hospital, Department of Maxillofacial Surgery, +38 (032) 278-62-67; 79000, Lviv, Mykolaychuka street, 9, Municipal City Clinical Hospital of Ambulance, +38 (032) 278-62-67; 79000, Lviv, Pekarska street, 69B, Dental Medical Center of LNMU, +38 (032) 278-62-67; Working hours : 9.00-16.20 (on the days of repassing of the missed lessons according to the schedule: 9.00-19.00) |

2. Short annotation of the course

The discipline involves the study of surgical dentistry in its main sections: "Propedeutics of surgical dentistry and MFD", "Inflammatory diseases of MFA", "Oncology of MFA", "Traumatology of MFA", "Reconstructive-Restorative Surgery of MFA", with emphasis on the study of etiology, pathogenesis, clinics, diagnostics, emergency treatment and prophylaxis of the main and most widespread diseases of MFA.

The main focus of the program is on the formation and development of students' skills in collecting anamnesis, conducting the examination and differential diagnosis of diseases of the MFA with a variety of clinical course and their complications. In the course of this program, modern approaches to the diagnosis are taught in practice, the principles of treatment and prophylaxis are studied on the basis of evidence-based medicine. Furthermore, students are introduced to the range of urgent states in practical surgical dentistry. Students are also involved into the diagnostic and treatment process of in- and out- patients under the guidance of assistants and associate professors of the department. Students also look into a wide scope of therapeutic and prophylactic measures, which are most often applied in dental surgical practice.

The study of surgical dentistry in theory and practice, contributes to the formation of a holistic view of the structure and functioning of organs of MFA, deepening of theoretical and practical training, acquisition of professional practical skills for further independent medical activity.

| Structure of the discipline | Number of credits, hours, including | | | | Year of study/ semester | Test type |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| | Total | In class | | Self-study | | |
| | | Lectures hours | Practical hours | | | |
| Name of the discipline: Surgical Dentistry | 7 credits / | 20 | 120 | 70 | III year | credit |
| Number of content modules: 2 | 210h | | | | (V, VI semester) | |
| Per semester | | | | | | |
| <i>Content module 1</i> | 3,2 credits / | 8 | 53 | 35 | V semester | credit |
| | 96 h | | | | | |

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| <i>Content module 2</i> | 3,8 credits / 114 h | 12 | 67 | 35 | VI semester | credit |
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The subject of the study of the discipline is the pathological processes of MFA, which relate to the sphere of competence of surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery, their clinical course, the main diagnostic and therapeutic manipulations used in the practice of a surgical dentist.

3. Purpose and tasks of the discipline

The purpose of teaching the discipline (surgical dentistry) is to provide a comprehensive and highly-specialized training of a dentist, which involves mastering the theory and practice of all sections of surgical dentistry and basics of MFD, from organization of surgical department of dental clinic and maxillofacial hospital to the ability of providing urgent care in extreme conditions and qualified surgical dental and reconstructive-restoration assistance in MFD.

The main tasks of the study of surgical dentistry are to educate a professional surgical dentist who is able to provide a thorough examination of the patient, diagnose the main symptoms and syndromes of MFA pathologies, to substantiate and formulate the preliminary diagnosis; to analyze the results of the examination and conduct differential diagnosis, to formulate a clinical diagnosis of major diseases, to identify the manifestations of somatic diseases in the oral cavity, to define the principles of integrated treatment in the clinic of surgical dentistry, to identify various clinical variants and complications of the most common diseases of the MFA, to be aware of the measures of primary and secondary prevention the most common surgical dental diseases.

Competence and course results.

In accordance with the requirements of the Standard of Higher Education, the discipline "manufacturing medical practice from Surgical Dentistry" provides students with the acquisition of competences:

- Integral (the ability to solve complex problems in the field of health care in the specialty "Dentistry" in professional activity or in the process of study, which involves research or innovation).
- General (ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis; ability to learn and to be trained in accordance with the newest educational tools; ability to apply knowledge in practical situations; skills of using information and communication technologies; ability to search, process and analyze information from different sources; ability to identify, set and solve the problem; the ability to choose a communication strategy; the ability to work in a team; interpersonal skills; the ability to follow the labour safety regulations; the ability to evaluate and provide high quality results).
- Special (professional, subject) (collection of medical information about the patient (history); evaluation of results of laboratory and instrumental research; clinical diagnostics of a dental disease; diagnosis of urgent conditions; identification of the nature and treatment principles of dental diseases; tactics of dealing with dental patients with somatic pathology; performing the range of medical and dental manipulations; treatment of major dental diseases; dealing with medical documentation).

General competencies (GC) according to the requirements of the NQF:

1. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.
2. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.
3. Ability to apply knowledge in practice.
4. Ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing.
5. Ability to communicate in English.
6. Skills in the use of information and communication technologies.
7. Ability to search process and analyze information from various sources.
8. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.
9. Ability to identify, pose and solve problems.
10. Ability to be critical and self-critical.
11. Ability to work in a team.
12. The desire to preserve the environment.
13. The ability to act socially responsibly and consciously.
14. The ability to exercise their rights and responsibilities as a member of society, to realize the values of civil (free democratic) society and the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law, human and civil rights and freedoms in Ukraine.
15. Ability to preserve and increase moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on understanding the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, technology and technology, use different

types and forms of motor activities for active recreation and a healthy lifestyle.

Special (professional, subject) competencies (SC) according to the requirements of the National Qualifications Framework (NQF):

1. Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.
2. Ability to interpret the results of laboratory and instrumental research.
3. Ability to diagnose: determine the preliminary, clinical, final, concomitant diagnosis, emergencies.
4. Ability to plan and implement measures for the prevention of diseases of organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area.
5. Ability to design the process of providing medical care: to determine approaches, plan, types and principles of treatment of diseases of organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area.
6. Ability to determine the rational mode of work, rest, diet in patients in the treatment of diseases of organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area.
7. Ability to determine the tactics of management of patients with diseases of organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area with concomitant somatic diseases.
8. Ability to perform medical and dental manipulations.
9. Ability to treat major diseases of organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area.
10. Ability to organize and conduct medical and evacuation measures.
11. Ability to determine tactics, methods and provide emergency medical care.
12. Ability to organize and conduct screening examinations in dentistry.
13. Ability to assess the impact of the environment on the health of the population (individual, family, population).
14. Ability to maintain regulatory medical records.
15. Processing of state, social and medical information.
16. Ability to organize and conduct rehabilitation measures and care for patients with diseases of the oral cavity and MFA.
17. Ability to legally support their own professional activities.
18. Ability to provide home care according to the protocols of tactical medicine.

Detailing competencies in the NQF descriptor in the form of "Competency matrix".

Competency matrix of the educational component Surgical dentistry

| Program competencies | manufacturing medical practice from Surgical Dentistry MC 60 |
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| <i>General competencies</i> | |
| GC 1 Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis. | + |
| GC 2 Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity. | + |
| GC 3 Ability to apply knowledge in practice. | + |
| GC 4 Ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing. | + |
| GC 5 Ability to communicate in English. | + |
| GC 6 Skills in the use of information and communication technologies. | + |
| GC 7 Ability to search process and analyze information from various sources. | + |
| GC 8 Ability to adapt and act in a new situation. | + |
| GC 9 Ability to identify, pose and solve problems. | + |
| GC 10 Ability to be critical and self-critical. | + |
| GC 11 Ability to work in a team. | + |
| GC 12 The desire to preserve the environment. | + |
| GC 13 The ability to act socially responsibly and consciously. | + |
| GC 14 The ability to exercise their rights and responsibilities as a member of society, to realize the values of civil (free democratic) society and the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law, human and civil rights and freedoms in Ukraine. | + |
| GC 15 Ability to preserve and increase moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on understanding the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, technology and technology, use different types and forms of motor activities for active recreation and a healthy lifestyle. | + |
| <i>Special (professional) competencies</i> | |
| SC 1 Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data. | + |
| SC 2 Ability to interpret the results of laboratory and instrumental research. | + |

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| SC 3 Ability to diagnose: determine the preliminary, clinical, final, concomitant diagnosis, emergencies. | + |
| SC 4 Ability to plan and implement measures for the prevention of diseases of organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area. | + |
| SC 5 Ability to design the process of providing medical care: to determine approaches, plan, types and principles of treatment of diseases of organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area. | + |
| SC 6 Ability to determine the rational mode of work, rest, diet in patients in the treatment of diseases of organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area. | + |
| SC 7 Ability to determine the tactics of management of patients with diseases of organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area with concomitant somatic diseases. | + |
| SC 8 Ability to perform medical and dental manipulations. | + |
| SC 9 Ability to treat major diseases of organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area. | + |
| SC 10 Ability to organize and conduct medical and evacuation measures. | + |
| SC 11 Ability to determine tactics, methods and provide emergency medical care. | + |
| SC 12 Ability to organize and conduct screening examinations in dentistry. | + |
| SC 13 Ability to assess the impact of the environment on the health of the population (individual, family, population). | + |
| SC 14 Ability to maintain regulatory medical records. | + |
| SC 15 Processing of state, social and medical information. | + |
| SC 16 Ability to organize and conduct rehabilitation measures and care for patients with diseases of the oral cavity and MFA. | + |
| SC 17 Ability to legally support their own professional activities. | + |
| SC 18 Ability to provide home care according to the protocols of tactical medicine. | + |

By the end of the course the students will know about:

- Peculiarities of examination of MFD patients, involvement of adjacent specialists in the examination.
- Principles of deontology and medical ethics in surgical dentistry and MFD.
- Basic methods of general and local anesthesia, sedation in the practice of a surgical dentist (indications, contraindications, peculiarities of conducting).
- Tooth extraction operation. Modern techniques for removing teeth.
- Diseases of teeth eruption (diagnosis, treatment).
- General and local complications in the practice of surgical dentistry and MFD. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
- Inflammatory processes of hard tissues in MFD. Periodontitis, periostitis, osteomyelitis (diagnosis, treatment).
- Inflammatory processes of soft tissues in MFD. Abscesses, phlegmons, lymphadenitis, furuncles, carbuncles, and pelvic inflammation (diagnosis, treatment).
- Odontogenic sinusitis. Modern methods of diagnosis and treatment. Management of oro-antral communications.
- Specific inflammatory diseases of MFA. Actinomycosis, tuberculosis, syphilis, diphtheria, HIV (diagnosis and treatment).
- Dysfunction of the temporomandibular joint. Inflammatory and destructive processes of TMJ. Modern methods of diagnosis and treatment.
- Inflammatory and reactive-dystrophic diseases of the salivary glands. Calculous salivary gland disease (diagnosis and treatment).
- Complications of inflammatory processes of MFD (sepsis, mediastinitis, brain abscess, cystic sinus thrombosis, etc.). Diagnosis and treatment.

By the end of the course the students will be able:

- To collect the history and conduct a general examination of the patient for the specified pathology of MFA.
- To draw up a plan and conduct a more specific examination for the identified pathology of MFA.

- To plan all required additional check-ups and be able to interpret their results.
- To fill in the relevant medical documentation.
- To perform a diagnostic puncture of the inflammatory center of the MFD.
- To collect the inflammatory exudate for the antibiotic susceptibility test (study of the nature of the microflora and its antibiotic susceptibility).
- To collect the material from the wound surface for cytological examination (imprint, swab) and for further smear production on the specimen glass.
- To prescribe an individual scheme of premedication, depending on the psycho-somatic state of the patient, the nature and extent of surgical intervention.
- To demonstrate the techniques of preoperative preparation of the surgeon's hands by modern methods.
- To perform a phantom-based technique for antiseptic preparation of the surgical site.
- To make a plan for comprehensive screening and treatment for AIDS patients.
- To perform a phantom-based technique of topical anesthesia.
- To perform a phantom-based technique of infiltration anesthesia.
- To perform a phantom-based technique of mandibular anesthesia.
- To perform a phantom-based technique of torus anesthesia.
- To perform a phantom-based technique of mental anesthesia.
- To perform a phantom-based technique of lingual nerve block.
- To perform a phantom-based technique of buccal anesthesia.
- To perform a phantom-based technique of canine anesthesia.
- To perform a phantom-based technique of palatal anesthesia.
- To perform a phantom-based technique of tuberal anesthesia.
- To perform a phantom-based technique of infraorbital anesthesia.
- To perform a phantom-based technique of conduction anesthesia.
- To remove certain groups of teeth on the upper and lower jaws (phantom).
- To perform atypical tooth extraction as in case of pericoronitis (phantom).
- To open the subperiosteal abscess (phantom).
- To close oro-antral communication (phantom).
- To perform radical sinusotomy (phantom).
- To perform sequestrectomy (phantom).
- To perform different stages of the operation - to open an abscess and phlegmon of various anatomical and topographic areas of the MFA (using the phantom).
- Drain the wound.
- To plan a comprehensive treatment of patients with these pathologies.
- To diagnose local and general complications in the practice of a surgical dentist.
- To perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation (indirect heart massage and artificial respiration) (using the phantom).
- Assist in urgent conditions in the practice of MFD according to the corresponding algorithms.

