



SURGICAL DENTISTRY

1. General information	
Name of the Faculty	Dentistry
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)	Surgical Dentistry (individual profile course of choice: Pediatric Dentistry) SC 3.5 e-mail: kaf_omfs@meduniv.lviv.ua

Department (name, address, phone, e-mail)	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 (e-mail)	Professor, DDS Yan Vares e-mail: kaf_omfs@meduniv.lviv.ua

Year of study (year in which the discipline is studied)	V
Semester (semester, in which the discipline is studied)	IX, X
Type of the discipline/module (mandatory/ selective)	Selective
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.Krypynyk, CMS, Associate Professor Ch.R. Pogranychna, CMS, Associate Professor A.V. Filipivskyi, CMS, Associate Professor e-mail: kaf_omfs@meduniv.lviv.ua
Erasmus yes/no (availability of the discipline for students within the program Erasmus+)	no

The person responsible for the syllabus (the person to be commented on the syllabus, contact <i>e-mail</i>)	Head of the Department, Professor Yan Vares, DDS Deputy Head of the Department, Associate Professor Yu.O. Medvid, CMS e-mail: kaf_omfs@meduniv.lviv.ua
ECTS credits	10
Total hours (<i>lectures/ practical lessons/ student's independent work</i>)	Total hours -300 Lectures – 0 Practical lessons – 180 Independent study - 120 (0/185/120)
Language of education	English
Information about consultations	Consultations are held according to the schedule of consultations, which is posted on the information 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. Abstract

Educational program description (abstract). The discipline involves the study of surgical dentistry in its main sections: "Propaedeutics of surgical dentistry", "Inflammatory diseases of the maxillo-facial area", "Oncology of the maxillo-facial area", "Traumatology of the maxillo-facial area", "Reconstructive and restorative surgery of the maxillo-facial area", with emphasis on pathology, clinics, diagnostics, emergency treatment and prevention of the main and most common diseases of maxillo-facial area (MFA).

Special attention is paid to the formation of students' skills of anamnesis collection, examination and differential diagnosis of maxillo-facial area (MFA) diseases with various clinical course and their complications, modern approaches to diagnostics, principles of treatment and prophylaxis on the basis of evidence-based medicine and urgent conditions are studied in practical surgical dentistry. Students participate in the diagnostic and treatment process of outpatient, inpatient patients under the guidance of assistants and associate professors of the department. There is also an introduction to the treatment-and-prophylactic measures that are most commonly used in surgical dental practice.

The study of the discipline "surgical dentistry" helps to form a holistic view of the structure and functioning of the organs of the maxillo-facial area; deepening of theoretical and practical preparation, acquisition of professional practical skills for independent medical activity.

Structure of the discipline	Number of credits, hours, including			Self-study	Year of study/ semester	Test type
	Total	In class				
		Lectures (hours)	Practical (hours)			
Name of the discipline: Surgical Dentistry Number of content modules: 2	10 credits / 300 hours	0	180	120	V course (IX, X semesters)	Credit
by semesters						

content module 1	3 credits / 90 hours	0	48	42	IX semester	Credit
content module 2	7 credits / 210 hours	0	132	78	X semester	Credit

The subject of study of the discipline are pathological processes of maxillo-facial area, related to the competence of surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery, features of their clinical course, the main diagnostic and therapeutic manipulations used in the practice of the dental surgeon.

Interdisciplinary relations: therapeutic dentistry, pediatric dentistry, orthopedic dentistry, normal anatomy, histology, normal physiology, pathological physiology, topographic anatomy and surgery, microbiology, biochemistry, pharmacology, internal diseases, endocrinology, endocrinology, endocrinology otolaryngology, ophthalmology, medicine of extreme conditions.

3. The purpose and objectives 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 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 "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 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	Surgical dentistry SC3.5
<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.	+
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.	+
As a result of studying the discipline, the student must	

Know:

- Features of the examination of patients with MFA pathology, participation of related specialists in the examination.
- Methods of examination of patients with trauma to the maxillofacial area. Organizational principles of assistance to the victims with injuries of the maxillofacial area.
- Principles of deontology and medical ethics in surgical dentistry and maxillo-facial surgery.
- Principles of organization of dental care in Ukraine.
- Basic methods of general and local anesthesia, sedation in the practice of the dental surgeon (demonstrations, contraindications, features of conducting).
- General and local complications in the practice of surgical dentistry and maxillo-facial surgery (MFS). Cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
- Tooth extraction operation. Modern methods of tooth extraction.
- Diseases of teeth eruption (diagnosis, treatment).
- Inflammatory processes of hard tissues of the MFA. Periodontitis, periostitis, alveolitis, osteomyelitis (diagnosis, treatment).
- Inflammatory processes of the soft tissues of the MFA. Abscesses, phlegmons, lymphadenitis, boils, carbuncles, erysipelas (diagnosis, treatment).
- Odontogenic sinusitis. Modern methods of diagnosis and treatment.
- Inflammatory and reactive-dystrophic diseases of the salivary glands. Salivary stone disease (diagnosis and treatment).
- Specific inflammatory diseases of the MFA. Actinomycosis, tuberculosis, syphilis, diphtheria, HIV (diagnosis and treatment).
- Temporomandibular joint dysfunction. Inflammatory and destructive processes of the TMJ. Modern methods of diagnosis and treatment.
- Complications of inflammatory processes of the MFA (sepsis, mediastinitis, brain abscess, cavernous sinus thrombosis, etc.). Diagnosis and treatment.
- Traumatic damage of the teeth. Classification, indications for the preservation of injured teeth. First aid for dental injuries in children and adults.
- Traumatic injuries of soft tissues of MFA. Types of surgical treatment of wounds, principles of care for different types of wounds MFA.
- Traumatic injuries of hard tissues of MFA. Types of fractures of the jaw bones.
- Differential diagnosis, participation of related specialists in the treatment of patients. Types of conservative and surgical treatment.
- Traumatic disease (pathogenesis, clinical symptoms, assistance during the evacuation stages).
- Thermal (burns, frostbite), chemical (acids, alkalis, heavy metal salts), physical (electric shock) facial damage.
- Combined damage of the maxillofacial area. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Traumatic disease.
- Organization of dental care in the Armed Forces of Ukraine.
- Principles of medical sorting and stage treatment of the injured in the maxillofacial area.
- General characteristics, clinical course, diagnosis of gunshot wounds, burns, combined lesions of the maxillofacial area.
- Early and late complications of traumatic injuries of the maxillofacial area. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
- Organization of oncostomatological care.
- Tumors and tumor-like lesions of the soft tissues and bones of the maxillofacial area.
- Jaw cysts.
- Benign odontogenic tumors of the jaws: ameloblastoma (adamantinoma), odontoma, cementoma, epulid.
- Benign nonodontogenic tumors of the jaws (osteoblastoma, osteoclastoma, osteoma, osteoid-osteoma, chondroma, hemangioma, fibroma, etc.).
- Osteogenic tumors of the jaws (fibrous osteodysplasia, parathyroid osteodystrophy, Paget's disease, eosinophilic granuloma).
- Benign tumors of the soft tissues of the MFA (skin, adipose, connective tissue, muscular tissue, nerves, blood and lymphatic vessels).
- Precancerous diseases of the skin of the face, mucous membrane of the mouth and tongue.
- Malignant tumors of soft tissue of the MFA and neck. Cancer and sarcoma of jaws.
- Benign tumors and cysts of the salivary glands.
- Нейростоматологічні захворювання ЩЛД. Неврити лицевого нерва. Невралгії трійчастого нерва. Гангліоліти, судинні болі.
- Factors in the development of congenital malformations. Classification of defects, clinical symptoms, methods of treatment, terms of plastic surgery, principles of rehabilitation of patients, participation of a speech therapist.
- Acquired defects and deformations of the soft tissues of the maxillofacial localization and neck, bones of the facial skeleton.
- Principles of reconstructive facial surgery.
- Dysplastic diseases of maxillofacial localization. Dystrophic diseases of periodontal tissues. Sialose. Dysplastic diseases of the soft tissues of the head and neck.

- Modern principles of diagnosis and surgical treatment of periodontal diseases.
- Age-related changes in the soft tissues of the face and neck, vertical and horizontal atrophy of the alveolar processes of the jaw bones, adentia, recession of the gums.
- Preparation of the oral cavity for prosthetics.
- Cosmetic defects and deformations of organs and tissues of the head and neck. Aesthetic facial surgery.

To be able to:

- Collect anamnesis and to examine the patient for the specified pathology of MFA.
- Make a plan and carry out an examination of the patient with trauma to the maxillofacial area.
- Plan additional research methods and be able to interpret their results.
- Analyze and interpret the results of the X-ray examination in the Surgical Dentistry Clinic and establish an appropriate clinical diagnosis based on them.
- Fill in appropriate medical records.
- Perform diagnostic puncture of inflammatory focus of the MFA.
- 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 make the plan of complex treatment of patients with the specified pathologies.
- To perform a phantom-based technique of application anesthesia.
- 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 central 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 cystotomy.
- 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).
- To perform drainage the wound.
- Perform primary surgical treatment of the wound.
- Demonstrate the technique of applying of surgical knot.
- Provide a tooth replantation.
- Make temporary immobilization of the fragments of the lower and upper jaws.
- Make temporary tires and provide fixation of the jaw fractures.
- Make ligature fixation of the teeth.
- Make a smooth arch bar.
- Carry out permanent immobilization of fragments of the lower and upper jaws.
- Provide fixation of the bimaxillary arch bars as one of the permanent immobilization methods.
- Reposit the dislocation of the mandible.
- Apply maxillofacial devices (repositioning, shaping, substitutive and fixation).
- Make a plan and carry out an examination of the patient with the presence of a neoplasm, appoint additional methods of diagnostics.
- Collect material (smears and biopsies) for cytological and pathomorphological studies.