4. Course details

| Discipline | Student must know | Student must be able to do |
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| <p style="text-align: center;">Normal anatomy</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hystology, cytology, embriology</p> | <p>Know the anatomical and physiological features of the maxillofacial area:</p> <p>a)structure of the upper and lower jaws, histostructure of bone tissue;</p> <p>b)innervation and vascularization of these areas;</p> <p>c)attachment points and muscles of the maxillofacial area;</p> <p>d)layered histological structure of the skin;</p> <p>e)the structure of the lymphatic system of the head and neck;</p> <p>e)features of lymph outflow from the teeth of the upper and lower jaws;</p> <p>f)localization of cellular spaces with definition of their borders;</p> <p>g)structure of deciduous and permanent teeth;</p> <p>h)anatomical and histological structure of periodontal tissues;</p> <p>i)anatomical and histological structure of the oral mucosa;</p> <p>j)the structure of the organs of the head and neck;</p> <p>k)embryogenesis of the maxillofacial organs.</p> | <p>Be able to explain the structure of organs and systems of the maxillofacial area.</p> <p>Be able to explain the mechanical interaction of muscle groups.</p> <p>Be able to explain the localization of the pathological process in the maxillofacial area. Be able to explain the genesis of congenital malformations of the tissues of the maxillofacial area.</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Physiology</p> | <p>Know the physiology of the act of swallowing, the act of breathing</p> | <p>Be able to explain which organs take part in these acts and what their role is.</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Pathomorphology</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pathophysiology</p> | <p>Know the mechanism of inflammation and its morphological manifestation. Phases of development of inflammatory process.</p> <p>Know the concepts of hyperplasia, metaplasia, atrophy.</p> <p>Know the mechanism of soft and hard tissue regeneration. Phases of reparative osteogenesis. Soft tissue healing phases.</p> | <p>Be able to explain the mechanism of development of the inflammatory process, its phase. Describe the pathomorphological and clinical signs of inflammation. Be able to explain the morphological changes in the tissues that occur.</p> <p>Be able to explain the mechanism of development of allergic reactions, to characterize the morphological changes in the tissues that occur. Be able to explain the mechanism of reparative regeneration, its phases. Describe the pathomorphological and clinical signs of callus formation; healing by primary and secondary tension. Be able to explain disorders of swallowing, breathing and speech disorders in congenital malformations of the MFA.</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Topographycal and clinical anatomy</p> | <p>Know the topography of the cellular spaces, the location of the salivary glands, muscles, bones of the maxillofacial area.</p> <p>Blood supply, innervation and layered structure of individual organs of the oral cavity.</p> | <p>Be able to explain the topography of the organs of the maxillofacial area. Be able to explain the localization of the pathological process in the maxillofacial area. Be able to explain the layered structure of the organs of</p> |

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| | | the maxillofacial area. |
| Pharmacology | Know the pharmacological features of drugs used for treatment in the clinic of surgical dentistry. | Be able to characterize the mechanism of action of drugs. Be able to assign and calculate the dose basic medical drugs that are applied. |
| Microbiology, virology and immunology | Know the species identification of oral microorganisms; what are opportunistic and pathogenic microorganisms, their role in the development of inflammatory processes of the maxillofacial area. | Be able to characterize the features of the microflora of the oral cavity and microorganisms that cause the development of purulent-inflammatory and specific processes. Be able to explain the essence of the bacteriological examination. |
| Propaedeutics of internal medicine | Know the procedure for examining the patient. Know the structure and methodology of filling in the medical card. | Be able to collect complaints, medical history, conduct a systematic examination of the patient and properly perform the medical records. |
| Foreign language (for professional purposes) | Know a foreign language, foreign medical terminology. | Be able to communicate in a foreign language, use foreign sources for professional purposes. |
| Latin language and medical terminology | To know international medical terminology. | To be able to use international medical latin terminology |
| Military-oriented training in the specialty "Dentistry" | Know the amount of medical care provided at each stage of the evacuation. | Be able to explain the basic principles of emergency assistance to victims. |
| Radiology | To know additional methods of inspection which are applied to diagnosis of pathologies of MFA. General principles of diagnostic criteria. | Be able to explain the principles on which certain methods are based (X-ray, CT, MRI, ultrasound). |
| Internal diseases | Know the main clinical symptoms, principles of diagnosis and treatment of somatic diseases (hypertension, myocardial infarction, stroke, epilepsy, bronchial asthma). | Be able to explain the main clinical symptoms, principles of diagnosis and treatment of somatic diseases (hypertension, myocardial infarction, stroke, epilepsy, bronchial asthma). |
| Social medicine, public health | Know the levels of medical care in the state. Statistical and analytical methods in medical practice. Know the basic principles of analysis of the activities of a doctor, department, health care institution, measures to ensure the quality of medical care and improve the efficiency of medical resources. | Be able to form an annual report on personal production activities; keep medical records of the patient and the population. Investigate the scope and effectiveness of the doctor, department, health care institution; identify defects in activities and the reasons for their formation. Carry out quality control of medical care; identify factors that hinder the improvement of the quality and safety of medical care. Organize the work of medical staff; to form rational medical routes of patients; organize interaction with colleagues. |

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| General surgery | Know the techniques of applying the main types of bandages to wounds. | To perform temporary stopping of the bleeding. |
| Therapeutic dentistry Pediatric therapeutic dentistry Pediatric surgical dentistry | Know the diseases of the hard tissues of the tooth and pulp. Know the additional methods of examination used in dental practice. | Be able to perform intraoral examination of individual teeth. Be able to diagnose caries, pulpitis of temporary and permanent teeth. Be able to diagnose diseases of the oral mucosa. |

| 5. Learning outcomes | | |
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| Program learning outcomes | | |
| Code of result of the learning outcome | The content of the learning outcome | Reference to the competency matrix code |
| <i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2</i> | Identify and identify the leading clinical symptoms and syndromes (according to list 1 of educational and professional program – EPP); according to standard methods, using preliminary data of the patient's anamnesis, data of the patient's examination, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, to establish a probable nosological or syndromic preliminary clinical diagnosis of dental disease (according to list 2 of EPP). | <i>PRE1</i> |
| <i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2</i> | Collect information about the general condition of the patient, evaluate the psychomotor and physical development of the patient, the condition of the organs of the maxillofacial area, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies to assess information about the diagnosis (according to list 5 of EPP). | <i>PRE 2</i> |
| <i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2</i> | Prescribe and analyze additional (mandatory and optional) examination methods (laboratory, radiological, functional and / or instrumental) according to the list 5 of EPP, patients with diseases of organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial region for differential diagnosis of diseases (according to the list 2 of EPP). | <i>PRE 3</i> |
| <i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2</i> | Determine the final clinical diagnosis in accordance with the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision and logical analysis of the obtained subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, differential diagnosis under the supervision of a supervising doctor in a medical institution (according to list 2.1 of EPP). | <i>PRE 4</i> |
| <i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2</i> | Establish a diagnosis of emergencies under any circumstances (at home, on the street, in a medical institution), in an emergency, martial law, lack of information and limited time (according to list 4 of EPP). | <i>PRE 5</i> |
| <i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2, Aut3</i> | Plan and implement measures to prevent dental diseases among the population to prevent the spread of dental diseases. | <i>PRE 6</i> |
| <i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2, Aut3</i> | Analyze the epidemiological situation and carry out measures of mass and individual, general and local medicament and non-medicament prevention of dental diseases. | <i>PRE 7</i> |
| <i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2</i> | Determine the approach, plan, type and principle of treatment of dental disease (according to list 2 of EPP) by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes. | <i>PRE 8</i> |

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| <i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2</i> | Determine the nature of work, rest and the necessary diet in the treatment of dental diseases (according to list 2 of EPP) on the basis of preliminary or final clinical diagnosis by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes. | <i>PRE 9</i> |
| <i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2</i> | Determine the tactics of treatment of the dental patient with somatic pathology (according to list 3 of EPP) by making the decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes. | <i>PRE 10</i> |
| <i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2</i> | Carry out treatment of major dental diseases according to existing algorithms and standard schemes under the supervision of a doctor-manager in a medical institution (according to list 2.1 of EPP). | <i>PRE 11</i> |
| <i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2, Aut3</i> | Organize medical and evacuation measures among the population, servicemen, in emergency situations, including martial law, during the detailed stages of medical evacuation, taking into account the existing system of medical and evacuation support. | <i>PRE 12</i> |
| <i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2</i> | Determine the tactics of emergency medical care, using the recommended algorithms, under any circumstances on the basis of a diagnosis of emergency in a limited time (according to list 4 of EPP). | <i>PRE 13</i> |
| <i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2, Aut3</i> | Analyze and evaluate government, social and medical information using standard approaches and computer information technologies. | <i>PRE 14</i> |
| <i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2, Aut3</i> | Assess the impact of the environment on the health of the population in a medical institution by standard methods. | <i>PRE 15</i> |
| <i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2, Aut3</i> | Form goals and determine the structure of personal activity based on the result of the analysis of certain social and personal needs. | <i>PRE 16</i> |
| <i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2, Aut3</i> | Adhere to a healthy lifestyle, use the techniques of self-regulation and self-control. | <i>PRE 17</i> |
| <i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2, Aut3</i> | To be aware of and guided in their activities by civil rights, freedoms and responsibilities, to raise the general cultural level. | <i>PRE 18</i> |
| <i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2</i> | Adhere to the requirements of ethics, bioethics and deontology in professional activities. | <i>PRE 19</i> |
| <i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2, Aut3</i> | Organize the necessary level of individual safety (personal and carers) in case of typical dangerous situations in the individual field of activity. | <i>PRE 20</i> |
| <i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, c2, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2</i> | Perform medical manipulations on the basis of preliminary and / or final clinical diagnosis (according to lists 2, 2.1 of EPP) for different segments of the population and in different conditions (according to list 6 of EPP). | <i>PRE 21</i> |
| <i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2</i> | Perform medical dental manipulations on the basis of preliminary and / or final clinical diagnosis (according to lists 2, 2.1 of EPP) for different segments of the population and in different conditions (according to list 7 of EPP). | <i>PRE 22</i> |
| <i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2</i> | Perform manipulations of emergency medical care, using standard schemes, under any circumstances on the basis of a diagnosis of emergency (according to list 4 of EPP) in a limited time (according to lists 6, 7 of EPP). | <i>PRE 23</i> |

Matrix of correspondence of the competencies defined by the Standard to descriptors of NQF

| | Knowelge | Skills | Communicatio n | Autonomy and responsibility |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| Classification of competencies by NQF | <p>Kn 1 Specialized conceptual knowledge acquired in the process of learning and / or professional activity at the level of the latest achievements, which are the basis for original thinking and innovation, in particular in the context of research work</p> <p>Kn 2 Critical understanding of problems in teaching and / or professional activities and at the border of subject areas</p> | <p>Skl 1 Solving complex problems and issues that require updating and integrating knowledge, often in conditions of incomplete / insufficient information and conflicting requirements</p> <p>Skl 2 Conducting research and / or innovation activities</p> | <p>Com 1 Clear and unambiguous communication of one's own conclusions, as well as the knowledge and explanations that substantiate them, to specialists and non-specialists, in particular to students</p> <p>Com 2 Use of foreign languages in professional activities</p> | <p>Aut 1 Making decisions in difficult and unpredictable conditions, which requires the application of new approaches and forecasting</p> <p>Aut 2 Responsibility for the development of professional knowledge and practices, assessment of strategic development of the team</p> <p>Aut 3 Ability to further study, which is largely autonomous and independent</p> |
| General competencies | | | | |
| 1. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis. | Kn1 Kn 2 | Skl 1 | | Aut 1 |
| 2. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity. | Kn 1 | Skl 1 | Com1 | Aut 2 |
| 3. Ability to apply knowledge in practice. | Kn1 | Sc 1 | Com 1 | Aut 1 |
| 4. Ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing. | | | Com 1, Com 2 | |
| 5. Ability to communicate in English. | | | Com 1 | |
| 6. Skills in the use of information and communication technologies. | Kn1 | | Com 1, Com 2 | Aut 2 |
| 7. Ability to search process and analyze information from various sources. | Kn1 | | Com 1 | Aut 2 |
| 8. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation. | | Skl 1 | | Aut 1 |
| 9. Ability to identify, pose and solve problems. | Kn1 | Skl 1 | Com 1 | Aut 1 |
| 10. Ability to be critical and self-critical. | Kn2 | | | Aut 1 |
| 11. Ability to work in a team. | Kn2 | | Com 1, Com 2 | Aut 2 |
| 12. The desire to preserve the environment. | Kn1 | Skl 1 | | Aut 1 |
| 13. The ability to act socially responsibly and consciously. | Kn1 | | | Aut 1 |
| 14. The ability to exercise their rights and responsibilities as a member of society, to realize the values of civil (free | Kn1 | Skl 1 | Com 1 | Aut 3 |

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| democratic) society and the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law, human and civil rights and freedoms in Ukraine. | | | | |
| 15. Ability to preserve and increase moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on understanding the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, technology and technology, use different types and forms of motor activities for active recreation and a healthy lifestyle. | Kn1 | Skl 2 | | Aut 3 |
| Special (professional) competencies | | | | |
| 1. Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data. | Kn2 | Skl 1 | Com 1, Com 2 | |
| 2. Ability to interpret the results of laboratory and instrumental research. | Kn1 | Skl 1 | | Aut 1 |
| 3. Ability to diagnose: determine the preliminary, clinical, final, concomitant diagnosis, emergencies. | Kn 1 | Skl 1 | | Aut 1 |
| 4. Ability to plan and implement measures for the prevention of diseases of organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area. | Kn 2 | Skl 1 | Com 1 | Aut 1 |
| 5. Ability to design the process of providing medical care: to determine approaches, plan, types and principles of treatment of diseases of organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area. | Kn 1 | Skl 1 | | Aut 1 |
| 6. Ability to determine the rational mode of work, rest, diet in patients in the treatment of diseases of organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area. | Kn 1, Kn 2 | Skl 1 | Com 1 | |
| 7. Ability to determine the tactics of management of patients with diseases of organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area with concomitant somatic diseases. | | Skl 1 | | Aut 1, Aut 2 |
| 8. Ability to perform medical and dental manipulations. | Kn 1 | Skl 1 | | Aut 1 |
| 9. Ability to treat major diseases of organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area. | Kn 1 | Skl 1 | Com 1 | Aut 1, Aut 2 |
| 10. Ability to organize and conduct medical and evacuation measures. | Kn 1, Kn 2 | Skl 1 | Com 1 | Aut 1, Aut 2 |
| 11. Ability to determine tactics, methods and provide emergency medical care. | Kn 1, Kn 2 | Skl 1 | | Aut 1, Aut 2 |
| 12. Ability to organize and conduct screening examinations in dentistry. | Kn 1 | Skl 2 | Com 1 | Aut 2 |
| 13. Ability to assess the impact of the environment on the health of the population (individual, family, population). | Kn 2 | Skl 2 | | |
| 14. Ability to maintain regulatory medical records. | | | Com 1 | Aut 1 |

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| 15. Processing of state, social and medical information. | Kn 2 | | Com 1, Com 2 | Aut 1, Aut 2 |
| 16. Ability to organize and conduct rehabilitation measures and care for patients with diseases of the oral cavity and MFA. | Kn 1 | Skl 1 | Com 1 | |
| 17. Ability to legally support their own professional activities. | Kn 1 | | Com 1 | Aut 2 |
| 18. Ability to provide home care according to the protocols of tactical medicine. | Kn 2 | Skl 1 | Com 1 | Aut 1, Aut 2 |

Matrix of compliance with the learning outcomes and competencies defined by the Standard

| Program learning outcomes | Competencies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|---|
| | Integral competency | General competencies | | | | | | | | | | Special (professional) competencies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | GC1 | GC2 | GC3 | GC4 | GC5 | GC6 | GC7 | GC8 | GC9 | GC10 | GC11 | GC12 | GC13 | GC14 | GC15 | SC1 | SC2 | SC3 | SC4 | SC5 | SC6 | SC7 | SC8 | SC9 | SC10 | SC11 | SC12 | SC13 | SC14 | SC15 | SC16 | SC17 | SC18 | | |
| PRE1 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | | | | | + | + | + | | + | + | + | | | | | | + | | + | | | + | | | |
| PRE2 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | | | | | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | + | + | + | | + | | | | |
| PRE3 | + | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + | + | + | | | | | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | + | | + | | | + | | | |
| PRE4 | + | + | + | + | | + | | | | | + | | | | | + | + | + | | + | + | + | | | | | | + | | | + | + | | | | |
| PRE5 | + | + | + | + | | + | | | | | + | | | | | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | + | | | | + | | | |
| PRE6 | + | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + | + | + | | | + | + | + | | | + | | + | | | | | | | + | + | + | | + | + | | | |
| PRE7 | + | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | | | + | | + | | | | | | | + | + | + | | | + | | | |
| PRE8 | + | + | + | + | | | + | + | + | | | | | | | + | + | | | + | + | + | | | | + | + | + | | | | | | | | |
| PRE9 | + | + | + | + | | | + | + | + | + | | | + | | | + | | | | | + | + | | | + | | | | | | + | + | | | | |
| PRE10 | + | + | + | + | | | + | + | + | + | | | | | | + | | | | | + | + | | | + | | | | | | | | + | | | |
| PRE11 | + | + | + | + | | | | | | + | + | | | | | + | | | | | | | | + | + | + | | | | | + | + | | | | |
| PRE12 | + | + | + | + | + | + | | | | | + | | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | + | + | | | | | + | + | | |
| PRE13 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | | | | | | + | | | | | | | | | | + | + | | | | | | + | + | | |
| PRE14 | + | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + | + | | | | | | | | | | | | + | | + | + | | + | | | |
| PRE15 | + | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + | | | + | | | | | | | | | | + | + | + | + | | | | | |
| PRE16 | + | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| PRE17 | + | + | + | + | | + | | | | + | | + | + | + | + | | | + | | | | | | | | | | + | + | | | | | + | | |
| PRE18 | + | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + | + | | | | | + | | | | | + | | + | + | + | + | | + | | | |
| PRE19 | + | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + | + | | + | | | | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| PRE20 | + | + | + | + | | | | | | + | + | | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + | + | + | + | + |

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| | | <p>disorders.</p> <p>Objective methods of research with the use of modern diagnostic equipment. X-ray: radiography, tomography, panoramic radiography. The use of artificial contrast. Computer and magnetic resonance imaging, radioisotope, ultrasound diagnostics, remote and contact thermography. Morphological methods: cytological examination of prints, scrapers, puncture material; histological study of biopsy material. Methods of functional diagnostics: reo-, polar and electromyography, electroodontodiagnostics. Application of computers in diagnostics: decryption of X-rays, planning of operations, results of treatment.</p> <p>The volume of examination of patients with pathology of the maxial region during treatment in the clinic and hospital, the participation of related specialists in the examination.</p> | | |
| L-2 | <p>Anesthesia in surgical dentistry.</p> <p>General anesthesia.</p> <p>Premedication, analgesia, neuroleptanalgesia.</p> <p>Potentiated local anesthesia.</p> <p>Analgesia. Local anesthesia in the maxillo-facial area.</p> | <p>Types of local anesthesia. Non-injection methods of local anesthesia: chemical, physical, physicochemical, electrode.</p> <p>Injection methods. Method of needleless injection, use of carpentry syringes.</p> <p>Clinical and pharmacological characteristics of local drugs used in dentistry: novokain, trimekain, lidokain, wildaine, pyromekain, ultracain, etc. The use of vascular convulsive agents in local anesthroprosis. Dependence of the effectiveness of anesthesia on the general condition of the patient, the use of alcoholic beverages and other harmful factors.</p> <p>Applicative anesthesia. Technique, indications and contraindications, possible complications.</p> <p>Infiltrating (terminal) anesthesia during surgery on soft tissues and alveolar sprouts. Indications and contraindications to use.</p> <p>Anesthesia during surgery on the upper jaw. The method of blocking the II branch of the trigeminal nerve near the round hole, near the sub opening, the hump of the upper jaw, the large submandibular and incisive opening. Internal and external methods. Indications and contraindications for use. Mistakes, complications, their prevention and treatment.</p> <p>Anesthesia during surgery on the lower jaw. Regional (stem) anesthesia. The method of excluding the III branch of the trigeminal nerve near the oval opening, at the entrance to the lower mandibular canal (mandibular and torusal anesthesia), near the mental opening. Internal and external methods of anesthesia. Indications and contraindications to use.</p> <p>Combination of conductor and infiltration anesthesia during surgery on the maxilla area, dental removal operations.</p> <p>Contraindications to the use of local anesthesia. Intraligamentary anesthesia, indications, technique, advantages and</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 6, PRE 10, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE23</i></p> | Due to the schedule |

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| | | <p>disadvantages, complications. Intra-pulp anesthesia, indications, technique, complications. Intracyst anesthesia, indications, technique, complications. Premedication, its principles, tasks, action. Indications for use. Features of the clinic and hospital. Groups and clinical and pharmacological characteristics of medicines used for premedication (analgesic, tranquilizers, antihistamines, etc.). Types of premedication used by a dentist and anesthesiologist.</p> <p>Potential of local anesthesia. Neuroleptanalgesia. Combined anesthesia. Analgesia. Audio anesthesia. Acupuncture. Transcranial electroanalgesia. Through skin electroneurostimulation. Hypnotic effect. General anesthesia during operations in the maxillo-facial area. Anesthesia, its types. Indications and contraindications to its conduct. Preparation of the patient for anesthesia.</p> | | |
| L-3 | <p>Tooth removal operation. Modern methods of tooth extraction. Retention and dystopia of teeth.</p> | <p>Removal of teeth. Tools for removing teeth, their structure and principles of work. Indications and contraindications to the operation of tooth extraction. Features of the preparation of the patient and surgery in patients with changes in the cardiovascular system, blood diseases and other systemic disorders, in pregnant women and children. Typical tooth extraction: Preparing the operating field. Method of tooth removal taking into account anatomical conditions, structure and mechanism of action of instruments. Placement and position of the doctor and the patient when removing teeth. Tools for teeth extraction. Types of elevators, their structure, mechanism of work, purpose. Removal of teeth with toes. Separate stages of teeth removal with toes. Features of the removal of individual groups of teeth and roots. Technique and mechanics of application of elevators of various types. The method of removing third molars when they are incompletely cut or in the wrong position. Atypical tooth extraction: indications, technique, anesthesia, tools. Treatment of the wound after tooth removal and care for it. Healing of the wound after typical and atypical tooth removal. Features of cell healing. Complications during the removal of teeth and roots. Therapeutic tactics for these complications, their prevention. The term "difficulty teething wisdom tooth". Clinical examination of the patient. Additional methods for diagnosing tooth retention. Classification of inflammatory complications of difficulty teething. The concept of pericoronitis. Clinical manifestations of pericoronitis. Diagnosis and treatment.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 11, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 15, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE23</i></p> | Due to the schedule |

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| | | Indications for removal and method of atypical removal of impacted third molars, premolars and canines. General and local medical therapy. | | |
| L-4 | General and local complications in the practice of surgical dentistry and MFS. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation. | Errors and complications in the practice of surgical dentistry. Causes. Prevention. Clinical manifestations. Assistance to the patient in case of local and general complications. Local clarifications after local anesthesia and tooth removal surgery. Common complications: reactions from the cardiovascular system and CNS - err, collapse; anaphylactic shock, other allergic reactions. Emergency services. | <i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 10, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE23</i> | Due to the schedule |
| P-1 | Organization of surgical dental care. Acquaintance with the structure of the surgical department of the dental clinic and the department of maxillofacial surgery of the clinical hospital. Provision, documentation of outpatient dental office and department. Method of examination of the maxillofacial area and neck. | Types of surgical dental care: polyclinic and inpatient (urgent and planned). Features of the organization of assistance in extreme situations. Organization of work and equipment of the surgical department (cabinet) of the dental clinic, maxi-facial department of the hospital, operating room, dressing. Special equipment, equipment and tools for examination of patients and performing dental interventions. Medical documentation in the surgical department (office) of the dental clinic and in the maxillofacial department of the hospital. Indicators of the dentist surgeon. Indications for hospitalization of patients with pathology of the maxillofacial area, features of their examination and rehabilitation. Features of examination of patients with diseases of the dental system, damage, inflammatory processes, benign, malignant and tumor-like formations, birth defects and acquired defects, deformities of the maxillofacial area. The importance of personal communication of the doctor with the patient. Emotional factors associated with diseases, damage and facial defects and treatment carried out. Deontology and medicinal ethics in surgical dentistry and maxi-facial surgery. Collection of subjective data of the patient: Complaints at the time of contacting the medical institution. History of the disease: the development of the disease, its dynamics, preliminary treatment. History of life: hereditary, suffered and concomitant diseases, bad habits - drug use, alcoholic beverages, smoking; heredity, allergic history. Objective examination: general condition, consciousness. Examination of organs and systems in the hospital. Examination of the maxi-facial area. Face | <i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 14, PRE 15, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20, PRE 22</i> | Due to the schedule |

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| | | <p>overview. Palpation. Examination of organs and soft tissues of the oral cavity, examination of teeth. General clinical and special research methods. Investigation of the function of motor and sensitive nerves. Examination of the salivary glands and their ducts, temporomandibular joints, lymphatic apparatus of the face and neck. Establishing the nature and magnitude of defects and deformations of the tissues of the face and mouth, the condition of the surrounding tissues. Assessment of degree, anatomical, functional and aesthetic disorders.</p> <p>Objective methods of research with the use of modern diagnostic equipment. X-ray: radiography, tomography, panoramic radiography. The use of artificial contrast. Computer and magnetic resonance imaging, radioisotope, ultrasound diagnostics, remote and contact thermography. Morphological methods: cytological examination of prints, scrapers, puncture material; histological study of biopsy material. Methods of functional diagnostics: reo-, polar and electromyography, electroodontodiagnostics. Application of computers in diagnostics: decryption of X-rays, planning of operations, results of treatment.</p> <p>The volume of examination of patients with pathology of the maxial region during treatment in the clinic and hospital, the participation of related specialists in the examination.</p> | | |
| P-2 | <p>Aseptics and antiseptics in MFS. Specific and nonspecific resistance of the oral cavity. Prevention of socially significant infections.</p> | <p>Aseptics and antiseptics for operations on the face and mouth. Preparation of the oral cavity for surgery. Processing the operating field.</p> <p>Sterilization of tools and dressing material, material for sutures (silk, ketchup, threads made of synthetic materials). Preparation of the surgeon's hands for surgery.</p> <p>Features of care for outpatient and inpatient patients with inflammatory diseases, injuries and after planned surgical interventions in the maxi-facial area, their nutrition.</p> <p>Internal hospital infection in dental clinic and maxi-facial hospital, ways of transmission of infection. Protection of patients and medical personnel from hospital infection, viral hepatitis, HIV infection and others.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 2, PRE 6, PRE7, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20</i></p> | Due to the schedule |
| P-3 | <p>Pain, its components, leading ways of pain. Classification of anesthesia, types, methods, indications and contraindications. Prededicacia. Neuroleptanal lesion.</p> | <p>Purpose, types and tasks of anesthetization in dentistry. Organization and provision of anesthesiology and resuscitation service in the dental clinic and hospital. The purpose and objectives of medical preoperative training of the patient.</p> <p>Premedication, its principles, tasks, action. Indications for use. Features of the clinic and hospital. Groups and clinical and pharmacological characteristics of medicines used for premedication (analgesic, tranquilizers, antihistamines, etc.). Types of</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE4, PRE5, PRE8, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20</i></p> | Due to the schedule |

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| | | <p>premedication used by a dentist and anesthesiologist. Premedication schemes. Modern methods for evaluating the effectiveness of premedication. Potentiation of local anesthesia. Neuroleptanalgesia. Combined anesthesia. Analgesia. Audio anesthesia. Acupuncture. Transcranial electroanalgesia. Through skin electrostimulation. Hypnotic effect. General anesthesia during operations in the maxillofacial area. Anesthesia, its types. Indications and contraindications to its conduct. Preparation of the patient for anesthesia. Pain, its types, components of pain, its importance for the body. The body's reaction to pain, surgical trauma. Mechanism of perception and transmission of pain signal. Function of the endogenous anti-pain system. Interaction of the foot - and anti-cyceptive systems of the body.</p> | | |
| P-4 | <p>Local anesthetics, their properties, side effects. Classification. Indications and contraindications to local anesthesia.</p> | <p>The main stages of the development of local anesthesia. Contribution of domestic scientists. Types of local anesthesia. Non-injection methods of local anesthesia: chemical, physical, physicochemical, electrode. Injection methods. Method of needleless injection, use of carpentry syringes. Clinical and pharmacological characteristics of local anesthetics used in dentistry: novokain, trimekain, lidokain, wildaine, pyromekain, ultracain, etc. The use of vascular convulsive agents in local anesthesia. Dependence of the effectiveness of anesthesia on the general condition of the patient, the use of alcoholic beverages and other harmful factors. Applicative anesthesia. Technique, indications and contraindications, possible complications. Infiltrating (terminal) anesthesia during surgery on soft tissues and alveolar sprouts. Indications and contraindications to use. Subcutaneous anesthesia, indications, technique, complications. Intra-ligamentary anesthesia, indications, technique, advantages and disadvantages, complications. Intra-pulp anesthesia, indications, technique, complications. Intracyst anesthesia, indications, technique, complications.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20</i></p> | Due to the schedule |
| P-5 | <p>Peripheral conductor anesthesia on the lower jaw: torus, mandibular anesthesia. Indications, methods of conducting. Local complications, their treatment.</p> | <p>Classification of conductor anesthesia of the lower jaw. The method of anesthesia of the III branch of the trigeminal nerve at the entrance to the lower mandibular canal (mandibular and torus anesthesia). Mandibular anesthesia: needle injection site, needle direction and depth of needle promotion, anesthesia target point, the amount of anesthetic introduced. Clinical effect of anesthesia. Exclusion zone.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE6, PRE 8, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20,</i></p> | Due to the schedule |