- Make an oncodiagnosis based on the results of the examinations.
- Develop a plan for the treatment of a patient with cancer of the MFA.
- To plan a comprehensive treatment of patients with these pathologies.
- To diagnose local and general complications in the practice of a dental surgeon.
- 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.

To demonstrate:

- ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.
- ability to learn and be modernly trained.
- knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.
- ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.
- skills of using information and communication technologies.
- ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources.
- ability to identify, pose and solve problems.
- ability to choose a communication strategy.
- ability to work in a team.
- interpersonal skills.
- ability to act on the basis of ethical considerations (motives), security orientation.
- possession of moral and deontological principles of a medical specialist and the principles of professional subordination.
- ability to evaluate and ensure the quality of work performed.
- ability to act socially responsible and civic conscious.

4. Course details		
Discipline	Student must know	Student must be able to do
Normal anatomy Hystology, cytology, embryology	Know the anatomical and physiological features of the maxillofacial area: a)structure of the upper and lower jaws, histostructure of bone tissue; b)innervation and vascularization of these areas; c)attachment points and muscles of the maxillofacial area; d)layered histological structure of the skin; e)the structure of the lymphatic system of the head and neck; e)features of lymph outflow from the teeth of the upper and lower jaws; f)localization of cellular spaces with definition of their borders; g)structure of deciduous and permanent teeth; h)anatomical and histological structure of periodontal tissues; i)anatomical and histological structure of the oral mucosa; j)the structure of the organs of the head and neck; k)embryogenesis of the maxillofacial organs.	Be able to explain the structure of organs and systems of the maxillofacial area. Be able to explain the mechanical interaction of muscle groups. 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.
Physiology	Know the physiology of the act of swallowing, the act of breathing	Be able to explain which organs take part in these acts and what their role is.
Pathomorphology Pathophysiology	Know the mechanism of inflammation and its morphological manifestation. Phases of development of inflammatory process. Know the concepts of hyperplasia, metaplasia, atrophy.	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

	<p>Know the mechanism of soft and hard tissue regeneration. Phases of reparative osteogenesis. Soft tissue healing phases.</p>	<p>explain the morphological changes in the tissues that occur. 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>
Topographical and clinical anatomy	<p>Know the topography of the cellular spaces, the location of the salivary glands, muscles, bones of the maxillofacial area. 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 the maxillofacial area.</p>
Pharmacology	<p>Know the pharmacological features of drugs used for treatment in the clinic of surgical dentistry.</p>	<p>Be able to characterize the mechanism of action of drugs. Be able to prescribe and calculate the doses of basic drugs used.</p>
Microbiology, virology and immunology	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
Propaedeutics of internal medicine	<p>Know the procedure for examining the patient. Know the structure and methodology of filling in the medical card.</p>	<p>Be able to collect complaints, medical history, conduct a systematic examination of the patient and properly perform the medical records.</p>
Foreign language (for professional purposes)	<p>Know a foreign language, foreign medical terminology.</p>	<p>Be able to communicate in a foreign language, use foreign sources for professional purposes.</p>
Latin language and medical terminology	<p>To know international medical terminology.</p>	<p>To be able to use international medical latin terminology.</p>
Military-oriented training in the specialty "Dentistry"	<p>Know the amount of medical care provided at each stage of the evacuation.</p>	<p>Be able to explain the basic principles of emergency assistance to victims.</p>
Radiology	<p>To know additional methods of inspection which are applied to diagnosis of pathologies of MFA. General principles of diagnostic criteria.</p>	<p>Be able to explain the principles on which certain methods are based (X-ray, CT, MRI, ultrasound).</p>
Internal diseases	<p>Know the main clinical symptoms, principles of diagnosis and treatment of somatic diseases (hypertension, myocardial infarction, stroke, epilepsy, bronchial asthma).</p>	<p>Be able to explain the main clinical symptoms, principles of diagnosis and treatment of somatic diseases (hypertension, myocardial infarction, stroke, epilepsy, bronchial asthma).</p>
Social medicine, public health	<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>

		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.
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		
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>
<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

Classification of competencies by NQF	Knowelge	Skills	Communication	Autonomy and responsibility
	<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.	Kn 1 Kn 2	Skl 1		Aut 1
2. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.	Kn 1	Skl 1	Com 1	Aut 2
3. Ability to apply knowledge in practice.	Kn 1	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.	Kn 1		Com 1, Com 2	Aut 2
7. Ability to search process and analyze information from various sources.	Kn 1		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.	Kn 1	Skl 1	Com 1	Aut 1
10. Ability to be critical and self-critical.	Kn 2			Aut 1
11. Ability to work in a team.	Kn 2		Com 1, Com 2	Aut 2
12. The desire to preserve the environment.	Kn 1	Skl 1		Aut 1
13. The ability to act socially responsibly and consciously.	Kn 1			Aut 1
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.	Kn 1	Skl 1	Com 1	Aut 3
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.	Kn 1	Skl 2		Aut 3
Special (professional) competencies				
1. Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.	Kn 2	Skl 1	Com 1, Com 2	
2. Ability to interpret the results of laboratory and instrumental research.	Kn 1	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
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	Sk1 1	Com 1	Aut 1, Aut 2
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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	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					+	+	+		+	+	+					+		+			+			
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	+	+	+	+						+	+	+													+	+	+	+							+

6. Form and volume of the course		
Form of the course	Full-time course	
Type of the lessons	Quantity of hours	Quantity of groups
Practical lessons	180	Due to the schedule
Self study	120	Due to the schedule

7. Topics and content of the course				
Code of the type of the lesson	Topic	Content of the lesson	Code of the result of education	Teacher
IX semester				
P-1	Secondary facial soft tissues defects and deformities. The principles of plastic surgery planning. Local plastic surgery. Pedicle flap use. Free dermal transplantation. Soft tissue substitution by means of round Filatov's stem. Salivary gland fistulas surgical treatment.	<p>The role of the face in human's life. Classification of defects and deformations of the face. Defects and deformations caused by mechanical injuries, gunshot wounds, burns, after inflammatory diseases (osteomyelitis, lupus erythematosus, syphilis, noma, etc.). Defects after removal of tumors of the face and organs of the oral cavity.</p> <p>Analysis and assessment of facial defect, anatomical, functional and aesthetic changes. Influence of deformities and defects of the maxillofacial area on the general and psycho-emotional status of the patient. Prosthetics and rehabilitation of patients after intervention due to deformation of the jaws.</p> <p>Typical methods of plastics with local tissues. Elimination of defects of the lips and oral area.</p> <p>Replacement of lip defects with flaps from the cheeks, nasolabial folds, from the other lip. Elimination of microstomy, plastic corners of the mouth. Surgical interventions in connection with a double lip, reduction of the bridle of the lip, tongue.</p> <p>Skin distraction. Skin expanders. Action, indications and methods of application, advantages and disadvantages.</p> <p>Plastic tissue "flap on the leg", taken from closely spaced areas. Ensuring the viability of the flap with a nutritious "leg" used to replace the defect. The use of such flaps to replace defects of the lips, cheeks, chin, the Indian method of rhinoplasty, variants of these types of plastics.</p> <p>Plastic surgery with pieces of tissue from remote areas. Ability to attract a large number of tissues. Italian method of rhinoplasty.</p> <p>Development and implementation in practice of the stem flap by V.P. Filatov. Biological substantiation of its application.</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE5, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE23</i></p>	Due to the schedule

		<p>The use of Filatov's stem to replace defects in various parts of the face and tissues of the oral cavity.</p> <p>Plastic surgery using free tissue transplantation. Modern ideas about the biological processes that take place in the free transplantation of tissues and organs.</p> <p>Classification of grafts. Immunological, biological and biomechanical aspects of tissue transplantation: skin, bone, cartilage, etc. The use of auto-, allo-, xenotransplantation of various tissues in maxillofacial surgery. Explantation.</p> <p>Free skin graft. Biological substantiation. Indications, methods of using different types of skin flaps (thin, split, thick) to close the wound surfaces on the face and in the mouth, their advantages and disadvantages.</p> <p>Skin graft to eliminate scar deformities, contractures, defects of various parts of the face, mouth, nose.</p> <p>Prevention and treatment of various types of scars on the face. Features of treatment of keloid scars. Biological substantiation of differentiated application of physical factors depending on the phase of the wound process during skin transplantation and other reconstructive surgical interventions.</p>		
P-2	Lip and palate clefts: classification, clinical features, functional disorders. The surgical treatment principles.	<p>Factors in the development of congenital facial defects. Pathogenesis of pathology development in utero. Types of congenital defects.</p> <p>Differential diagnosis of cleft of the upper lip and palate. Clinical picture of overt and covert nonunions.</p> <p>Functional and anatomical disorders in children with congenital malformations of the upper lip and palate.</p> <p>Types of surgical interventions, terms of plastic closure of defects. Methods of cheiloplasty in unilateral and bilateral nonunion of the upper lip. Methods of surgical interventions for congenital nonunion of the palate.</p> <p>Principles of complex treatment of children with congenital malunions of the upper lip and palate.</p> <p>The role of orthodontist and speech therapist in postoperative rehabilitation of patients.</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 6, PRE7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE15, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE23</i></p>	Due to the schedule
P-3	Jaw deformities: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical signs, diagnostics. Orthognathic surgery: principles and techniques of mono- and bimaxillary surgery. Distraction osteogenesis methods.	<p>Anomalies in the development and deformation of the jaw bones. WHO classification of deformities and anomalies of the jaws: underdevelopment (micrognathia) or excessive development (macrognathia) of the upper and lower jaws or their individual parts (prognathia and retrognathia), open bite. Clinical manifestations, functional and aesthetic disorders. Analysis and assessment of facial defect, anatomical, functional and aesthetic changes. Influence of deformities and</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 14, PRE 15,</i></p>	Due to the schedule

		<p>defects of the maxillofacial area on the general and psycho-emotional status of the patient.</p> <p>Indications for surgical treatment. Basic methods of operations for correction of the size and shape of the mandible. Intervention within the body, angle and branch of the mandible. Planes of osteotomy of the jaws. Elimination of open bite.</p> <p>Surgical correction of the shape, size and position of the upper jaw. Features of operative equipment, immobilization and postoperative management.</p> <p>Distraction-compression method in the treatment of developmental abnormalities and deformities of the jaws. History of development, the role of domestic scientists. Biological substantiation of distraction histogenesis. Distraction regenerate, the zone of "growth" of bone tissue.</p> <p>Indications and equipment for distraction-compression of bone tissue, muscles, vessels, nerves, skin. Types of devices, application of external and intraoral devices, rates of distraction-compression of the upper and lower jaws. Achievements of domestic scientists.</p> <p>Prosthetics and rehabilitation of patients after intervention due to deformation of the jaws.</p>	<p><i>PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22</i></p>	
P-4	<p>Total and subtotal maxillary and mandibular defects, clinical and radiological features. Principles of MFA reconstructive surgery by means of craniofacial titanium implants and bone autografts. The principles of rhynoplasty and otoplasty. Basics of ectoprosthetics. TMJ reconstruction.</p>	<p>Classification of grafts. Immunological, biological and biomechanical aspects of tissue transplantation: skin, bone, cartilage, etc. The use of auto-, allo-, xenotransplantation of various tissues in maxillofacial surgery. Explantation.</p> <p>Biological bases of cartilage transplantation as a supporting material and for correction of contours of different parts of the face.</p> <p>Plastic removal of nasal defects. Types and methods of rhinoplasty. Simultaneous formation of the nose from the Filatov stem by the method by F.M. Khitrov. Free transplantation of a complex of tissues (skin and cartilage) to restore the wing of the nose by the method of Suslov.</p> <p>Reconstructive interventions for cheek defects, anomalies, deformities and defects of the auricles.</p> <p>The use of polymeric materials and biocomposites for explantation in reconstructive facial surgery. Contour plastic for correction of external contours of the face at its defect and deformations.</p> <p>Flaps with an axial vascular pattern: deltopectoral, "epaulette" and others. Biological substantiation, indications, advantages and disadvantages, principles of application, possible complications.</p> <p>Modern principles of TMJ reconstruction. Single- and bipolar TMJ prosthetics.</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Sk11, Sk12, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE14, PRE 16, PRE19, PRE 20</i></p>	<p>Due to the schedule</p>

P-5	Preprosthetic surgery. Soft tissues procedures: dissection of the labial and lingual frenulums, scars, mucous hyperplasia and fibrous inflammatory hyperplastic lesions. Vestibuloplasty: the surgeries principles and techniques.	Conditions of the maxillofacial area that interfere with dental prosthetics. Surgical preparation of the oral cavity for prosthetics: plastic bridle of the lips and tongue, removal of scar deformities and muscle cords, fibrous changes of the oral mucosa. Deepening of the orifice of the oral cavity by local plastic surgery and with the use of free mucous and skin grafts.	<i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 11, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE23</i>	Due to the schedule
P-6	Dental implantation. The history and the main development stages. The types of dental implants. The principles of one and two stage implantation. The concept of immediate and delayed loading. Complications of dental implantation.	Implantation technologies in maxillofacial surgery. Biological bases of dental implantation. Dental implantation: indications and contraindications, examination of the patient, planning of surgical and orthopedic stages of treatment. Evaluation of jaw bone tissue. Types and materials of implants, one- and two-stage implantation, bone reaction to implantation. Immediate and delayed loading of implants. Osteointegration, its essence. Technique of dental implantation, complications and their prevention, features of its carrying out on the upper and lower jaw. The results of dental implantation. Directed tissue regeneration, membrane technique.	<i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 10, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22</i>	Due to the schedule
P-7	Endodontic treatment complications and their surgical treatment. Periodontal surgery: the main principles, bone grafting materials. Guided tissue regeneration.	Methods of surgical treatment of endodontic complications (root perforation, external root resorption, root fracture). Indications for tooth extraction in case of complications after endodontic treatment. The role and importance of surgical methods in the complex treatment of periodontal diseases. Curettage of periodontal pockets, gingivotomy, gingivectomy, patch surgery, osteoplasty and compact osteotomy, transplantation of arterialized flaps into the lesion area, osteogenic therapy. Directed tissue regeneration, materials and methods.	<i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 11, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE23</i>	Due to the schedule
P-8	The trigeminal and facial nerves diseases: clinical signs, diagnostics, treatment.	Neurology of the maxillofacial area. Pain, paresthetic and other syndromes. Facial nerve neuritis. Paresis and paralysis of facial muscles. Indications for surgical	<i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1,</i>	Due to the schedule

	<p>Pain syndrome surgical treatment. TMJ pain dysfunction syndrome. TMJ ankylosis: etiology, pathophysiology, classification, clinical signs, diagnostics, treatment, prevention. Arthroscopy: indications and contraindications, arthroscopic techniques. Mandible contracture: etiology, classification, clinical signs, differential diagnostics, treatment, prevention. The practical skills algorithms performing: local plastic surgery methods, suturing techniques, alveolotomy conducting. Periodontal abscess incision. Summary lesson of "MFA Reconstructive Surgery" chapter.</p>	<p>treatment (decompression, neurolysis, nerve suturing, facial, muscular, skin plastic, microsurgical plastic surgery of nerves and muscles). Trigeminal neuralgia. Etiology, clinical manifestations, differential diagnosis. Unlike neuritis and other prosopalgic syndromes and the consequences of occlusion. Linguistic nerve neuralgia. Frey's syndrome - auriculotemporal syndrome (hyperhemihidrosis). Gangliolitis, vascular pain. Principles of treatment of neuralgic disorders of the maxillofacial area. Diagnosis and therapeutic blockade with anesthetics. Conservative and surgical methods of treatment, indications, prognosis. Indications for the use of physiotherapy and reflexology. TMJ pain dysfunction syndrome; etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment. Kosten's syndrome. Methods of examination of a patient with TMJ pathology, mandibular contracture. Clinical manifestations of TMJ pathology. Methods of surgical operations (osteotomy, osteoectomy, resection of the articular process with its simultaneous plasticity) in TMJ ankylosis. Possible complications of operations for TMJ ankylosis. Prevention of TMJ ankylosis. Classification of mandibular contractures. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis of mandibular contracture. Additional methods of examination of patients with mandibular contractures. Differential diagnosis. Modern medical methods of treatment of mandibular contractures. Modern surgical methods of treatment of mandibular contractures. Physiotherapeutic rehabilitation of patients with mandibular contractures. Prevention of mandibular contractures (inflammatory, post-traumatic, post-injection).</p>	<p><i>AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 11, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE23</i></p>	
X semester				
P-1	<p>Clinical examination of a surgical dental patient. Curation of outpatients and inpatients. Preparing the patient for surgery. Asepsis and antiseptics in MFS. Classification of anesthesia, types, methods, indications and contraindications. General anesthesia. Premedication. Neuroleptanalgesia.</p>	<p>Organization of work and equipment of the dental polyclinic, maxillofacial department of the hospital, operating room, dressing room. Special equipment, apparatus and tools for examination of patients and dental interventions. Medical documentation in the surgical department (office) of the dental polyclinic and in the maxillofacial department of the hospital. Performance indicators of a dental surgeon. Indications for hospitalization of patients with pathology of the maxillofacial area,</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22</i></p>	<p>Due to the schedule</p>