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| | | <p>Torusal anesthesia: needle injection site, needle direction and depth of needle promotion, the target point of anesthesia, the amount of anesthetic introduced. Clinical effect of anesthesia. Exclusion zone.</p> <p>Internal and external methods of anesthesia.</p> <p>Blockade of the motor branches of the trigeminal nerve: the injection site of the needle, the direction and depth of the needle promotion, the target point of anesthesia, the amount of anesthetic introduced. Clinical effect of anesthesia. Exclusion zone.</p> <p>Indications and contraindications to use.</p> <p>Mistakes, complications, their prevention and treatment.</p> <p>Combination of conductor and infiltration anesthesia during surgery in the maxillofacial area, dental removal operations. Contraindications to the use of local anesthesia.</p> | <i>PRE21, PRE22</i> | |
| P-6 | <p>Peripheral anesthesia on the lower jaw: mental, cheek and tongue anesthesia.</p> <p>Indications, methods of conducting. Local complications, their treatment.</p> | <p>Classification of conductor anesthesia of the lower jaw.</p> <p>Mental anesthesia: needle injection site, needle direction and depth of needle promotion, the target point of anesthesia, the amount of anesthetic introduced. Clinical effect of anesthesia. Exclusion zone.</p> <p>Anesthesia of the tongue nerve: needle injection site, direction and depth of needle promotion, the target point of anesthesia, the amount of anesthetic introduced. Clinical effect of anesthesia. Exclusion zone.</p> <p>Anesthesia of the pinch nerve: needle injection site, direction and depth of needle promotion, the target point of anesthesia, the amount of anesthetic introduced. Clinical effect of anesthesia. Exclusion zone.</p> <p>Local complications in the performance of anesthesia on the lower jaw, the causes of their occurrence. Clinical manifestations.</p> <p>Assistance to the patient in case of complication.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE6, PRE 8, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20, PRE21, PRE22</i></p> | Due to the schedule |
| P-7 | <p>Peripheral anesthesia on the upper jaw: tuberal, infraorbital anesthesia.</p> <p>Indications, methods of conducting. Local complications, their treatment.</p> | <p>Classification of conductor anesthesia of the upper jaw.</p> <p>Infraorbital anesthesia: needle injection site, needle direction and depth of needle promotion, anesthesia target point, the amount of anesthetic injected. Clinical effect of anesthesia. Exclusion zone.</p> <p>Tuberal anesthesia: needle injection site, needle direction and depth of needle promotion, the target point of anesthesia, the amount of anesthetic introduced. Clinical effect of anesthesia. Exclusion zone.</p> <p>External methods of anesthesia on the upper jaw. Demonstrations for holding.</p> <p>Anesthesia of the upper dental plexus (plexual anesthesia).</p> <p>Local complications when performing anesthesia on the upper jaw, the causes of their occurrence. Precautions. Clinical manifestations.</p> <p>Assistance to the patient in case of</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE6, PRE 8, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20, PRE21, PRE22</i></p> | Due to the schedule |

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| | | complication. | | |
| P-8 | Peripheral anesthesia on the upper jaw: incisor, palatal anesthesia. Indications, methods of conducting. Local complications, their treatment. | Classification of conductor anesthesia of the upper jaw. Incisive anesthesia: needle injection site, needle direction and depth of needle promotion, anesthesia target point, the amount of anesthetic introduced. Clinical effect of anesthesia. Exclusion zone. Palatal anesthesia: needle injection site, needle direction and depth of needle promotion, the target point of anesthesia, the amount of anesthetic introduced. Clinical effect of anesthesia. Exclusion zone. External methods of anesthesia on the upper jaw. Demonstrations for holding. Anesthesia of the upper dental plexus (plexual anesthesia). Local complications when performing anesthesia on the upper jaw, the causes of their occurrence. Precautions. Clinical manifestations. Assistance to the patient in case of complication. | <i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE6, PRE 8, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20, PRE21, PRE22</i> | Due to the schedule |
| P-9 | Central conductor methods of disregard for jaws and adjacent tissues. Local complications, their treatment. | Anesthesia during surgery on the upper and lower jaw. The method of blocking the II branch of the trigeminal nerve near the round hole. The suspended-wing path of anesthesia to the round hole, the tube path, the pallbearer path: the needle injection site, the direction and depth of needle promotion, the target point of anesthesia, the amount of anesthetic introduced. Clinical effect of anesthesia. Exclusion zone. The method of excluding the III branch of the trigeminal nerve near the oval opening. Suspended-wing path of anesthesia to the oval opening, mandibular path: needle injection site, direction and depth of needle promotion, target point of anesthesia, amount of anesthetic introduced. Clinical effect of anesthesia. Exclusion zone. Internal and external methods of anesthesia. Indications and contraindications to use. Local complications in the performance of central conductor anesthesia, the cause of their occurrence. Clinical manifestations. Assistance to the patient in case of complications. | <i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE6, PRE 8, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20, PRE21, PRE22</i> | Due to the schedule |
| P-10 | Common complications of local anesthesia, their prevention and treatment. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation. | Emergency conditions during dental interventions requiring urgent medical care: respiratory complications, cardiovascular, coma, shock manifestations, etc. Classification of complications of local anesthesia of the maxillofacial area (common and local, directly during and some time after anesthesia). Fainting: causes, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Collapse: causes, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Anaphylactic shock: causes, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. | <i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 10, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE23</i> | Due to the schedule |

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| | | <p>Intoxication with anesthetic and vasoconstrictor: causes, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention.</p> <p>Idiosyncasia: causes, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention.</p> <p>Principles of cardiopulmonary resuscitation in the practice of a dentist.</p> <p>Assistance in the withdrawal of the patient from the terminal condition: on the street, in the conditions of outpatient dental reception, in the maxillofacial department.</p> | | |
| P-11 | <p>Indications and contraindications to the operation of tooth extraction.</p> <p>Tools for teeth extraction.</p> <p>Preparation of patients with concomitant pathology for tooth extraction.</p> | <p>The main indications for tooth removal.</p> <p>Urgent (absolute) indications for tooth extraction.</p> <p>Relative indications for tooth extraction.</p> <p>Protectic, aesthetic, sanitation indications for tooth extraction.</p> <p>The main common and local contraindications to tooth extraction.</p> <p>Classification of tools for removing teeth in the lower jaw, signs of toes and elevators.</p> <p>Classification of tools for removing teeth on the upper jaw, signs of toes and elevators.</p> <p>The structure of toes and elevators.</p> <p>Examination of the patient before the operation of tooth removal.</p> <p>Preparation for the operation of tooth removal of patients with various concomitant pathologies (diseases of the cardiovascular, respiratory, endocrine systems, gastrointestinal tract, nervous and mental sphere; hematological and infectious diseases).</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 11, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 15, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE23</i></p> | Due to the schedule |
| P-12 | <p>Methods of removing teeth on the upper jaw.</p> <p>Stages of the operation.</p> | <p>Typical tooth extraction. Prepare the operating field. Method of tooth removal taking into account anatomical conditions, structure and mechanism of action of instruments. Placement and position of the doctor and the patient when removing teeth.</p> <p>Tools for teeth extraction. Types of elevators, their structure, mechanism of work, purpose. Removal of teeth with toes.</p> <p>Separate stages of teeth removal with toes.</p> <p>Features of the removal of individual groups of teeth and roots. Technique and mechanics of application of elevators of various types.</p> <p>Healing of the wound after typical tooth removal.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 8, PRE 10, PRE 11, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 15, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE23</i></p> | Schedule |
| P-13 | <p>Methods of removing teeth on the lower jaw.</p> <p>Stages of the operation.</p> | <p>Typical tooth extraction. Prepare the operating field. Method of tooth removal taking into account anatomical conditions, structure and mechanism of action of instruments. Placement and position of the doctor and the patient when removing teeth.</p> <p>Tools for teeth extraction. Types of elevators, their structure, mechanism of work, purpose. Removal of teeth with toes.</p> <p>Separate stages of teeth removal with toes.</p> <p>Features of the removal of individual groups of teeth and roots. Technique and mechanics of application of elevators of various types.</p> <p>Healing of the wound after typical tooth removal.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 8, PRE 10, PRE 11, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 15, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE23</i></p> | Due to the schedule |
| | Complications | Complications during the removal of teeth | | |

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| | during dental removal: clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. | and roots. | | |
| P-14 | Complications during dental removal: clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. | <p>Complications during the removal of teeth and roots.</p> <p>Early local complications that occur during tooth removal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fracture of the tooth or its root; - fracture of the adjacent tooth; - breakage of the alveolar backstage; - a fragment of the hump of the upper jaw; - damage to soft tissues; - pushing the tooth or its root into soft tissues; - perforation of the bottom of maxilla sinus; - ingress of the tooth or its root into the respiratory tract. <p>Late local complications that occur after tooth removal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bleeding from the hole; - alveolite; - nevritis of the lower alveolar nerve; - alveolar pain. <p>Common complications that occur during tooth removal (fainting, collapse, cardiac arrest).</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 15, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE23</i></p> | Due to the schcedule |
| P-15 | Retention and dystopia. Atypical tooth extraction. Stages of surgery. Indications, tools, technique. Algorithms for the implementation of practical: methods of examination, the technique of local anesthesia, typical and atypical tooth, diagnosis and assistance in emergency conditions in the practice of a dentist surgeon., Final training "Propedevtics of surgical dentistry". | <p>The concept of retention and dystopia.</p> <p>Indications for atypical tooth removal surgery.</p> <p>Tools necessary for atypical tooth removal surgery.</p> <p>Methods of atypical removal of teeth of the upper and lower jaws.</p> <p>Healing of the wound after atypical tooth removal surgery.</p> <p>Local complications during the operation of atypical tooth removal, the causes of their occurrence, clinical manifestations, treatment and prevention.</p> <p>Preparation for the operation of atypical tooth removal in patients with various concomitant pathologies (diseases of the cardiovascular, respiratory, endocrine systems, gastrointestinal tract, nervous and mental sphere, hematological, infectious diseases).</p> <p>Types of premedications before surgery atypical tooth removal in patients with various concomitant pathologies.</p> <p>Demonstration of practical skills.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 11, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 15, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE23</i></p> | Due to the schcedule |
| SST-1 | Organization of the office of surgical dentistry in the outpatient clinic. | <p>Statistics of the prevalence of surgical dental diseases and the frequency of patients' appeals to outpatient rooms of surgical dentistry.</p> <p>Organizational structure of surgical dental care provision to the population.</p> <p>Principles of organization and equipping of the outpatient office of the dentist-surgeon.</p> <p>Sanitary and hygienic standards regarding the organization of the surgical dentistry cabinet.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20</i></p> | Due to the schcedule |
| SST -2 | Aseptics and | Antiseptic is one of the components of a | <i>PR1, PR2, SKL1,</i> | Due to the |

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| | antiseptic in surgical dentistry. | <p>single aseptic method. Modern antiseptic. Primary antiseptic D. Lister. Types of modern antiseptics. Biological compatibility and direction of modern antiseptic. The concept of "clinical antiseptic". The value of haloids and halo-containing drugs in modern medicine. Use of oxidizers, dyes, alcohols in modern surgery. Antiseptics of nitrofurane group. Possible contraindications and complications from the use of drugs belonging to the chemical antiseptic. Definition of aseptics, methods. Aseptics as the main factor in the prevention of intraclicaric infection. Method of dressing sterile bathrobes. Types of surgical instruments, classification, ways of application, sterilization. Ways to prevent the development of implantation infection. Methods of sterilization of dressing material and linen. The structure of the autoclave and the rules of sterilization. Safety with chemical and physical disinfectants. Processing tools. Disinfection of the used tools. Samples for checking the quality of disinfection of the used tools. Prepare the operating field. Preparation of a sterile table.</p> | <p><i>SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE14, PRE15, PRE 16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20</i></p> | schcedule |
| SST -3 | Modern syringes and injection systems in dentistry. | <p>Classification of local anesthesia. Advantages and disadvantages of local potentiated anesthesia. The latest technologies for local anesthesia are The Wand plus and Quick sleeper. Pharmacological preparations used for local and local potentiated anesthesia. Their features. Features of local anesthesia on the upper and lower jaw. Complications of anesthesia. Causes of complications during anesthesia.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE 8, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21</i></p> | Due to the schcedule |
| SST -4 | Features of local anesthesia in patients with concomitant pathology. | <p>Classification of types of local anesthesia. Anatomical and topographical substantiation of types of local anesthology, the technique of their implementation. Mechanisms of action and pharmacodynamic effects of local anesthetics. Indications and contraindications to local anesthesia in patients with concomitant pathology. Clinical interpretation and diagnostic significance of laboratory test results. Possible complications, their prevention, diagnosis and treatment. Features of medical history and clinical examination.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE10, PRE13, PRE14, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i></p> | Due to the schcedule |

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| | | <p>Choosing the necessary type of anesthesia and local anesthetic for patients with concomitant pathology.</p> <p>Diagnosis of complications of local anesthesia.</p> <p>Provision of emergency medical care to patients with concomitant pathology during the occurrence of complications with local anesthesia.</p> | | |
| SST -5 | Intensive care, cardiopulmonary resuscitation in maxillofacial surgery. | <p>Stages and stages of SLR (according to P. Safar, 1997). Triple reception of P. Safar.</p> <p>The plan of stage of the SLR according to the ABCD.</p> <p>External heart massage.</p> <p>Methods of ensuring the patency of the respiratory tract. Technique and sequence of tracheotomy, conicotomy.</p> <p>The main provisions of artificial lung ventilation (ventilator).</p> <p>Complications associated with cardiopulmonary resuscitation.</p> <p>Assessment and control of the main indicators of hemodynamics of the patient.</p> <p>Medical support of cardiopulmonary resuscitation.</p> <p>Clinical death.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE10, PRE11, PRE13, PRE14, PRE16, PRE17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i></p> | Due to the schedule |
| SST -6 | Removal of teeth in patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system, blood system, diabetes. | <p>Instrumental, functional and laboratory methods of cardiovascular system, endocrine system, blood system and interpreting their results. Risk factors and the nature of diabetes.</p> <p>Indications and contraindications to local anesthesia and tooth extraction in patients with concomitant pathology.</p> <p>Features of medical history and clinical examination.</p> <p>Choosing the necessary type of anesthesia and local anesthetic for patients with concomitant pathology.</p> <p>Diagnosis of complications of local anesthesia and tooth removal surgery.</p> <p>Provision of emergency medical care to patients with concomitant pathology during complications with local anesthesia and tooth removal surgery.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE8, PRE10, PRE11, PRE13, PRE14, PRE16, PRE17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i></p> | Due to the schedule |
| SST -7 | X-ray diagnosis of dental diseases. | <p>Types of X-ray examination.</p> <p>Screenings for examination X-rays.</p> <p>Indications for targeted X-rays of teeth.</p> <p>Types of intrauterine X-rays.</p> <p>Advantages of digital radiography.</p> <p>Features of X-ray examination with contrast.</p> <p>Possibilities of computed tomography.</p> <p>Choosing the method of X-ray examination of a patient with a specific pathology.</p> <p>Work with a computer tomogram viewer.</p> <p>Indications and contraindications to X-ray examination methods.</p> <p>Advantages and disadvantages of certain types of X-ray examination.</p> | Due to the schedule | Due to the schedule |
| SST -8 | Equipment and | Indications for atypical tooth removal | <i>PR1, PR2, SKL1,</i> | Due to the |