	<p>The choice of the method of anesthesia during surgery in a hospital, clinic.</p>	<p>features of their examination and rehabilitation.</p> <p>Features of examination of patients with diseases of the dental system, injuries, inflammatory processes, benign, malignant and tumor-like formations, congenital and acquired defects, deformities of the maxillofacial area.</p> <p>The importance of personal communication between doctor and patient. Emotional factors associated with diseases, injuries and defects of the face and treatment. Deontology and medical ethics in surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery.</p> <p>Collection of subjective patient data:</p> <p>Complaints at the time of applying to a healthcare unit.</p> <p>History of the disease: the development of the disease, its dynamics, previous treatment.</p> <p>Life history: hereditary, transferred and concomitant diseases, bad habits - drug use, alcohol, smoking; heredity, allergy history.</p> <p>Objective examination: general condition, consciousness. Examination of organs and systems in the hospital.</p> <p>Examination of the maxillofacial area. Facial examination. Palpation. Examination of organs and soft tissues of the oral cavity, examination of teeth. General clinical, laboratory and special research methods. Study of the function of motor and sensory nerves. Examination of the salivary glands and their ducts, temporomandibular joints, lymphatic system of the face and neck. Establishing the nature and magnitude of defects and deformations of facial tissues and oral cavity, the condition of surrounding tissues. Assessment of the degree of anatomical, functional and aesthetic disorders.</p> <p>Objective 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, scrapings, puncture material; histological examination of biopsy material. Methods of functional diagnostics: rheo-, polaro- and electromyography, electroodontodiagnostics. Use of computers in diagnostics: decoding of radiographs, planning of operations, results of treatment.</p> <p>The volume of examination of patients with pathology of the maxillofacial area during treatment in the clinic and hospital, the</p>		
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		<p>participation of related specialists in the examination.</p> <p>Asepsis and antiseptics for operations on the face and mouth. Preparation of the oral cavity for surgery. Operating field preparation.</p> <p>Sterilization of tools and dressings, material for suturing (silk, catgut, threads of synthetic materials). Preparing the surgeon's hands for surgery.</p> <p>Features of care for outpatients and inpatients with inflammatory diseases, injuries and after planned surgical interventions in the maxillofacial area, their nutrition.</p> <p>Nosocomial infection in a dental clinic and maxillofacial hospital, ways of infection transmission. Protection of patients and medical staff from nosocomial infections, viral hepatitis, HIV and others.</p> <p>Purpose, types and tasks of anesthesia in dentistry. Organization and provision of anesthesiology and resuscitation services in the dental clinic and hospital.</p> <p>Pain, its types, components of pain, its significance for the body. The body's response to pain, surgical trauma.</p> <p>Premedication, its principles, tasks, action. Indications for use. Features of carrying out in the conditions of polyclinic and hospital.</p> <p>Groups and clinical and pharmacological characteristics of drugs used for premedication (analgesics, tranquilizers, antihistamines, etc.). Types of premedication used by a dentist and anesthesiologist.</p> <p>Potential of local anesthesia. Neuroleptanalgesia.</p> <p>Combined anesthesia. Ataralgesia. Audio anesthesia. Acupuncture. Transcranial electroanalgesia. Percutaneous electroneurostimulation. Hypnotic effect.</p> <p>General anesthesia for operations in the maxillofacial area. Anesthesia, its types. Indications and contraindications to its conduct.</p> <p>Preparing of the patient for anesthesia.</p>		
P-2	<p>Local anesthetics, their properties, side effects.</p> <p>Local anesthesia: application, infiltration anesthesia. Methods of conductive anesthesia of jaws and adjacent tissues.</p>	<p>Types of local anesthesia. Non-injection methods of local anesthesia: chemical, physical, physicochemical, electro anesthesia. Injection methods. Method of needleless injection, use of carpule syringes.</p> <p>Clinical and pharmacological characteristics of local anesthetics used in dentistry: novocaine, trimecaine, lidocaine, dicaine, pyromecaine, ultracaine, etc. The use of vasoconstrictors in local anesthesia. Dependence of the effectiveness of anesthesia on the general condition of the patient, alcohol consumption and other harmful factors.</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Sk11, Sk12, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20</i></p>	<p>Due to the schedule</p>

		<p>Application anesthesia. Technique, indications and contraindications, possible complications.</p> <p>Infiltrative (terminal) anesthesia for surgery on soft tissues and alveolar processes. Indications and contraindications to use.</p> <p>Anesthesia during surgery on the upper jaw. Conductive anesthesia. Method of blocking the II branch of the trigeminal nerve near the round hole, near the hyoid hole, the hump of the upper jaw, the large palatine and incisor hole. Internal and external oral methods. Indications and contraindications to use. Errors, complications, their prevention and treatment.</p> <p>Anesthesia during surgery on the lower jaw. Regional (stem) anesthesia. Method of exclusion of the III branch of the trigeminal nerve near the oval hole, at the entrance to the mandibular canal (mandibular and torus anesthesia), near the mental hole. Intra- and extraoral methods of anesthesia. Indications and contraindications to use.</p> <p>Combination of conductive and infiltrative anesthesia during surgical interventions on the maxillofacial area, tooth extraction operations. Contraindications to the use of local anesthesia. Acid anesthesia, indications, methods, complications. Intraligamentary anesthesia, indications, methods, advantages and disadvantages, complications. Intrapulpar anesthesia, indications, methods, complications. Intraosseous anesthesia, indications, methods, complications.</p>		
P-3	<p>Complications of local anesthesia, their prevention and treatment.</p> <p>Cardiopulmonary resuscitation.</p>	<p>Mistakes and complications with local anesthesia: the introduction of tissue toxins, damage to nerves and blood vessels, muscles, infections, and others. Clinical manifestations.</p> <p>Providing care to the patient in case of complications.</p> <p>General complications: reactions from the cardiovascular system and CNS - fainting, collapse; anaphylactic shock, other allergic reactions. Providing emergency care.</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><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></p>	Due to the schedule
P-4	<p>Tooth extraction operation. Indications and contraindications.</p> <p>Tools. Stages of the operation. Techniques for removing teeth on the upper and lower jaw. Atypical tooth</p>	<p>Tools for teeth extraction, their structure and principles of operation. Indications and contraindications to tooth extraction surgery.</p> <p>Features of patient preparation and surgery in patients with changes in the cardiovascular system, blood diseases and other systemic disorders, pregnant women and children.</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2,</i></p>	Due to the schedule

	<p>extraction. Complications during tooth extraction: clinical flow, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Preparation of patients with concomitant pathology for tooth extraction..</p>	<p>Typical tooth extraction: Preparation of the operating field. Method of tooth extraction taking into account anatomical conditions, structure and mechanism of action of tools. Location and position of the doctor and the patient when removing teeth. Tooth extraction tools. Types of tongs, elevators, their structure, mechanism of operation, purpose. Tooth extraction with forceps. Separate stages of tooth extraction with forceps. Features of removal of separate groups of teeth and roots. Technique and mechanics of application of elevators of different types. Method of removing third molars in case of incomplete eruption or incorrect position. Atypical tooth extraction: indications, methods, anesthesia, tools. Wound treatment after tooth extraction and care. Wound healing after typical and atypical tooth extraction. Features of alveolar healing. Complications during tooth and root removal. Getting a tooth into the airways and digestive tract. Fracture and dislocation of adjacent teeth, alveolar process, fracture and dislocation of the jaws. Damage to the bottom of the maxillary sinus and pushing the tooth root into it. Bleeding during tooth extraction, their prevention. Therapeutic tactics for these complications, their prevention. Complications after tooth extraction. Bleeding. Etiology. Means to stop bleeding from soft tissue wounds and bones. Surgical, pharmacological and biological methods of postoperative bleeding. Postoperative alveolar pain. Alveolitis, causes, prevention. Treatment of other postoperative complications. Surgical interventions on the alveolar process in preparation for orthopedic treatment.</p>	<p><i>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>	
P-5	<p>Final thematic control № 1. "Propaedeutics of surgical dentistry".</p>	<p>Principles of deontology and medical ethics in surgical dentistry and MFS, methods of examination of patients with MFA pathology, participation of related specialists in the examination. Drawing up a plan and conducting an examination of a patient with MFA pathology, drawing up a plan of additional research methods, interpretation of their results, a plan of comprehensive examination and treatment of AIDS patients. Collection of anamnesis and examination of the patient for the specified pathology of MFA, to fill in the corresponding medical documentation; perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Methods of sampling for additional research methods (microbiological, cytological, histological); measures for prevention and assistance in emergencies. Indications and contraindications, features of application of the basic techniques of the</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, 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, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE 23</i></p>	<p>Due to the schedule</p>

		<p>general and local anesthesia, sedation in practice of the surgeon-dentist.</p> <p>Appointment of an individual scheme of premedication depending on the psychosomatic condition of the patient, the nature and scope of surgery, drug therapy in the postoperative period, providing appropriate recommendations.</p> <p>Techniques of preoperative preparation of the surgeon's hands according to modern methods, technique of antiseptic treatment of the operating field, techniques of local anesthesia on the upper and lower jaws; operations of removal of separate groups of teeth on the upper and lower jaws, atypical tooth removal. Complications, causes and prevention.</p> <p>Providing care to the patient in case of complications.</p>		
P-6	<p>Inflammatory processes of MFA: classification, etiology, pathogenesis. Diseases of teething.</p> <p>Pericoronaritis. Acute and chronic periodontitis: classification, etiology, pathogenesis. clinic, diagnosis, surgical methods of treatment, complications, their prevention.</p>	<p>Etiology and pathogenesis of purulent-inflammatory diseases of maxillofacial localization. Classification. The importance of dental caries and dental damage in the development and spread of the inflammatory process. Definition of the term "odontogenic infection" and modern ideas about its importance in the development of local general somatic pathology.</p> <p>Dystopia of teeth. Retention and inclusion of teeth. Difficult eruption, causes. Clinical manifestations. Indications for surgical treatment. Complications, their classification. Methods of surgery for dystopia and retention of teeth.</p> <p>Pericoronitis: classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.</p> <p>Acute serous and purulent periodontitis, exacerbation of chronic periodontitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, ways of spreading the infectious process. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, surgical treatment. Chronic periodontitis. Classification. Clinical and radiological diagnostics, differential diagnostics, surgical methods of treatment.</p> <p>Operations: resection of the apex of the tooth root, hemisection, amputation of the tooth root, replantation, tooth transplantation and others.</p> <p>Tooth replantation operation (types of operations, methods of tooth extraction and treatment). Features of fusion after replantation. Indications for surgery and technique of its implementation on different groups of teeth. Possible complications and prognosis.</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 11, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE23</i></p>	Due to the schedule
P-7	<p>Odontogenic periostitis and osteomyelitis of the jaws (acute, chronic): etiology, pathogenesis, clinical</p>	<p>Acute purulent periostitis of the jaws. Pathogenetic connection with periodontitis. The spread of the inflammatory process depends on the location of the roots of different groups of teeth. Pathological</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p>	Due to the schedule

	<p>course, diagnosis, treatment, complications, their prevention. Features of the course and treatment of osteomyelitis in patients with drug abuse.</p>	<p>anatomy. Clinical picture. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Indications for tooth extraction in the case of acute odontogenic periostitis of the jaws. Chronic periostitis. Clinic, treatment.</p> <p>Acute osteomyelitis of the jaws, classification: odontogenic, contact, hematogenous. The role of microflora, nonspecific resistance, immunological status of the patient, anatomical structure of the jaws in the development of the disease. Modern ideas about the etiology and pathogenesis of odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaws.</p> <p>Clinic and differential diagnosis of acute odontogenic osteomyelitis. Complex pathogenetic treatment: surgical, drug therapy, application of physiotherapeutic methods. Consequences and possible complications.</p> <p>Subacute and chronic stage of osteomyelitis of the jaws. Clinical and radiological picture of its various forms (sequestering, rarifying, hyperplastic), differential diagnosis.</p> <p>Features of the course on the upper and lower jaws. Primary chronic osteomyelitis. Comprehensive treatment at different stages of development. The course of osteomyelitis of the upper and lower jaws of various origins. Treatment depending on the pathogenesis of the disease. Terms and technique of performing of sequestrumectomy. Possible complications: resorption fracture, defect and deformity of the jaws, sepsis, pneumonia, etc. Other forms of osteomyelitis: Garre, Brody, radiation osteonecrosis.</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 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE23</i></p>	
P-8	<p>Acute and chronic odontogenic maxillary sinusitis.</p> <p>Lymphadenitis, adenophlegmon of MFA. Boils and carbuncles of the face.</p> <p>Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, diagnosis, treatment, complications and prevention. Specific inflammatory processes of MFA: actinomycosis, tuberculosis, syphilis.</p> <p>Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, treatment, prevention. HIV infection / AIDS.</p> <p>Manifestations in the</p>	<p>Odontogenic sinusitis: anatomical preconditions. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. Acute odontogenic sinusitis. Methods of diagnosis and treatment. Oroantral connections. Clinic, diagnosis, indications for their closure. Methods of surgical interventions. Prevention of oroantral connections.</p> <p>Anatomy and functions of the lymphatic system of the face and neck, classification. Acute and chronic lymphadenitis. Abscessive lymphadenitis. Adenophlegmon. Diagnosis and diff. diagnosis, clinic, treatment. Endolymphatic therapy.</p> <p>Furuncle, carbuncle. Clinical flow, treatment, prevention of complications.</p> <p>Erysipelas inflammation. Noma, etiology, pathological anatomy, prevention, treatment. Complications and consequences.</p> <p>Necrotic processes of the tissues of the maxillofacial area of another origin.</p> <p>Complications of inflammatory processes in</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Sk11, Sk12, 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, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 15, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE 23</i></p>	Due to the schedule

	maxillofacial area.	<p>the maxillofacial area.</p> <p>Diphtheria. Spread. Clinic, diagnosis, prevention.</p> <p>Actinomycosis of the maxillofacial area. Etiology and pathogenesis. Ways of infection. Classification of actinomycosis according to T.G. Robustova. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, general principles of treatment.</p> <p>Tuberculous lesions of the oral cavity and jaws. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.</p> <p>Syphilis. Manifestations in the maxillofacial area. Diagnosis, medical tactics. Prevention.</p> <p>HIV infection / AIDS. Manifestations in the mouth, maxillofacial area.</p>		
P-9	<p>Abscesses and phlegmons of the cellular spaces adjacent to the upper jaw.</p> <p>Topographic anatomy, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, treatment, complications, their prevention.</p>	<p>Abscess and phlegmon of superficial and deep areas of the middle zone of the face: buccal, maxillary, infraorbital, temporal, subtemporal, pterygopalatine fossa.</p> <p>Topographic anatomy, etiology, pathogenesis, ways of infection spread from the specified topographic and anatomical areas, clinical flow, main clinical symptoms, diagnosis, results of additional methods of examination, treatment, complications and prevention. Modern surgical and conservative methods of treatment. Surgical access and stages of operation of opening of abscess and phlegmon of the specified localization.</p> <p>Features of surgical treatment of orbital phlegmon.</p> <p>The essence of medical and physiotherapeutic treatment of patients with purulent-inflammatory diseases.</p> <p>Terms of hospitalization and temporary disability depending on the severity of the disease.</p> <p>Complications, causes, main clinical manifestations, diagnosis and treatment.</p> <p>Purulent thrombophlebitis, cavernous sinus thrombosis, meningitis, mediastinitis, encephalitis, sepsis, infectious-toxic shock. Their etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, treatment. Principles of therapy.</p> <p>Principles of prevention of abscesses and phlegmons of the specified localizations.</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 11, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 15, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE 23</i></p>	Due to the schedule
P-10	<p>Abscesses and phlegmons of the cellular spaces adjacent to the mandible.</p> <p>Topographic anatomy, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, treatment, complications, their prevention.</p>	<p>Abscesses and phlegmons of the cellular spaces adjacent to the lower jaw: chin, submandibular areas, pharyngeal and pterygopalatine maxillary spaces, maxillary sublingual groove. Phlegmon of the bottom of the oral cavity and neck. Purulent-necrotic phlegmon of the face and neck.</p> <p>Topographic anatomy, etiology, pathogenesis, ways of infection spread from the specified topographic and anatomical areas, clinical flow, main clinical symptoms,</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9,</i></p>	Due to the schedule

		<p>diagnosis, results of additional methods of examination, treatment, complications and prevention. Modern surgical and conservative methods of treatment. Surgical access and stages of operation of opening of abscess and phlegmon of the specified localization.</p> <p>Features of surgical treatment of orbital phlegmon.</p> <p>The essence of medical and physiotherapeutic treatment of patients with purulent-inflammatory diseases.</p> <p>Terms of hospitalization and temporary disability depending on the severity of the disease.</p> <p>Complications, causes, main clinical manifestations, diagnosis and treatment.</p> <p>Purulent thrombophlebitis, cavernous sinus thrombosis, meningitis, mediastinitis, encephalitis, sepsis, infectious-toxic shock. Their etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, treatment. Principles of therapy.</p> <p>Principles of prevention of abscesses and phlegmons of the specified localizations.</p>	<p><i>PRE 10, PRE 11, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 15, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE 23</i></p>	
P-11	<p>Arthritis and osteoarthritis of the temporomandibular joint. Acute and chronic sialoadenitis. Salivary stone disease.</p> <p>Classification, etiology, clinical course, diagnosis, treatment, complications, their prevention.</p>	<p>Classification of TMJ diseases. Examination of patients with TMJ diseases. Arthritis of the temporomandibular joint. Classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment. Osteoarthritis of the temporomandibular joint. Classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.</p> <p>Possibilities of arthroscopy and arthroscopic surgery of TMJ diseases.</p> <p>Syndrome of painful dysfunction of the TMJ. Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment. Kosten's syndrome.</p> <p>Classification of diseases of the salivary glands. Methods of examination of patients: clinical, laboratory, radiological (sialography), radiological: pantomo- and radiosialography, sialoscintigraphy.</p> <p>Inflammation of the salivary glands. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis. Parotitis. Banal bacterial sialadenitis. Acute lymphogenic and contact sialadenitis. Postoperative and postoperative parotitis. Acute inflammation of the mandibular and sublingual salivary glands. Clinic, differential diagnosis. Treatment of acute sialadenitis (conservative and surgical). False parotitis, differential diagnosis.</p> <p>Chronic inflammation of the salivary glands. Parenchymal, interstitial and ductal (sialodochitis) sialadenitis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, differential diagnosis. Methods of treatment. Concremental (calculous) sialadenitis is a salivary stone disease. Formation and composition of salivary stones. Clinic, diagnosis, complications, treatment. Surgical accesses and anesthesia during the removal of</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 15, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE 23</i></p>	Due to the schedule