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| | tools for atypical tooth extraction operation. | surgery. Tools necessary for atypical tooth removal surgery. Treatment of the surgeon's hands. Prepare the operating field. Rules of aseptics and antiseptics. Methods of atypical removal of teeth of the upper and lower jaws. Healing of the wound after atypical tooth removal surgery. Local complications during the operation of atypical tooth removal, the causes of their occurrence, clinical manifestations, treatment and prevention. Preparation of appropriate medical documentation. | <i>SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE8, PRE9, PRE11, PRE14, PRE16, PRE17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i> | schcedule |
| SST -9 | Complex treatment of dental retention. | The term "difficulty teething wisdom tooth". Clinical examination of the patient. Additional methods for diagnosing tooth retention. Classification of inflammatory complications of difficulty teething. The concept of pericoronitis. Clinical manifestations of pericoronitis. Diagnosis and treatment. Indications for removal and method of atypical removal of impactedthird molars, premolars and canines. General and local medical therapy. | <i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE11, PRE14, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i> | Due to the schcedule |
| 6 semester | | | | |
| L-1 | Modern classification of inflammatory processes of the SLD. Mechanism of development of odontogenic inflammatory processes. Periodontitis. Periostitis. Osteomielitis. | Modern classifications of inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial area: — by localization of the primary source of infection; — in the presence of infection; — by type of damage to the inflammatory process of tissues; – on the basis of the organ or anatomical structure of the maxilla region; – on a topographic and anatomical basis; — by type of inflammatory reaction (acute clinical course); — in the phases of the disease; — by the type of inflammatory exudate. Types of reactions and features of the clinical course of inflammatory diseases of the maxilla region. Influence of the local source of infection on the general condition of the body through the blood vessels, lymph vessels, as well as the immune, endocrine, circulatory system. The reverse effect of the body on the focus of the inflammatory process in the maxillofacial area (mutual encumbrance syndrome). Odontogenic chronic sepsis. Periodontitis, periostitis, osteomielitis: classification, etiology, pathogenesis. clinic, diagnosis, surgical methods of treatment, complications and prevention. | <i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE11, PRE13, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i> | Due to the schcedule |
| L-2 | Odontogenic sinusitis. Modern methods of diagnosis and | Modern classifications of inflammatory diseases of the jaw bones. Upper-man sine, features of the structure, types. | <i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i> | Due to the schcedule |

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| | <p>treatment. Management of oroantral connections.</p> | <p>Examination of patients with hemotopoeic sinusitis. Features of X-ray examination. Etiology and pathogenesis, classification of odontogenic sinusitis. Clinic of acute and chronic hematopoiesctic sinusitis. Modern approach in the diagnosis of maxilla sinusitis. Minimally invasive approach in the surgical treatment of maxilla sinusitis. Endoscopic technologies, advantages and disadvantages. Indications and contraindications to surgical treatment of acute and chronic maxilla sinusitis. Plastic closure of oroantral connection. Complications of acute odontogenic maxillo-maned sinusitis.</p> | <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE11, PRE13, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i></p> | |
| L-3 | <p>Topography of fiber expanses of face and neck. Inflammatory processes of soft tissues of the OMFS.</p> | <p>Topography of fiber expanses of OMFS. Superficial and deep fiber spaces. Topography of salivary glands, muscles, bones. Layered structure of individual organs of the oral cavity. Features of the structure of the circulatory and lymphatic system of the SLD. The main aspects of the SLD inertia. The main ways of spreading the infection through the expanses of the SLD. The value of facial aesthetics in human life and psychology. Functional and cosmetic requirements. Scheme of the most rational incision lines used in the OMFS. Etiology and pathogenesis of purulent inflammatory diseases of maxillo-facial localization. The role of the immune, endocrine, reticulous-endothelial systems. Microflora, which causes purulent-inflammatory processes in the OMFS. Ways of spreading the infection in the OMFS. Types of reactions and features of the clinical course of inflammatory diseases of the OMFS. Odontogenic chronic sepsis. Inflammatory processes of solid and soft tissues of the OMFS. Features of clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Treatment.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SK11, SK12, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE11, PRE13, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i></p> | Due to the schedule |
| L-4 | <p>Complications of inflammatory processes (sepsis, mediastinitis, brain abscess, cavernous sinus thrombosis, etc.). Diagnosis and treatment.</p> | <p>Classification of complications of inflammatory processes of the OMFS. Sepsis phases. Clinic, diagnostics. Differential diagnosis of sepsis. Treatment of odontogenic sepsis. Clinic and diagnosis of brain abscess. Treatment and prevention of brain abscess. Etiology and pathogenesis of cave sinus thrombosis. Clinical picture of the cave sinus thrombosis. Treatment and prognosis for cave sinus thrombosis. Etiology, pathogenesis of odontogenic sepsis. Classification of forms of acute purulent infection.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SK11, SK12, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE10, PRE13, PRE14, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i></p> | Due to the schedule |

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| | | <p>Sepsis phases. Criteria for generalization of pathogenic infection. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment: a) purulent resorbative fever; b) the initial form of sepsis; c) septicemia; d) septic copying; e) septic shock. Etiology, pathogenesis of odontogenic mediastenitis. Ways of penetration of odontogenic infection in the middle of the system. Classification of media equipment: a) by origin; b) by type of inflammation; (b) localization; d) in progress. Clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnosis and treatment of mediastenitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, ways of spread of infection, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of phlegmon: a) anterior section of the sub-tongue part of the neck; b) the lateral region of the neck; b) the posterior section of the neck; d) necrotic fascia of the OMFS and neck.</p> | | |
| L-5 | Dysfunction of the temporomandular joint. Inflammatory and destructive processes. Modern methods of diagnosis and treatment. | <p>Features of structure, inertia and blood supply. Method of examination of a patient with TMJ pathology, contracting of the lower jaw. Clinical manifestations of TMJ pathology. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis of inflammatory and destructive processes of TMJ. Additional methods of examination in the diagnosis of TMJ pathologies Differential diagnosis. Modern medical methods of treatment. Modern surgical methods of treatment. Physiotherapeutic rehabilitation of patients with inflammatory and destructive processes of TMJ. Prevention.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SK11, SK12, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE14, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22</i></p> | Due to the schedule |
| L-6 | Inflammatory diseases of the salivary glands. Diagnosis and treatment. | <p>Salivary glands. Functions. Saliva. Its composition. Methods of examination of the salivary glands. Classification of acute sialoadenitis. Epidemic mumps: etiology and pathogenesis of the disease. Clinical picture, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Acute viral sialoadenitis (caused by the virus of epidemic mumps, influenza, cytomegaly, herpes, etc.). Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Acute bacterial syaloadenitis. Etiology and pathogenesis of the disease, factors contributing to the occurrence. Purulent-necrotic mumps. Causes, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. Lymphogenic mumps (herzenberg's parotitis). Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Acute contact syaloadenitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. Sialoadenitis caused by foreign body ingress</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SK11, SK12, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE14, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22</i></p> | Due to the schedule |

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| | | <p>into the procreation duct of the gland. Clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment. Classification of chronic sialoadenitis. Parenchymatous mumps: etiology and pathogenesis of the disease, factors contributing to the occurrence. Clinical picture depending on the stage of the disease. Sialography: characteristic changes in parenchymatous mumps. Treatment of chronic parenchymatous mumps. Sclerosis sialoadenitis: etiology and pathogenesis of the disease. Clinic of sclerosis sialoadenitis. Differential diagnosis of sclerosis sialiadenitis. Treatment of sclerosis sialoadenitis. Definition of "syalosis". Classification of sialosis. Causes of sows. There are sows. Schegren's syndrome: the main clinical symptoms. Treatment of Schegren's syndrome. Mikulic's disease: probable etiology and pathogenesis of the disease. The main clinical symptoms in Mikulic's disease. Treatment of Mikulic disease. Heerford syndrome: clinical symptoms that distinguish it from other sialoses. Treatment of Heerford syndrome. Etiology and pathogenesis of calculous syaloadenitis. Influence of endocrine pathology, mineral metabolism disorders, retinol hypovitaminosis, heredity on the causes of salivary stone formation. Basic methods of diagnosis in salolithiasis , differentialdiagnosis. Methods of surgical treatment of calculous sialoadenitis. Complications, causes, main clinical manifestations of salivary-stone disease.</p> | | |
| P-1 | <p>Inflammatory processes of the OMFS: classification, etiology, pathogenesis, types of clinical reactions and features of the course of odontogenic inflammatory diseases. The role of the immune, endocrine, reticulou-endothelial systems. Diseases of teething. Pericoronitis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, treatment,</p> | <p>Etiology and pathogenesis of purulent inflammatory diseases of maxillofacial localization. Classification. The value of dental caries and stomatogenic damage in the development and spread of inflammatory process. The role of the immune, endocrine, reticulou-endothelial systems. Microflora, which causes purulent-inflammatory processes in the maxillofacial area. Ways of spreading the infection in the maxillofacial area. Types of reactions and features of the clinical course of inflammatory diseases of the maxial region. Odontogenic chronic sepsis. The concept of "retention" and "dystopia" of the tooth, etiology, pathogenesis, classification. Features of the clinical course of retention and dental dystopia. Therapeutic tactics for retention and dental dystopia, indications for surgical treatment. Planning surgical interventions at different</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SK11, SK12, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE11, PRE13, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i></p> | Due to the schedule |

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| | complications. | <p>stages of retention and dental dystopia on the upper and lower jaws. The concept of "difficulty teething", etiopathogenesis, classification.</p> <p>Pericoronitis. Clinical picture of inflammatory complications with difficulty teething a tooth.</p> <p>Ways of spreading infection in diseases of teething wisdom.</p> <p>Treatment of inflammatory complications that occur against the background of difficulty teething.</p> | | |
| P-2 | <p>Acute and chronic periodontitis: classification, etiology, pathogenesis.</p> <p>clinic, diagnosis, surgical methods of treatment, complications and prevention.</p> <p>Odontogenic face granulome: clinical course, diagnosis, treatment.</p> | <p>Classification. Acute serous and purulent periodontitis, exacerbation of chronic periodontitis. Etiology, pathogenesis pathological anatomy, ways of spreading the infectious process. Clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, surgical treatment.</p> <p>Chronic periodontitis. Classification. Clinical and X-ray diagnostics, differential diagnosis, surgical treatment methods.</p> <p>Operations: resection of the apex of the tooth root, amputation of the tooth root, replantation, tooth transplantation and others.</p> <p>Dental replanting operation (types of operations, methods of tooth extraction and treatment). Features of ingoting after replanting. Indications for surgery and the technique of its implementation on different groups of teeth. Possible complications and prognosis.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SK11, SK12, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE11, PRE13, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i></p> | Due to the schedule |
| P-3 | <p>Odontogenic periostitis of the jaws (acute, chronic): etiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, treatment, complications, their prevention.</p> | <p>Etiology and pathogenesis, classification of jaw periostitis.</p> <p>Pathogenic relationship with periodontitis.</p> <p>The spread of the inflammatory process depending on the location of the roots of different groups of teeth. Pathological anatomy.</p> <p>Clinic of acute periostitis of the jaws.</p> <p>Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of acute jaw periostitis.</p> <p>Principles of treatment of acute jaw periostitis, prognosis and complications.</p> <p>Operation periostomy.</p> <p>Chronic periostitis of the jaws, classification, clinic, treatment.</p> <p>Indications for tooth removal in case of acute odontogenic periostitis of the jaws.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SK11, SK12, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE11, PRE13, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i></p> | Due to the schedule |
| P-4 | <p>Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaws: etiology, pathogenesis, classification.</p> <p>Modern theories of its occurrence.</p> <p>Clinical course, diagnosis, treatment (surgical, medical, physiotherapeutic), complications, their prevention.</p> | <p>Modern views on etiology and pathogenesis of odontogenic osteomyelitis.</p> <p>Classification of osteomyelitis of the jaws.</p> <p>Clinic of acute osteomyelitis of the jaws.</p> <p>Features of osteomyelitis on the upper and lower jaw.</p> <p>Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of acute osteomyelitis of the jaws.</p> <p>Principles of complex treatment of acute osteomyelitis of the jaws, prognosis and complications.</p> <p>Physiotherapeutic methods of treating inflammatory processes of jaw bones.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SK11, SK12, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE13, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19,</i></p> | Due to the schedule |

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| | | Complications of odontogenic osteomyelitis, their prevention. | <i>PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i> | |
| P-5 | Chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaws: clinical course, diagnosis, treatment, complications, their prevention. Features of osteomyelitis in patients with drug addiction. | Chronic osteomyelitis of the jaws, clinic. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of chronic osteomyelitis of the jaws Principles of complex treatment of chronic osteomyelitis of the jaws, prognosis of the disease. Sequestrectomy surgery. Physiotherapeutic methods of treating inflammatory bone processes. Features of the course of osteomyelitis in children and the elderly. Complications of odontogenic osteomyelitis, their prevention. | <i>PR1, PR2, SK11, SK12, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE13, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i> | Due to the schedule |
| P-6 | Acute odontogenic upper-esophageal sinusitis: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, diagnosis, prevention, treatment, complications, their prevention. | Modern classifications of inflammatory diseases of the jaw bones. Upper-man sine, features of the structure, types. Examination of patients with hemotopoeic sinusitis. Features of X-ray examination. Etiology and pathogenesis, classification of odontogenic sinusitis. Clinic of acute hematopoiesitic sinusitis. Diagnosis and differential diagnostics. Indications and contraindications to surgical treatment of acute upper mandest sinusitis. Plastic closure of oroantrial connection. Complications of acute odontogenic upper-maned sinusitis. | <i>PR1, PR2, SK11, SK12, K1, K2, AV1, AV2, AV3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE13, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i> | Due to the schedule |
| P-7 | Chronic odontogenic maxillary sinusitis: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, diagnosis, prevention, treatment, complications, their prevention. | Modern classifications of inflammatory diseases of the jaw bones. Maxillary sinus, structure features, types. Examination of patients with chronic maxillary sinusitis. Features of X-ray examination. Etiology and pathogenesis, classification of odontogenic sinusitis. Clinic of chronic maxillary sinusitis . Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Indications for surgical treatment. Methods of surgical treatment. Complications of chronic odontogenic maxillary sinusitis. | <i>PR1, PR2, SK11, SK12, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE13, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i> | Due to the schedule |
| P-8 | Surgical anatomy of the cellular spaces of the maxillofacial area (MFA) . Ways of spreading odontogenic infection. Classification of phlegmon and abscesses MFA. General clinical signs, methods of diagnosis and | Etiology of abscesses and phlegmon of the maxillofacial area. Pathogenesis of abscesses and phlegmon of the maxillofacial area. Superficial and deep cellular spaces. Variants of the clinical course of phlegmon. Ways of infection. Classifications of abscesses and phlegmon of the maxillofacial area. Clinical picture of abscesses and phlegmon (general manifestations, local signs). Subjective method of examination. | <i>PR1, PR2, SK11, SK12, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i> | Due to the schedule |