		<p>salivary stones. Stenosis and atresia of the salivary ducts. Diagnosis, treatment. Damage to the salivary glands. Classification, clinical picture, treatment. Fistulas of salivary glands. Causes of salivary gland fistula. Complete and incomplete fistulas. Examination methods: fistulography, probing. Differential diagnosis and treatment. Suppression of gland function (drug, radiation). Plastic outlet ducts.</p> <p>Reactive-dystrophic diseases of the salivary glands. Mikulich's disease (lymphoma of glands). Sjogren's syndrome and disease. Xerostomia as a symptom of salivary gland dysfunction.</p>		
P-12	Final thematic control № 2. "Inflammatory processes of MFA".	<p>Etiology and pathogenesis of inflammatory processes of the hard tissues of the MFA (periodontitis, periostitis, osteomyelitis), inflammatory processes of the soft tissues of the MFA (abscesses, phlegmons, lymphadenitis, furuncles, carbuncles, erysipelas), odontogenic sinusitis, inflammatory diseases, specific syphilis, diphtheria, HIV), inflammatory and destructive processes of the TMJ, inflammatory and reactive-dystrophic diseases of the salivary glands, salivary stone disease, complications of inflammatory processes of the MFA (sepsis, mediastinitis, brain abscess, thrombosis of the cavernous sinus). Application of modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of inflammatory processes of hard and soft tissues of MFA, specific inflammatory diseases of MFA, inflammatory and destructive processes of TMJ, inflammatory and reactive-dystrophic diseases of salivary glands, salivary stone disease, complications of inflammatory processes of MFA, management of oroantral connections. Creating a comprehensive plan for examination and treatment of patients with inflammatory diseases of the MFA, the ability to interpret their results.</p> <p>Execution on a phantom of a diagnostic puncture of the inflammatory center of MFA, operations of opening of a subperiosteal abscess, operations of closing of an oroantral connection, operations of a radical sinusotomy, operations of a sequestrectomy, stages of operation - opening of abscesses and phlegmons of various anatomical and topographic sites of MFA.</p> <p>Diagnosis of complications of inflammatory processes of the MFA; preparation of relevant medical documentation.</p> <p>Appointment of individual schemes of drug treatment depending on the psycho-somatic condition of the patient, the nature and</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, 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, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 15, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE 23</i></p>	Due to the schedule

		volume of surgery, drug therapy in the postoperative period, the relevant recommendations.		
P-13	MFA soft tissues civil and military trauma: classification, clinical signs, treatment. Methods of surgical debridement. Type of sutures. Postsurgical management.	<p>of injuries, its prevention, statistics of injuries of the maxillofacial area in peacetime and wartime, their classification. General characteristics and features of facial injuries.</p> <p>Organization and provision of all types of dental care to the personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in peacetime and wartime. Basic organizational principles of providing surgical dental care to victims of soft tissue and facial bone injuries. Principles of medical sorting and evacuation of the wounded. The amount of medical care during the stages of medical evacuation of the wounded. Pre-medical, first aid, qualified and specialized care.</p> <p>Types of soft tissue damage. Bruising of the soft tissues of the face.</p> <p>Abrasions and wounds of the soft tissues of the face: bruising, torn, cut, chipped, chopped, bitten, crushed, scalped.</p> <p>Features of the clinical course.</p> <p>Methods of surgical treatment of wounds and types of sutures.</p> <p>Providing emergency and first aid to injured patients.</p> <p>Methods of patient care in the postoperative period.</p> <p>Impressive factors of modern firearms: bullet, fragment, explosive wave, thermal effects. Zones of tissue damage in the wound canal.</p> <p>Modern gunshot wound: morphological and clinical features, the course of the wound, the principles of treatment. Immediate complications after injury.</p> <p>Clinical manifestations of gunshot wounds of the face depending on the duration of the injury. Features of the course of penetrating, tangential, blind wounds (bullet and shrapnel, penetrating and impenetrable).</p> <p>Methods of manual and instrumental examination of the wound. Features of radiological research methods: radiography in various projections, including with contrast. Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging, ultrasound diagnostics. Methods of functional diagnostics: rheo-, polaro- and electromyography.</p> <p>Application of computer software at the stages of diagnosis and planning of surgical interventions for gunshot wounds of soft tissues MFA.</p> <p>The volume of examination of patients with gunshot wound MFA during treatment in the hospital, the participation of related</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, 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, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 15, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE 23</i></p>	Due to the schedule

		<p>specialists in the examination.</p> <p>Surgical treatment of gunshot wounds MFA.</p> <p>Terms of intervention. Choice of analgesia.</p> <p>Sequence of treatment of wounds of the mucous membrane of the mouth, bones, soft tissues of the face, functional and cosmetic requirements. Indications for applying different types of sutures to facial wounds.</p> <p>Primary, primary-delayed suture, early and late secondary sutures. Plate seams.</p> <p>Possibilities of primary plastic surgery.</p> <p>Secondary surgical treatment of wounds.</p> <p>Complication prevention measures.</p>		
P-14	<p>Teeth and bones civil and military trauma: classification, clinical signs, treatment.</p> <p>Methods of primary and permanent immobilization.</p>	<p>Classification of dislocations and fractures of teeth.</p> <p>Clinical signs of dislocations and fractures.</p> <p>Features of examination of patients with dislocations and fractures of teeth.</p> <p>Objective methods of research of dislocations and fractures of teeth. X-ray research methods: radiography in different projections. Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging. Clinical assessment of the condition of injured teeth.</p> <p>Indications for the removal of these teeth.</p> <p>Methods of functional diagnostics: electroodontodiagnostics. Features of conservative and surgical methods of treatment of dislocations and fractures of teeth. Modern methods of immobilization.</p> <p>Classification of mandibular dislocations.</p> <p>Etiology and pathogenesis of mandibular dislocations.</p> <p>Clinical manifestations of different types of jaw dislocations.</p> <p>Features of examination of patients with mandibular dislocations. Objective methods of research of mandibular dislocations. X-ray research methods: radiography in different projections. Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging, ultrasound diagnostics.</p> <p>Methods of correcting mandibular dislocations.</p> <p>Frequency, location and nature of injuries of the upper and lower jaw depending on the causes and mechanism of injury.</p> <p>Types and typical localizations of fractures of the upper and lower jaw.</p> <p>Biomechanics of fractures of the upper and lower jaw, the mechanism and nature of the displacement of fragments.</p> <p>Clinical examination of patients with fractures of the upper and lower jaw.</p> <p>Clinical symptoms of fractures of the upper and lower jaw: anatomical and functional disorders, changes in occlusion, etc.</p> <p>The condition of the teeth in the fracture gap of the jaws. Indications for the removal of these teeth. Intra-articular fractures, fractures with dislocation of the jaw head.</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, 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, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 15, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE 23</i></p>	Due to the schedule

		<p>Objective methods of research of fractures of the upper and lower jaw with the use of modern diagnostic equipment. X-ray research methods: radiography in different projections. Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging, ultrasound diagnostics. Methods of functional diagnostics: rheo-, polaro- and electromyography, electroodontodiagnostics. The use of computer software at the stages of diagnosis and planning of surgical interventions for fractures of the upper and lower jaw.</p> <p>Fractures of the chin bone and arch, chin complex.</p> <p>Classification, diagnosis, clinical picture.</p> <p>Features of treatment. Conservative, surgical methods of repositioning and fixation of fragments; indications, essence.</p> <p>Traumatic maxillary sinusitis. Restoration of the bottom of the orbit.</p> <p>Bone fractures and damage to the cartilage of the nose.</p> <p>Diagnosis, clinic, treatment. Anterior and posterior tamponade of the nasal passages.</p> <p>Study of the function of motor and sensory nerves.</p> <p>Establishing the nature and magnitude of defects and deformations of facial tissues, the condition of surrounding tissues.</p> <p>Assessment of the degree of anatomical, functional and aesthetic disorders.</p> <p>The volume of examination of patients with trauma of the maxillofacial area during treatment in the clinic and hospital, the participation of related specialists in the examination.</p> <p>Temporary (transport) immobilization, indications, means.</p> <p>Methods of repositioning fragments. Biomechanical bases of fragment fixation.</p> <p>The scope and procedure for providing medical care to patients with traumatic injuries of the facial bones at the stages of medical evacuation.</p> <p>Therapeutic immobilization. Methods of repositioning and fixing fragments.</p> <p>Toothed splints, dental splints and spur splints; tires with external oral fastening. Use of individual and standard tires.</p> <p>Features of application of a smooth tire bracket. Tires with hooking loops and intermaxillary traction for repositioning and fixing fragments. S. Tigerstedt splinting systems and others. Methods and techniques of splinting (Tigerstedt tires and others).</p> <p>Indications for the use of individual (orthopedic) tires and laboratory devices.</p> <p>Extraoral fixation of fragments in fractures and defects of the mandible. Rudko's, Zbarzh's apparatus and others. Their</p>	
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		<p>structure, biomechanical properties of application.</p> <p>General characteristics, clinical course, diagnosis of gunshot wounds of facial bones in extreme conditions: classification, features of the clinical course, diagnosis of injuries at the stages of medical evacuation. Treatment at the stages of medical evacuation. Complications and their prevention.</p> <p>Gunshot injuries of the mandible: statistics, classification, clinical picture, treatment, complications and their prevention. Treatment at the stages of medical evacuation.</p> <p>Gunshot injuries of the bones of the middle zone of the face: statistics, classification, clinical picture, treatment at the stages of medical evacuation. Complications and their prevention.</p> <p>Gunshot osteomyelitis, features of the clinical course. Diagnosis and treatment.</p> <p>The impact of facial aesthetics on the psyche of the wounded. Bone-plastic surgery in the treatment of gunshot wounds to the face.</p>		
P-15	<p>Osteosynthesis of the facial bones.</p> <p>Indications. Materials and tools for osteosynthesis. Types of fixation devices.</p> <p>Stages of the operation.</p>	<p>Osteosynthesis of the bones of the facial skeleton: indications and contraindications, osteosynthesis of bone sutures; use of metal spokes, bone plates and frames, miniplates with screws. Compression osteosynthesis. Indications for its holding. Stages and features of osteosynthesis operations in the maxillofacial area.</p> <p>Hardware methods of fixing fragments of facial skull bones.</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22</i></p>	Due to the schedule
P-16	<p>Combined trauma: classification, clinical signs, treatment. Traumatic disease. Final thematic control № 3. «MFA Trauma».</p>	<p>Cranio-maxillofacial trauma. Fractures of the bones of the skull base. Diagnosis, treatment. Features of medical care in combination with facial injuries with concussion and contusion of the brain, cerebrospinal fluid, damage to other organs. The role of neurosurgeons, resuscitators, ophthalmologists.</p> <p>Traumatic disease: pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment, complications. Periods of traumatic illness; providing medical care at the pre-hospital stage. Basic principles of complex therapy of traumatic illness.</p> <p>Thermal damage to the face. Classification. Features, causes, severity and depth of damage, possible complications. Treatment of facial burns.</p> <p>Napalm burns. Electrotrauma. Cold injury, frostbite. Clinic, treatment.</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, 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, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 15, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21,</i></p>	Due to the schedule