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| | comprehensive treatment. | Objective method of examination: examination, palpation, percussion. Additional and laboratory methods of examination. Basic principles of treatment of abscesses and phlegmon of the maxillofacial area. Choice of type of anesthesia for surgery. Stages of the operation - opening of abscesses and phlegmon. Local treatment of postoperative wounds. Basic principles of drug therapy (antibacterial therapy, detoxification, immunotherapy, hyposensitizing therapy). Additional methods of local and general treatment. Differences in the clinical course of superficial and deep phlegmon. | | |
| P-9 | Lymphadenitis, adenophlegmons OMF: etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Inflammatory infiltrates in MFA. Features of origin, localization, clinical course, differential diagnosis, modern methods of treatment. | Ways of spreading the infection in the maxillofacial area. Classification of lymphadenitis and inflammatory infiltrates of the thyroid gland. Types of reactions and features of the clinical course of inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial area. Etiology and pathogenesis of thyroid lymphadenitis. Acute lymphadenitis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Chronic lymphadenitis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Adenophlegmon, clinic, diagnosis, principles of surgical treatment. Complications of inflammation of lymph nodes, principles of their prevention are possible. Inflammatory infiltrate, principles of diagnosis and treatment. | <i>PR1, PR2, SK11, SK12, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE11, PRE13, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, IIP23</i> | Due to the schedule |
| P-10 | Palate abscesses, phlegmons of the infraorbital and chin areas. Abscesses and phlegmons of the temporal area, subtemporal and pterygopalatine fossae. Phlegmon of the orbit. Topographic anatomy, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, treatment, complications and prevention. | Causes of soft and hard palate abscesses. The main clinical symptoms, the results of additional methods of examination of patients with soft and hard palate abscesses. Ways of infection spread in soft and hard palate abscesses. Modern surgical and conservative methods of treatment of soft and hard palate abscesses. Surgical access and stages of the operation of opening the abscess of the hard and soft palate. Causes of abscesses and phlegmon of the suborbital and zygomatic areas, temporal area, subtemporal and pterygopalatine fossa, phlegmon of the orbit. The main clinical symptoms, the results of additional methods of examination of patients with abscesses and phlegmon of these areas. Ways of spreading the infection from these topographic and anatomical areas. Modern surgical and conservative methods of treatment. Surgical accesses and stages of opening of abscesses and phlegmons of this | <i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE13, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i> | Due to the schedule |

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| | | <p>localization.</p> <p>The essence of medical and physiotherapeutic treatment.</p> <p>Complication.</p> <p>Terms of hospitalization and temporary disability depending on the severity of the disease.</p> <p>Principles of prevention.</p> | | |
| P-11 | <p>Phlegmons of the buccal, parotid-masticatory, maxillary areas: topographic anatomy, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, treatment, complications and prevention.</p> | <p>Classification of phlegmon of the maxillofacial area.</p> <p>Etiology and pathogenesis of phlegmon of the buccal, parotid-masticatory, maxillary areas.</p> <p>Features of the clinical course.</p> <p>Methods of clinical and laboratory diagnosis of phlegmon of the specified localization. Differential diagnosis.</p> <p>Conservative and surgical methods of treatment of phlegmon of the buccal, parotid-masticatory, maxillary areas. Surgical accesses and stages of opening of abscesses and phlegmons of this localization.</p> <p>The essence of medical and physiotherapeutic treatment.</p> <p>Terms of hospitalization and temporary disability depending on the severity of the disease.</p> <p>Complications of phlegmon of the buccal, parotid and maxillary areas and assistance in them.</p> <p>Principles of prevention.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE13, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i></p> | Due to the schedule |
| P-12 | <p>Phlegmons of the chin, submandibular areas, pharyngeal and pterygomandibular spaces: topographic anatomy, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, treatment, complications and prevention.</p> | <p>Etiology and pathogenesis of phlegmon of the chin, submandibular areas, pharyngeal and pterygomandibular spaces.</p> <p>Features of the clinical course.</p> <p>Methods of clinical and laboratory diagnosis of phlegmon of the specified localization. Differential diagnosis.</p> <p>Conservative and surgical methods of treatment.</p> <p>Surgical accesses and stages of opening of abscesses and phlegmons of this localization.</p> <p>The essence of medical and physiotherapeutic treatment.</p> <p>Terms of hospitalization and temporary disability depending on the severity of the disease.</p> <p>Complication. Principles of prevention.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE13, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i></p> | Due to the schedule |
| P-13 | <p>Sublingual roller abscess and maxillofacial groove. Abscesses and phlegmons of the tongue, its root. Phlegmon of the bottom of the mouth. Septic-necrotic phlegmon of Jansul - Ludwig. Topographic anatomy, etiology, pathogenesis,</p> | <p>Etiology and pathogenesis of sublingual roller and maxillofacial groove abscesses, abscesses and phlegmon of the tongue.</p> <p>Ways of spreading the infection to the sublingual roller, maxillofacial groove and tongue .</p> <p>Clinical manifestations, the main pathognomonic signs of development of abscesses of the sublingual roller and maxillofacial groove, abscesses and phlegmon of the tongue, the root of the tongue.</p> <p>Basic principles of diagnostics,</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE13, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19,</i></p> | Due to the schedule |

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| | clinical course, diagnosis, treatment, complications, their prevention. | <p>differential diagnostics.</p> <p>Treatment. Complications, causes, main clinical manifestations, diagnosis and treatment.</p> <p>Etiology and pathogenesis of phlegmon of the bottom of the mouth and putrefactive-necrotic sore throat Jansul-Ludwig.</p> <p>Ways of spreading the infection to the bottom of the mouth .</p> <p>Clinical manifestations, the main pathognomonic signs of the development of phlegmon of the bottom of the mouth and putrefactive-necrotic sore throat Jansul-Ludwig.</p> <p>Basic principles of diagnostics, differential diagnostics.</p> <p>Treatment of phlegmon of the bottom of the mouth and putrefactive-necrotic sore throat Jansul-Ludwig.</p> <p>Complications, causes, main clinical manifestations, diagnosis and treatment.</p> <p>Principles of prevention of phlegmon of the bottom of the mouth and putrefactive-necrotic sore throat Jansul-Ludwig.</p> | <i>PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i> | |
| P-14 | Specific inflammatory processes of OMF: actinomycosis, tuberculosis, syphilis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, treatment, prevention. HIV infection / AIDS. Manifestations in the maxillofacial area. | <p>Etiopathogenesis and classification of actinomycosis OMF.</p> <p>Ways of penetration of actinomycetes into OMF.</p> <p>Features of the clinical picture in various forms of actinomycosis.</p> <p>Surgical treatment of actinomycosis.</p> <p>Specific immunotherapy of actinomycosis according to Sotteev GO and Asnin VI</p> <p>Antibiotic therapy of concomitant actinomycosis of the microflora.</p> <p>X-ray therapy of actinomycosis.</p> <p>Consequences and possible complications of actinomycosis.</p> <p>Etiopathogenesis of syphilis.</p> <p>Features of the clinical picture in primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis.</p> <p>Differential diagnosis and principles of syphilis treatment.</p> <p>Etiopathogenesis of TB tuberculosis.</p> <p>Clinical picture in various forms of tuberculosis:</p> <p>tuberculous lymphadenitis;</p> <p>primary tuberculosis of the skin;</p> <p>tuberculous lupus;</p> <p>miliary ulcerative tuberculosis;</p> <p>disseminated miliary tuberculosis of the face;</p> <p>rosacea and papulo-necrotic tuberculosis;</p> <p>tuberculosis;</p> <p>salivary glands;</p> <p>tuberculosis of the jaws.</p> <p>Differential diagnosis and principles of tuberculosis treatment.</p> <p>Complications and consequences of the disease.</p> <p>Stages of HIV infection in humans.</p> <p>Manifestations of AIDS in MFA.</p> <p>Modern methods of treatment of HIV infection.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE11, PRE13, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22 , PIP23</i></p> | Due to the schedule |

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| | | Prevention of tuberculosis, actinomycosis, syphilis and AIDS. | | |
| P-15 | Boils and carbuncles of the face: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, diagnosis, treatment, complications and prevention. Rash of the face, noma, hemodynamic necrosis. Diphtheria. Manifestations in the oral cavity. Clinical course, diagnosis, treatment, prevention. | <p>Definition of boils and carbuncles. Classification of boils and carbuncles. Favorable factors for the development of boils and carbuncles. The role of pathological pathogens. Features of localization of boils and carbuncles in different parts of the face.</p> <p>Clinical course of the disease.</p> <p>Features of surgery.</p> <p>Drug treatment: antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, detoxification, tonic, immunostimulatory therapy.</p> <p>Local and general complications. Their prevention and treatment.</p> <p>Possible causes and the role of concomitant factors in the occurrence of facial nomas.</p> <p>Clinical signs of nomas in the oral cavity (gingivitis, ulcerative-necrotic stomatitis - their features).</p> <p>Clinical stages of the noma (according to TA Pulatov).</p> <p>Complications that occur during and after the transferred name, their prevention and treatment.</p> <p>Principles of complex treatment of NMA MFA.</p> <p>Possible ways of infection in the skin.</p> <p>The mechanism of development of erysipelas, the role of sensitization of the body in the development of this pathology. Classification of erysipelas. Differential diagnosis. Complication.</p> <p>Principles of treatment of erysipelas.</p> <p>Causes and concomitant factors that contribute to the development of Wegener's disease.</p> <p>The main clinical manifestations of Wegener's disease in the oral cavity.</p> <p>Characteristic indicators of laboratory blood tests in Wegener's disease.</p> <p>Differential diagnosis.</p> <p>Principles of treatment and prevention of Wegener's disease.</p> <p>Etiology of diphtheria. Characteristic clinical signs and diagnosis of diphtheria. Differential diagnosis. Principles of local and general treatment of diphtheria.</p> <p>Prevention of diphtheria.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE13, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i></p> | Due to the schedule |
| P-16 | Complications of inflammatory processes of the maxillofacial area: mediastinitis, sepsis, brain abscess, thrombosis of the facial veins and cavernous sinus, abscessive pneumonia, infectious-toxic | <p>Classification of complications of inflammatory processes of MFA. Phases of sepsis. Clinic, diagnosis. Differential diagnosis of sepsis. Treatment of odontogenic sepsis.</p> <p>Clinic and diagnosis of brain abscess. Treatment and prevention of brain abscess.</p> <p>Etiology and pathogenesis of cavernous sinus thrombosis. Clinical picture of cavernous sinus thrombosis. Treatment and prognosis for cavernous sinus</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE13, PRE14, PRE15,</i></p> | Due to the schedule |

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| | shock and others. Classification, pathogenesis, features of the clinical course, diagnosis, treatment, prognosis. | thrombosis. Etiology, pathogenesis of odontogenic sepsis. Classifications of forms of acute purulent infection. Phases of sepsis. Criteria for generalization of pathogenic infection. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of: a) purulent-resorptive fever; b) the initial form of sepsis; c) septicemia; d) septicemia; e) septic shock. Etiology, pathogenesis of odontogenic mediastinitis. Ways of penetration of odontogenic infection into the mediastinum. Classification of mediastinitis: a) by origin; b) by type of inflammation; c) by localization; d) in the course. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of mediastinitis and mediastinitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, ways of infection, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of phlegmon: a) the anterior sublingual part of the neck; b) the lateral part of the neck; c) the back of the neck; d) necrotic fasciitis of the thyroid gland and neck. | <i>PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i> | |
| P-17 | Arthritis and osteoarthritis of the temporomandibular joint (TMJ): classification, clinical course, diagnosis, treatment, complications, prevention. | Etiology of arthritis. Ways of infection in the TMJ. Classification of arthritis. Types of osteoarthritis of the TMJ. Features of clinical symptoms of arthrosis, their diagnosis. X-ray features of arthrosis and differential diagnosis. Characteristics of painful thyroid dysfunction. Treatment of arthritis and osteoarthritis. Treatment of painful thyroid dysfunction. Complications and prevention of these diseases. | <i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE13, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i> | Due to the schedule |
| P-18 | Acute sialoadenitis: classification, etiology, clinical course, diagnosis, treatment, complications, their prevention. | Classification of acute sialoadenitis. Mumps: etiology and pathogenesis of the disease. Clinical picture, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Acute viral sialoadenitis (caused by mumps virus, influenza, cytomegalovirus, herpes, etc.). Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Acute bacterial sialoadenitis. Etiology and pathogenesis of the disease, factors contributing to its occurrence. Purulent-necrotic mumps. Causes, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. Lymphogenic mumps (false mumps Herzenberg). Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Acute contact sialoadenitis. Etiology, | <i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE13, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i> | Due to the schedule |

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| | | pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. Sialoadenitis caused by a foreign body entering the excretory duct of the gland. Clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment. | | |
| P-19 | Chronic sialoadenitis: classification, etiology, clinical course, diagnosis, treatment, complications, their prevention. SialosIs : classification, etiology, clinical course, diagnosis, treatment, complications, their prevention. Salivary stone disease (sialolithiasis): etiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, treatment, complications, their prevention. Algorithms for performing practical skills. Final lesson "Inflammatory processes MFA". | Classification of chronic sialoadenitis. Parenchymal mumps: etiology and pathogenesis of the disease, contributing factors. Clinical picture depending on the stage of the disease. Sialography: characteristic changes in parenchymal mumps. Treatment of chronic parenchymal mumps. Sclerosing submaxillitis: etiology and pathogenesis of the disease. Clinic of sclerosing submaxillitis. Differential diagnosis of sclerosing submaxillitis. Treatment of sclerosing submaxillitis. Definition of "sialose". Classification of sialoses. Causes of sialoses. Sialose flow stations. Sjogren's syndrome: the main clinical symptoms. Treatment of Sjogren's syndrome. Mikulich's disease: probable etiology and pathogenesis of the disease. The main clinical symptoms of Mikulich's disease. Treatment of Mikulich's disease. Hereford's syndrome: clinical symptoms that distinguish it from other sialosIs. Treatment of Hereford syndrome. Etiology and pathogenesis of calculous sialadenitis . Influence of endocrine pathology, disorders of mineral metabolism, retinol hypovitaminosis, heredity on the causes of salivary stone formation. The main methods of diagnosis of salolithiasis , differential diagnosis. Clinical manifestations of calculous sialoadenitis . Methods of surgical treatment of calculous sialoadenitis. Complications, causes, main clinical manifestations of salivary stone disease. | <i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE13, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i> | Due to the schedule |
| SST-1 | Deontology in dentistry. | Terms. Ethical issues in dentistry. Sources of professional and ethical issues. Scientifically based approaches to solving ethical problems. 12 principles of medical care in any health care system. International Code of Medical Ethics. The Oath of Hippocrates. | <i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i> <i>PRE14, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20</i> | Due to the schedule |
| SST-2 | Modern approach to surgical treatment of periodontitis. | Clinical and radiological diagnostics, differential diagnostics, surgical methods of periodontitis treatment. Indications and contraindications. Operations: resection of the apex of the tooth root, hemisection, amputation of the tooth root, replantation, tooth transplantation and others. | <i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6,</i> | Due to the schedule |

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| | | <p>Tooth replantation operation (types of operations, method of tooth extraction and treatment). Indications for surgery and technique of its implementation on different groups of teeth.</p> <p>Postoperative duration.</p> <p>Medical support.</p> <p>Possible complications and prognosis.</p> | <p><i>PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE13, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i></p> | |
| SST-3 | <p>A systematic approach to the provision of surgical care to patients with odontogenic sinusitis.</p> | <p>A modern approach in the diagnosis of maxillary sinusitis.</p> <p>Minimally invasive approach in the surgical treatment of maxillary sinusitis.</p> <p>Endoscopic technologies, advantages and disadvantages. Use of navigation computer technologies.</p> <p>Tactics of treatment of the causative tooth (conservative, surgical).</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE13, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i></p> | Due to the schedule |
| SST-4 | <p>Jaw necrosis (biophosphate, osteoradionecrosis).</p> | <p>Causes of necrosis of the jaws. Pathogenesis. Clinical picture. Features of diagnostics. Participation of related specialists in the examination of patients with necrosis of the jaws. General and local treatment.</p> <p>Principles and methods of medical examination of patients with necrosis of the jaws.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE13, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i></p> | Due to the schedule |
| SST-5 | <p>Modern view on the etiology and pathogenesis of odontogenic abscesses and phlegmon of the maxillofacial area.</p> | <p>Microflora that causes purulent-inflammatory processes in OMF. Pathogenetic aspects of the development of odontogenic abscesses and phlegmon of the thyroid gland. Favorable factors.</p> <p>Ways of infection spread in OMF.</p> <p>Modern classifications of inflammatory diseases of the thyroid gland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by localization of the primary source of infection; - in the presence of infection; - by type of lesion of the inflammatory process of tissues; - on the basis of the organ or anatomical structure of the OMF; - on a topographic and anatomical basis; - by type of inflammatory reaction (acute clinical course); - by phases of the disease; - by type of inflammatory exudate. <p>Types of reactions and features of the clinical course of inflammatory diseases of the thyroid gland.</p> <p>Influence of a local source of infection on</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 2, PRE14, PRE15, PRE18</i></p> | Due to the schedule |

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|-------|---|---|---|---------------------|
| | | <p>the general condition of an organism through blood, lymphatic vessels, and also immune, endocrine, blood coagulation systems.</p> <p>The reverse effect of the body on the focus of the inflammatory process in OMF (mutual encumbrance syndrome).</p> <p>Odontogenic chronic sepsis.</p> | | |
| SST-6 | <p>Topographic anatomy of OMF. Basic principles of incisions in OMF.</p> | <p>Topography of cellular spaces of OMF. Superficial and deep cellular spaces. Topography of salivary glands, muscles, bones.</p> <p>Layered structure of individual organs of the oral cavity.</p> <p>Features of the structure of the circulatory and lymphatic systems of the thyroid gland.</p> <p>Basic aspects of OMF innervation.</p> <p>The main ways of spreading the infection in the spaces of the thyroid gland.</p> <p>The importance of facial aesthetics in human life and psychology. The main types of incisions and their technique. Functional and cosmetic requirements.</p> <p>The scheme of the most rational lines of sections which are used in OMF.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE14, PRE18</i></p> | Due to the schedule |
| SST-7 | <p>Manifestations of OMF lymphadenitis in specific diseases: tuberculosis, actinomycosis, syphilis, AIDS.</p> | <p>Specific lymphadenitis OMF. Classification. Comprehensive examination of patients with specific lymphadenitis OMF. Features of the clinical course of tuberculous, actinomycosis, syphilitic lymphadenitis.</p> <p>Specific diagnostic methods.</p> <p>Comprehensive treatment with the participation of related specialists.</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE4, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE11, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i></p> | Due to the schedule |
| SST-8 | <p>Additional research methods in OMF at inflammatory processes. Study of blood tests, immunograms.</p> | <p>The main groups of additional research methods, their characteristics.</p> <p>Additional research methods using modern diagnostic equipment. Radiological: radiography, tomography, panoramic radiography and pantomography. Application of artificial contrast. Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging, radioisotope, ultrasound diagnostics, remote and contact thermography. Morphological methods: cytological examination of prints, puncture material. Methods of functional diagnostics: rheo-, polaro- and electromyography, electroodontodiagnostics. Application of computers in diagnostics: decoding of radiographs, planning of operations, results of treatment.</p> <p>The structure of clinical blood test and its main indicators. The limits of their norm.</p> <p>The structure of the immunogram, its main indicators. The limits of their norm.</p> <p>Advantages and disadvantages of the most</p> | <p><i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 14, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 22</i></p> | Due to the schedule |

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| | | commonly used additional research methods in inflammatory processes of the thyroid gland. | | |
| SST-9 | Modern means of drug therapy for purulent - inflammatory diseases of the thyroid gland. | Complex treatment of patients with purulent-inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial area (surgical treatment, drug therapy, physiotherapy, exercise therapy, massage). Modern drugs for antibacterial therapy. Mechanism of action. Indications and contraindications. Modern drugs for detoxification therapy. Mechanism of action. Indications and contraindications. Modern drugs for immunostimulating and tonic therapy. Mechanism of action. Indications and contraindications. Vitamin therapy. Modern drugs for desensitizing therapy. Mechanism of action. Indications and contraindications. Modern drugs for symptomatic therapy (analgesics, antipyretics, anti-edema drugs, anticoagulants, etc.). Mechanism of action. Indications and contraindications. Modern remedies for the local treatment of purulent wounds. Mechanism of action. Impressions and Indicators. | <i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 8, PRE11, PRE 14, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21</i> | Due to the schedule |
| SST-10 | Modern methods of research of salivary glands. | Methods of research of salivary glands. Radiation methods: non-contrast radiography, sialography, pneumosubmandibulography, CT, ultrasound, MRI, sialoscintigraphy. Contrasts used for sialography. Methods of research of secretory function. Cytological examination of saliva smears. Morphological methods. Interpretation of the results of the study of salivary glands. | <i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 14, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 22</i> | Due to the schedule |
| SST-11 | Systemic diseases of the salivary glands. | Factors that contribute to systemic diseases of the salivary glands. Methods of diagnosis and additional examinations of patients. Differential diagnosis of systemic diseases of the salivary glands. Prevention of systemic diseases of the salivary glands. Methods of treatment of systemic diseases of the salivary glands. Sjogren's syndrome: the main clinical symptoms. Treatment of Sjogren's syndrome. Mikulich's disease: probable etiology and pathogenesis of the disease. The main clinical symptoms of Mikulich's disease. Treatment of Mikulich's disease. Hereford's syndrome: clinical symptoms that distinguish it from other sialosIs. Treatment of Hereford syndrome. | <i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE14, PRE15, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22, PRE23</i> | Due to the schedule |
| SST-12 | Normal and pathological | Anatomical and functional characteristics that distinguish the TMJ from other joints. | <i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2,</i> | Due to the schedule |

| | | | | |
|--------|--|---|---|---------------------|
| | anatomy of the TMJ. Modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of TMJ diseases. | Structural elements of TMJ. Age features of the structure of structural elements of the TMJ. Methods of examination of a patient with TMJ pathology. Arthroscopy. CT. Diagnostic models. Registration of occlusal movements using the facial arch. Clinical manifestations of TMJ pathology. Classification of methods of treatment of TMJ diseases. Indications for surgical treatment of TMJ diseases. Arthroplasty techniques. Physiotherapeutic rehabilitation of patients with TMJ diseases. Prevention of TMJ diseases. | <i>AB1, AB2, AB3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 14, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 22</i> | |
| SST-13 | Physiotherapeutic methods in complex treatment. inflammatory processes OMF. | Classification of physiotherapeutic methods of treatment. Indications and contraindications to their use in complex treatment. inflammatory processes OMF. The effect of various physical methods on the human body. Direct electric current. AC. Ultrasound therapy. Aeroionotherapy. Light therapy (UV therapy, laser therapy). Vacuum therapy. Hydrotherapy. Massage. Heat and cold treatment. Magnetic therapy. Oxygen therapy. Methods of use. Physical methods of treatment in combination with drugs. | <i>PR1, PR2, SKL1, SKL2, K1, K2, AB1, AB2, AB3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE10, PRE11, PRE14, PRE16, PRE17, PRE18, PRE19, PRE20, PRE21, PRE22</i> | Due to the schedule |

The system of organization of practical classes

The duration of the practical lesson is 3.5 academic hours - 2 hours. 40 minutes, including 10 minutes for a break

1. Preparatory stage - 30 minutes.

1.1 Organizational activities – 5 minutes.

1.2 Setting learning goals and motivation – 5 minutes. Substantiation by the head of the importance of the topic of the lesson for further study of the discipline and professional activity of the doctor in order to form motivation and purposeful educational activities. Introducing students to specific goals and lesson plan.

1.3 Control of the initial level of knowledge (standardized methods of control) - 20 minutes. Conducting standardized control of the initial level of student training, discussion and answering students' questions.

Educational technologies, materials of methodical support: medical documentation and equipment of the surgical dental office of the health care institution, which is the basis for the production of medical practice in surgical dentistry

1. The main stage – 90 minutes.

Formation of professional skills and abilities. Collection of anamnesis by students and examination of the thematic patient. Students make a plan of examination of the patient, a plan of additional research methods, fill in the relevant medical documentation, practice the technique of diagnostic manipulations, treatment measures, and master practical skills in accordance with the subject.

Educational technologies, materials of methodical providing: patients of dental polyclinic, case histories, selection of results of additional methods of inspection of thematic patients, situational tasks, algorithms of performance of practical skills, models, tools, thematic video materials.

2. Final stage – 30 minutes.

2.1 Control and correction of the level of professional skills and abilities using the demonstration of practical skills or abilities (10-15 minutes), check of works (5-10 min.). Display the assessment of practical skills acquisition by the student in the practice diary.

2.2 Summarizing the lesson.

2.3 Homework. Informing students about the topic of the next lesson. Recommended literature.

Individual work of students includes:

- abstracts of theoretical material, solution of situational problems, control questions on relevant topics of independent work, etc .;
- creation of multimedia presentations on selected topics of independent work;
- creation of poster presentations on selected topics of independent work;
- writing a medical history according to selected nosologies;
- preparation for classroom classes (lectures, practical, etc.);
- performance of tasks in the discipline during the semester;
- work on certain topics of academic disciplines, which in accordance with the working curriculum of the discipline are submitted for independent study of students;
- preparation for all types of tests;
- performance of tasks provided by the practice program;
- work in student research circles and centers, etc .;
- participation in the work of "round tables", etc .;
- participation in scientific and scientific-methodical work of departments, faculties;
- participation in scientific and scientific-practical conferences, Olympiads, etc .;
- preparation for the final state certification and licensing exam "Step 2. Dentistry".

In order to organize independent work at the Department of Surgical Dentistry and Maxillofacial Surgery, teachers carry out the following activities:

- group and individual consultations;
- interviews with students;
- systematic control over the performance by students of tasks recommended for self-study;
- providing students with tools for self-control (tests, packages of control questions and situational tasks);
- analysis and evaluation of student's work.

Innovative methods and technologies used in the educational process

| Discipline | Names of pedagogical technologies and innovative teaching methods |
|--------------------|--|
| Surgical dentistry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involvement of students in working with well-known electronic databases of medical information (ScienceDirect, PubMed, Panteleimon, etc.) via the Internet; - Use in the pedagogical process of an interdisciplinary approach to the study of dentistry - constant emphasis of students on the connection of the subject with the basic disciplines and related medical specialties; - Involvement of students in assisting in performing surgical interventions, online broadcasting of operations in the methodical office due to the available modern video equipment with simultaneous discussion of the performed manipulations; - Systematic examinations with students of thematic patients and discussion of clinical cases, motivation of students to compile algorithms of diagnostic and therapeutic measures under the conditions of one or another dental pathology. |

All necessary materials (methodical support, normative documents, list of questions for current and final control, list of algorithms for practical skills) are presented on the information platform of LNMU named after Danylo Halytsky MISA.

8. Verification of learning outcomes

Current control

Control measures in the study of the discipline "Surgical Dentistry" include current control, final control - semester test credit.

At the start of a new course an initial test is conducted in order to check students' knowledge in disciplines making up the course. The initial test is conducted during first class using the tasks corresponding to the syllabus of previous discipline. Test results are analyzed during department (inter-department) meetings and sessions of methodological committees with participation of academic staff who teach the discipline. Initial test results are used for development of student individual assistance means and academic process correction.

Current control is carried out at each practical lesson in accordance with the specific objectives of each topic. Current control is carried out on the basis of a comprehensive assessment of student activities, including control of the input level of knowledge, the quality of practical work, the level of theoretical training, independent work

according to the thematic plan and the results of initial control of knowledge.

Current evaluation is conducted on the basis of comprehensive evaluation of student’s activities, including assessment of initial level of knowledge, quality of practical work done, level of theoretical training and final level of knowledge. Forms of routine assessment – tests tasks, situational problems, recitation, structured written task and practical skills assessment under conditions approximating real. Forms of assessment of current learning activities are standardized and meet the standards of answers.

Evaluation of current educational activities. During the evaluation of the mastering of each topic for the current educational activity of the student, marks are set on a 4-point scale (national). This takes into account all types of work provided by the curriculum of discipline. The student must receive a mark from each topic for further conversion of marks into points on a multi-point (200-point) scale.