		<p>Chemical damage: acids, alkalis, poisonous substances.</p> <p>Clinic, diagnosis, treatment of these injuries.</p> <p>Protocols for providing medical care for these injuries. Comprehensive treatment of patients.</p> <p>Causes of combined MFA damage.</p> <p>Diagnosis of combined damage by war poisons (WP) and radioactive substances (RS).</p> <p>Principles of sorting the wounded and the order of assistance in case of combined injuries. Consequences of the action of damaging factors of nuclear weapons on the human body.</p> <p>Combined radiation injuries of the face. Pathogenesis, variants of the clinical course depending on the nature of the damage.</p> <p>Radiation sickness. Clinical manifestations. Features of the wound process depending on the stage of radiation sickness. Features of treatment.</p> <p>Mutual burden syndrome.</p> <p>The term and features of surgical treatment of wounds and features of treatment of fractures and defects of the jaws in combined injuries.</p> <p>Combined chemical, bacteriological and mechanical lesions of MFA: clinical course, treatment at the stages of medical evacuation, features of wound treatment, hemostasis, wound healing.</p> <p>Providing emergency medical care to victims of various traumatic injuries, accompanied by disruption of vital functions of the body, life-threatening and require emergency treatment.</p>	<p><i>PRE 22, PRE 23</i></p>	
P-17	MFA benign tumors and tumor-like lesions: classification, patients examination, clinical signs, differential diagnosis, management principles. Precancer diseases.	<p>The concept of tumors. Classification of MFA tumors. MFA tumor spread statistics. The role and tasks of the dentist in the system of providing specialized care to patients with MFA tumors. The value of early diagnosis.</p> <p>"Cancer vigilance" - systematic concepts, knowledge and principles of anti-tumor service. Oncology vigilance in the examination of surgical and dental patients. Endo- and exofactors that contribute to tumors. Patterns of growth and development of benign tumors, the principles of their differential diagnosis.</p> <p>Examination of patients for the diagnosis of tumors, the role of modern methods of examination (radiological, radioisotope diagnosis, cytological and histological verification of tumors). Algorithm for diagnosing MFA tumor processes and principles of their treatment.</p> <p>Stages of defeat according to the TNM system. Clinical groups of cancer patients.</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 14, PRE 15, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22</i></p>	Due to the schedule

		<p>Medical examination of cancer patients.</p> <p>Cyst, as a consequence of malformations: odontogenic (primary cyst - keratocyst, eruption cyst, follicular); neodontogenic (cyst of the nasopharyngeal (incisal) canal, globulomaxillary, aneurysmal and solitary). Odontogenic cyst of inflammatory nature - radicular.</p> <p>Clinical manifestations, diagnosis, growth mechanism, pathological anatomy, methods of surgical treatment: cystotomy, cystectomy, two-stage method, plastic cystectomy, oro-nasal cystectomy. Technique of surgical intervention, postoperative management of patients.</p> <p>The plan of complex treatment of patients with the specified pathology.</p> <p>Benign odontogenic tumors of the jaws: ameloblastoma (adamantinoma), odontoma, cementoma, epulid. Classification, histological structure, clinic, differential diagnosis, principles and methods of treatment.</p> <p>Benign neodontogenic tumors of the jaws (osteoblastoma, osteoclastoma, osteoma, osteoid-osteoma, chondroma, hemangioma, fibroma, etc.): classification, histological structure, clinic, differential diagnosis, principles and methods of treatment</p> <p>Osteogenic tumor-like formations of the jaws (fibrous osteodysplasia, parathyroid osteodystrophy, Paget's disease, eosinophilic granuloma): etiology, pathogenesis, classification, histological structure, clinic, differential diagnosis, features of treatment.</p> <p>Benign soft tissue tumors MFA (skin, adipose, connective, muscle, nerve tissue, blood and lymphatic vessels): etiology, pathogenesis, classification, histological structure, clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment.</p> <p>MFA soft tissue tumors: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, histological structure, clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment.</p> <p>Precancerous diseases of the skin, mucous membranes of the mouth and tongue. Histological structure, clinical forms, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.</p> <p>Benign tumors and cysts of the salivary glands: classification, etiology, histological structure, clinic, differential diagnosis, principles and methods of treatment.</p> <p>Malignant tumors of the salivary glands: histological structure, clinical forms, differential diagnosis, treatment.</p>		
P-18	MFA malignant tumors and tumor-like lesions:	MFA and neck soft tissue malignancies: classification, histological structure, clinical forms, stages of the disease, differential	<i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1,</i>	Due to the schedule

	<p>classification, patients examination, clinical signs, differential diagnosis, management principles.</p> <p>Final thematic control № 4. «MFA Oncology».</p>	<p>diagnosis, treatment (surgery, radiation, chemotherapy, immunocorrection, etc.).</p> <p>Cancer and sarcoma of the jaws: origin and histological structure, classification, clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment.</p>	<p><i>COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 14, PRE 15, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22</i></p>	
P-19	<p>Congenital defects and deformations of MFA: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnosis, treatment.</p> <p>Secondary lip, cheek, nose, chin defects and deformations. Plastic surgery methods. Free tissues plastic surgery.</p>	<p>The role of the face in human life. Classification of defects and deformations of the face. Defects and deformations caused by mechanical injuries, gunshot wounds, burns, after inflammatory diseases (osteomyelitis, lupus erythematosus, syphilis, noma, etc.). Defects after removal of tumors of the face and organs of the oral cavity.</p> <p>Analysis and assessment of facial defect, anatomical, functional and aesthetic changes. Influence of deformities and defects of the maxillofacial area on the general and psycho-emotional status of the patient. Prosthetics and rehabilitation of patients after intervention due to deformation of the jaws.</p> <p>Typical methods of plastics with local tissues. Elimination of defects of the lips and oral area. Replacement of lip defects with flaps from the cheeks, nasolabial folds, from the other lip. Elimination of microstomy, plastic corners of the mouth. Surgical interventions in connection with a double lip, reduction of the bridle of the lip, tongue.</p> <p>Skin distraction. Leather expanders. Action, indications and methods of application, advantages and disadvantages.</p> <p>Plastic tissue "flap on the leg", taken from closely spaced areas. Ensuring the viability of the flap with a nutritious "leg" that is not used to replace the defect. The use of such flaps to replace defects of the lips, cheeks, chin, the Indian method of rhinoplasty, variants of these types of plastics.</p> <p>Plastic surgery with pieces of tissue from remote areas. Ability to attract a large number of tissues. Italian method of rhinoplasty.</p> <p>Development and implementation in practice of the stem flap by Filatov. Biological substantiation of its application. The use of Filatov's stem to replace defects in various parts of the face and tissues of the oral cavity.</p> <p>Plastic surgery using free tissue</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 15, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE 23</i></p>	Due to the schedule

		<p>transplantation. Modern ideas about the biological processes that take place in the free transplantation of tissues and organs.</p> <p>Classification of grafts. Immunological, biological and biomechanical aspects of tissue transplantation: skin, bone, cartilage, etc. The use of auto-, allo-, xenotransplantation of various tissues in maxillofacial surgery. Explantation.</p> <p>Free skin graft. Biological substantiation. Indications, methods of using different types of skin flaps (thin, split, thick) to close the wound surfaces on the face and in the mouth, their advantages and disadvantages.</p> <p>Skin graft to eliminate scar deformities, contractures, defects of various parts of the face, mouth, nose.</p> <p>Prevention and treatment of various types of scars on the face. Features of treatment of keloid scars. Biological substantiation of differentiated application of physical factors depending on the phase of the wound process during skin transplantation and other reconstructive surgical interventions.</p>		
P-20	<p>Preprosthetic surgery.</p> <p>Soft tissue surgery: lip and tongue frenulectomy, vestibuloplasty. Bone tissue surgery: horizontal and vertical augmentation of the alveolar process, sinus lifting. Modern methods of osteogenesis stimulating.</p>	<p>Conditions of the maxillofacial area that prevent dental prosthetics. Surgical preparation of the oral cavity for prosthetics: plasticity of the bridges of the lips and tongue, removal of scar deformities and muscle cords, fibrous changes of the oral mucosa, tooth extraction, alveolotomy.</p> <p>Deepening of the orifice of the oral cavity by local plastic surgery and with the use of free mucous and skin grafts.</p> <p>Types of atrophy of the alveolar sprout of the jaws, methods of its increase.</p> <p>Methods of local prevention of atrophy of the alveolar process of the jaws after tooth extraction.</p> <p>Indications for osteoplasty and methods of its implementation.</p> <p>Indications for alveoloplasty and methods of its implementation.</p> <p>Movement of the chin (mental) vascular-nervous bundle.</p> <p>Methods of increasing the height and width of the alveolar processes of the jaws.</p> <p>Bone grafts and implants, osteoplastic surgery, sinus lift surgery. Biological principles, results, forecast.</p> <p>Directed tissue regeneration, membrane technique in the operation "sinus lift".</p> <p>Types of materials used in explantation: ceramic, composite, metal, shape memory, etc. Their biocompatibility and action, application results.</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 11, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE 23</i></p>	Due to the schedule
P-21	<p>Surgical stage of dental implantation. Complication of dental implantation.</p>	<p>Implantation technologies in maxillofacial surgery. Biological bases of dental implantation.</p> <p>Dental implantation: indications and</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1,</i></p>	Due to the schedule