Evaluation of current student performance is carried out at each practical lesson and is recorded in the journal of academic performance.

Students' knowledge is evaluated from both theoretical and practical training according to the criteria given in the table.

| Code of the result of education | Code of the type of the lesson | Method of verifying of learning outcomes | Enrollment criteria |
|--|---|---|--|
| <p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Sc11, Sc12, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2, Aut3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 11, PRE 12, PRE 13, PRE 14, PRE 15, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE 23</i></p> | <p><i>V semester: P1-III4 SIW1-SIW15</i></p> <p><i>VI semester: P1-P22 SIW1-SIW14</i></p> | <p>package of test tasks, open questions, situational tasks, practical skills</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "excellent" – a student has perfectly mastered the theoretical material, demonstrates profound and comprehensive knowledge of a relevant topic or discipline as well as the main ideas of scientific sources and recommended literature; thinks logically and gives a logically built answer; freely uses theoretical knowledge gained during analysis of practical material; expresses attitude towards various problems; demonstrates a high level of practical skills; - "good" – a student has mastered theoretical material well, is aware of the main theoretical principles discussed in scientific sources and recommended literature and is capable of substantiating them; has practical skills and expresses opinion on this or that issue yet may be inaccurate and erroneous when presenting theoretical material or analyzing the practical material; - "satisfactory" – a student has generally mastered theoretical material on the topic or discipline, is aware of the scientific sources and recommended literature, yet is uncertain when answering and additional questions cause him/her to give an unclear answer or no answer at all; when answering practical questions a student demonstrate inaccuracies, is not capable of evaluating facts and phenomena and linking them to future activities; - "unsatisfactory" – a student has not mastered the material of the topic (discipline); has no knowledge of scientific facts and definition; is hardly aware of the scientific sources and recommended literature; he/she lacks academic thinking, practical skills have not been formed. <p>The evaluation criteria by type of control are given below</p> |

"Excellent" - the student has deeply mastered the theoretical material of the lesson, is able to connect theory with practice, which allows him to solve situational tasks of increased complexity.

"Good" - the student has firmly mastered the theoretical material of the topic of the lesson, correctly applies theoretical knowledge in solving situational problems of medium difficulty.

"Satisfactory" - the student has mastered only the basic material without details, solves only the easiest tasks, assumes inaccuracies, chooses insufficiently clear wording, violates the sequence in the presentation of the answer.

"Unsatisfactory" - the student does not know much of the theoretical material of the topic of the lesson, makes mistakes, does not solve the situational task.

Criteria for evaluation of the practical skills

"Excellent" - the student has full practical skills, is able to connect theory with practice.

"Good" - the student partially has a practical skill, correctly applies the theoretical provisions in solving practical problems.

"Satisfactory" - the student has only a mandatory minimum of practical tasks, familiar with the technique of performing them.

"Unsatisfactory" - the student does not have practical skills.

When using different methods of verifying learning outcomes, their scores are summed to the arithmetic mean.

Evaluation of the students' independent work

The material for independent work of students, which is foreseen in the topic of practical lessons at the same time as classroom work, is evaluated during the current control of the topic of the relevant lesson. Evaluation of topics that are submitted for independent work and are not included in the topics of practical lessons, are controlled during the final control.

In the process of control measures the teacher evaluates:

- the level of assimilation by the student of the educational material submitted for independent processing;
- ability to use theoretical knowledge in performing practical tasks;
- validity and logic of presentation of independently studied material;
- completeness of disclosure of the research topic;
- registration of materials according to the requirements.

Marks on the performance or non-performance of various types of independent work of students are placed in the teacher's Journal of attendance and performance of students.

Possible forms of independent work of students, forms of control and reporting

| Types and forms of independent work of students | Forms of conduction, control and reporting |
|--|--|
| <i>1. Preparation for current practical lessons</i> | |
| 1.1. Study of required and additional literature, texts of the lectures etc. | 1.1. Active participation in various types of practical lessons and lectures |
| 1.2. Performing of hometasks | 1.2. Checking the correctness of the tasks |
| 1.3. Preparation for practical lessons | 1.3. Active participation in practical lessons |
| 1.4. Preparation for control works and to another forms of current control | 1.4. Writing of control work etc. |
| <i>2. Research-analytic work</i> | |
| 2.1. Search (selection) and review of literature sources on a given issue | 2.1. Consideration of prepared materials during practical lessons |
| 2.2. Writing of the referate on a given issue | 2.2. Discussion (defense) of the materials of the referate during practical lessons or checking of the work by the teacher |
| 2.3. Analytical review of a scientific publication | 2.3. Discussion of the results of the work done during practical lessons |
| 2.4. Analysis of a specific clinical situation | 2.4. Examination of patients, acquaintance with results of examination, filling in of the documentation |
| 2.5. Workshop on the educational discipline using software | 2.5. Checking the correctness of performing of the tasks |
| <i>3. Scientific work</i> | |
| 3.1. Participation in scientific student conferences and seminars | 3.1. Approbation of research results at scientific student conferences and seminars |
| 3.2. Preparation of scientific publications | 3.2. Discussion with the teacher of the prepared materials, submission to the press the results of scientific researches |

| | |
|--|--|
| 3.3. Execution of tasks within the research projects of the department (faculty) | 3.3. Use of research results in the SRW report, preparation of work for the competition of student research papers |
|--|--|

Final control

Final control - semester test credit - is a form of final control, which consists in assessing the student's mastery of educational material solely on the basis of the results of his performance of certain types of work on practical lessons. It is conducted in accordance with the curriculum within the timeframe set by the schedule of the educational process and in the amount of educational material determined by the curriculum of the discipline.

Semester test credit of the discipline is conducted after the end of its study, before the examination session.

To the final control are admitted the students who have attended all practical lessons foreseen by the curriculum in the discipline and scored at least the minimum number of points for the current evaluation. For students who have missed 3 or more practical lessons, these lessons can be repassed with the permission of the dean's office to eliminate academic debt by a certain deadline within the semester.

Final controls are held by lecturers who had practical classes in the academic group. Students are admitted to the semester final control if they perform all types of assignments foreseen by syllabus and curriculum.

Evaluation of the student's work during semester must be recorded (in academic journal, grade report sheet, student credit book). Tests and individual assignments performed by students during the term are kept at the department for a year.

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| General system of evaluation | Participation in the work during the semester - 100% on a 200-point scale | |
| Scales of evaluation | Traditional 4-point scale, multi-point (200-point) scale, ECTS rating scale | |
| Conditions of admission to the final control | The student attended all practical lessons, met the requirements of the curriculum and received at least 120 points for current evaluation. | |
| Type of the final control | Method of performing of final control | Enrollment criteria |
| Semester test credit | Assessment of the discipline is based solely on the results of current educational activities and is expressed on a two-point national scale: "credited" or "not credited". All topics submitted for current control must be included. Marks from the 4-point scale are converted into points on a multi-point (200-point) scale in accordance with the Regulation "Criteria, rules and procedures for evaluating the results of students' learning activities." | <i>Maximum number of points</i> is 200 points. <i>Minimum number of points</i> is 120 points. To be enrolled, a student must receive at least 60% of the maximum amount of points of the discipline (120 points) for the current educational activity. Points of the discipline are ranked on the ECTS scale.. |

Calculation of the number of points is conducted on the basis of grades under traditional grade scale received by the student during the term by determining arithmetic average (AA) rounded off to the nearest hundred. The resulting value is then converted into points according to the multipoint grade scale using the following procedure:

$$x = \frac{AA \times 200}{5}$$

9. Policy of the course

When studying the discipline, the policy of academic integrity is ensured in accordance with the **Law of Ukraine "On Education". Article 42 "Academic Integrity". URL: <http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2145-19/page3>,**

Adherence to academic integrity by students involves:

- independent performance of educational tasks, tasks of current and final control of learning outcomes;
- links to sources of information in the case of ideas, developments, statements, information;
- personal presence at all lectures and practical classes, except for cases caused by good reasons;
- providing reliable information about the results of their own educational (scientific, creative) activities, used research methods and sources of information.

Adherence to academic integrity by teachers involves:

- providing quality educational services;
- objective evaluation of learning outcomes.
- monitoring the observance of academic integrity by students;

- systematic and continuous professional development through self-development and self-improvement;
- compliance with internal regulations, work discipline, corporate ethics;
- informing students about typical violations of academic integrity and responsibilities.

Teachers, researchers and educators may be held academically liable for violations of academic integrity.

10. Literature

Basic:

1. Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery: Textbook, Part 1, 2 / V. O. Malanchuk. – Vinnytsia: Nova Knyha Publishers, 2011. – 453p.
2. PETERSON'S PRINCIPLES OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY Second Edition, 2004. - 1502 p.
3. Principles of Dental Local Anaesthesia and Teeth Removal / Ya. E. Vares, R. Z. Ogonovsky, Ch. R. Pohranychna – LNMU, 2007. – 63p.
4. Atlas of Human Anatomy / F. Netter – 2nd ed. – New Jersey: ICON Learning Systems. – 592 p.

Additional:

1. The AIDS booklet. – Boston: WCB Mcgraw Hill, 1999. – 70 p.
2. Contemporary Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery / J. P. Sapp, L. R. Eversole, G. P. Wysocki – 2nd ed.- St. Louis: Mosby – 2004. – P. 88-90.
3. AIDS – what every student needs to know / S. A. Rathus, S. Boughn. – 2nd ed. – Philadelphia: Harcourt Brace College Publish. – 1994. – 106 p.
4. Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery/ G.O. Kruger – 6th ed. - St. Louis: Mosby Company. – 1984. – P. 9-38.
5. Contemporary Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery / L. J. Peterson, E. Ellis, J. R. Hupp, M.R. Tucker – 3rd ed. – St. Louis: Mosby – Year Book, Inc. – 1998. – P. 69-82.
6. Bauml, Philips R.W., Lund M.R. Textbook of Operative Dentistry. - 3-rd ed.- Philadelphia: Saunders, 1995.- 661p.
7. Kharkov L. V. Pediatric oral and maxillofacial surgery : a textbook for students of higher medical educational institutions of the III-IV levels of accreditation / L. V. Kharkov, L. M. Yakovenko, N. V. Kiselyova ; ed. by L. V. Kharkov. - Kyiv : AUS Medicine Publishing, 2015. - 103 c.
8. Pohranychna, Ch. R. Infections of the maxillofacial area : guide of lectures on oral and maxillofacial surgery for the english-medium students of the 3rd year education at dentistry faculty (spring semester) : methodological guide / Ch. R. Pohranychna, R. Z. Ogonovsky. - Lviv, 2011.
9. Pohranychna, Ch. R. Maxillofacial oncology : guide of lectures on oral and maxillofacial surgery for the english-medium students of the 5th year education at dentistry faculty (autumn semester) : methodological guide / Ch. R. Pohranychna, R. Z. Ogonovsky. - Lviv, 2011.

11. Equipment and software of the discipline / course

In order to introduce new educational technologies, implement the concept of visualization of the educational process and mastering by students the manual skills of basic dental surgical manipulations by the staff of the department during 2013-2019, the following organizational and methodological activities were carried out.

With the help of sponsorship, the use of a local computer network and modern video equipment was created and established, which provides online broadcasting of surgical interventions in classrooms, which allows students to "virtually" be in the operating room, discuss with teachers and surgeons the operation. or other surgical manipulations, etc. Based on the video footage of surgical interventions, a video library was created for demonstration during the relevant thematic classes. The video library of the department also contains advertising films with the products of the companies "Septodont" (France), "Kolapan" (Russia), "Conmet" (Russia), "Geistlich" (Switzerland), "Synthes" (Switzerland), "Thde Dental" (Switzerland), "BTI" (Spain), etc., the demonstration of which expands students' imagination about modern technologies in surgical dental practice. Thanks to the cooperation with the Center for Medical 3D Diagnostics (Lviv), the use of the program for decoding radiographs and computer tomograms "Point Nix" (Korea) was introduced into the educational process, which will allow students to better navigate the issues of radiological diagnostics of various surgical dental pathologies. Employees of the department created and implemented in the educational process author's computer programs for diagnostics and planning of cystectomy operations and atypical removal of lower third molars "RTG ruler" and "Xray analyzer" for which received patents of Ukraine for inventions and acts of implementation in practical medicine.

A phantom class of the Department of Surgical Dentistry and the Department of Surgical Dentistry has been created, which is equipped with modern computer and video equipment for demonstration of operations and thematic films. For demonstration and practical mastering by students of skills of carrying out local anesthetics in a maxillofacial area and operation of tooth extraction the phantom class is provided with phantoms of the head with replaceable modules of jaws (4 pieces), collapsible models of a skull and jaws (6 pieces), sets of tools for tooth extraction, performing surgical interventions in the maxillofacial area.

To demonstrate and practice practical skills in providing care for traumatic injuries of the MFA, the phantom class is equipped with equipment and models for testing the technique of mono- and intermaxillary

splinting, osteosynthesis of facial bones (3 models of the skull with imitation fractures of the upper jaw and chin-orbital complex, 55 models with imitation of mandibular angle fractures, 45 models with imitation of mandibular symphysis fractures, 40 models with imitation of mandibular fractures of the mandible, 3 holders for fixing models to the work surface, Synbone, Switzerland).

In 2018, the department received a full-fledged resuscitation simulator with a control device (ONICO) for visualization and practice of emergency care skills.

Practical lessons from "Manufacturing medical practice from surgical dentistry" are provided with methodological and illustrative material, respectively. Visualization of algorithms of performance of practical skills by video presentations is provided.

12. Additional information

- responsible person at the department for practice: professor Vares Ya.E., associate professor Medvid Yu.O., associate professor Pogranychna Ch.R., associate professor Krypnyk N.M., associate professor Filipyski A.V.
- E-mail: kaf_omfs@meduniv.lviv.ua
- Practical lessons are held on clinical bases of practice in accordance with the distribution and referral of students for manufacturing medical practice from surgical dentistry.
- Final control is carried out on the clinical bases of the Department of Surgical Dentistry and Maxillofacial Surgery:
 - Lviv, Nekrasova street, 6, Lviv Regional Clinical Hospital, Department of Maxillofacial Surgery,
 - Lviv, Mykolaychuka street, 9, Municipal City Clinical Hospital of Ambulance, Department of Maxillofacial Surgery,
 - Lviv, Pekarska street, 69B, Dental Medical Center of LNMU.
- All necessary materials (methodical support, normative documents, list of questions for current and final control, list of algorithms of practical skills, criteria for discipline assessment, schedule of consultations, etc.) are presented on the website of the department and information platform of LNMU named after Danylo Halytsky MISA.

Syllabus creator

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