	<p>Periodontal Surgery. Osteoplastic materials. Guided tissue regeneration. Final thematic control № 5. «MFA Reconstructive Surgery».</p>	<p>contraindications, examination of the patient, planning of surgical and orthopedic stages of treatment. Evaluation of jaw bone tissue. Types and materials of implants, one- and two-stage implantation, bone reaction to implantation. Immediate and delayed loading of implants. Osteointegration, its essence. Technique of dental implantation, complications and their prevention, features of its carrying out on the upper and lower jaw. The results of dental implantation. The role and importance of surgical methods in the complex treatment of periodontal diseases. Curettage of periodontal pockets, gingivotomy, gingivectomy, patch surgery, osteoplasty and compact osteotomy, transplantation of arterialized flaps into the lesion area, osteogenic therapy. Guided tissue regeneration, materials and methods. Membrane technique.</p>	<p><i>AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>IIP 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 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE 23</i></p>	
P-22	<p>Algorithms of the practical skills implementation. Summary lesson.</p>	<p>General questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be able to collect medical history and conduct a clinical examination of the patient. 2. Be able to evaluate the data of additional research methods. 3. Be able to make a clinical diagnosis and develop a treatment plan. 4. Be able to issue a "Medical card of a dental patient". <p>Anaesthesia in oral surgery interventions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain and perform infraorbital anesthesia by intraoral method. 2. Explain and perform infraorbital anesthesia by extraoral method. 3. Explain and perform tuberal anesthesia by intraoral method. 4. Explain and perform tuberal anesthesia by extraoral method. 5. Explain and perform incisional anesthesia by intraoral method. 6. Explain and perform incisional anesthesia by extraoral method. 7. Explain and perform palatal anesthesia. 8. Explain and perform mandibular anesthesia by palpation. 9. Explain and perform mandibular anesthesia by apodactyl method. 10. Explain and perform mandibular anesthesia by extraoral method. 11. Explain and perform torusal anesthesia. 12. Explain and perform Bershe-Dubov anesthesia. 13. Explain and perform mental anesthesia by intraoral method. 14. Explain and perform mental anesthesia 	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Sk11, Sk12, 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, PRE13, PRE 14, PRE 15, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE 23</i></p>	<p>Due to the schedule</p>

		<p>by extraoral method.</p> <p>Typical tooth and roots removal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain and perform the operation of removing certain groups of teeth and roots on the upper and lower jaw. <p>Treatment of patients with traumatic injuries of the maxillofacial area:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain and perform TMJ dislocation correction. 2. Explain and apply a sling bandage for fractures of the facial skeleton. 3. To explain and carry out intermaxillary ligature ligation of teeth at fractures of bones of a facial skeleton. 4. Explain and fix the dental splint. 5. Explain and perform the primary surgical treatment of the wound. <p>Providing emergency care for complications in surgical dental patients:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain and help with dizziness and loss of consciousness. 2. Explain and help with collapse. 3. Explain and provide assistance in hypertensive crisis. 4. Explain and help with anaphylactic shock. 5. Explain and help with bronchial asthma. 6. Explain and help with angina. 7. Explain and help with asphyxia. 8. Explain and help with Quincke's edema. 9. Explain and perform resuscitation measures for heart and respiratory failure. 10. Explain and perform a conicotomy. <p>Carrying out small operations in the oral cavity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain and perform the disclosure of subperiosteal abscess. 2. Explain treatment measures and manage alveolitis. 3. Explain and follow the method of stopping postextraction bleeding. 4. Explain and perform material collection during cytological examination. 5. Explain and perform frenuloplasty. 6. Explain and perform the frenuloplasty of the tongue. 7. Explain and perform alveolotomy surgery. 8. Explain and perform the curettage of the alveolar socket. 9. Explain and perform the operation of opening a periodontal abscess. 10. Explain and perform the operation of excision of the hood in pericoronaritis. 		
IX semester				

SST-1	Surgical treatment of TMJ disorders, TMJ reconstruction	<p>Methods of examination of a patient with TMJ pathology. Clinical manifestations of TMJ pathology.</p> <p>Methods of surgical operations (osteotomy, osteoectomy, resection of the articular process with its simultaneous plasticity).</p> <p>Classification of methods of treatment of TMJ diseases. Indications for surgical treatment of TMJ diseases. Arthroplasty techniques by Limberg, Michelson, Rauer, Malanchuk. Modern surgical methods of arthroscopy and arthroplasty.</p> <p>Physiotherapeutic rehabilitation of patients with TMJ diseases. Prevention of TMJ diseases.</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22</i></p>	Due to the schedule
SST-2	TMJ pain dysfunction syndrome.	<p>Classification of the TMJ by types of structure.</p> <p>Classification of the TMJ by periods of postnatal development.</p> <p>Features of the structure of the TMJ in the age aspect. Innervation and blood supply of the TMJ</p> <p>Biomechanics of the TMJ depending on the type of occlusion.</p> <p>Syndrome of painful dysfunction of the TMJ. Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment. Kosten's syndrome.</p> <p>Examination of patients with TMJ. Possibilities of arthroscopy at examination of TMJ diseases.</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22</i></p>	Due to the schedule
SST-3	Mandible contracture surgical treatment.	<p>Classification of mandibular contractures.</p> <p>Phases of development, clinical signs of mandibular contractures.</p> <p>Method of examination of patients with mandibular contractures.</p> <p>Technique of operation of redressation. The main types of surgical interventions aimed for eliminating of mandibular contractures.</p> <p>Complications associated with regression surgery and other surgical interventions performed on mandibular contractures</p> <p>Prevention of mandibular contractures (inflammatory, post-traumatic, post-injection)</p> <p>Physiotherapy rehabilitation of patients with TMJ diseases.</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22</i></p>	Due to the schedule
SST-4	Soft tissue defects substitution by local (connective tissue, mucosal) grafts. Technique of pedicle flap.	<p>Mathematical substantiation of planning of plastic operations on the skin of the face and neck with local tissues.</p> <p>Skin and its properties in plastic surgery.</p> <p>Indications for reconstructive and reconstructive operations on the face.</p> <p>Plastics with local tissues according to Szymanowski.</p> <p>Classification of acquired defects and deformities of facial soft tissues</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9,</i></p>	Due to the schedule

		<p>Classification of flaps on the leg</p> <p>Plastic replacement of defects and deformities of the nose</p> <p>Plastic replacement of lip defects.</p> <p>Replacement of tissue defects of the middle zone of the face.</p> <p>Plastic postoperative defects and deformities of the upper lip, nose and palate.</p> <p>Facial cutaneous arterialized flaps</p> <p>Ensuring the viability of the flap with a nourishing "leg" that is not used to replace the defect.</p>	<p><i>PRE 10, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22</i></p>	
SST-5	Filatov's stem soft tissue plasty	<p>Development and implementation in practice of the stem flap by Filatov. Biological substantiation of its application. Aspects of deontology in working with patients in need of reconstructive surgery in MFA.</p> <p>Goals and objectives of reconstructive surgery of the maxillofacial area.</p> <p>Main indications for the closure of facial defects with Filatov's stem.</p> <p>Contraindications to plastic surgery.</p> <p>Requirements for the skin where the stem is planned to form and in the area of facial tissue defect. Traditional places of stalk harvesting</p> <p>Stem harvesting methods</p> <p>The main stages of the operation of stem formation.</p> <p>Features of blood supply of the stalk flap.</p> <p>Basic methods of stem preparation (training) for</p> <p>Stem stratification rules on the recipient wound.</p> <p>Peculiarities of bandage formation in stem formation and migration.</p> <p>Peculiarities of patient care after plastic surgery. patients after reconstructive operations in MFA with use of Filatov's stem.</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22</i></p>	Due to the schedule
SST-6	Soft tissue grafting with free skin flaps.	<p>Plastic surgery using free tissue transplantation. Modern ideas about biological processes that take place during free transplantation of tissues and organs.</p> <p>Classification of grafts. Immunological, biological and biomechanical aspects of tissue transplantation: skin, bone, cartilage, etc.</p> <p>Types of free skin grafts.</p> <p>The amount of reduction of free skin flaps.</p> <p>Indications for free skin grafting on the face.</p> <p>Stages of free skin grafting. General rules for transplantation of free skin flaps.</p> <p>Complications and dangers of the postoperative period.</p> <p>Planning and technique of operations when using thin, medium and thick split skin flaps and when transplanting skin to the full thickness. Conditions necessary for</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22</i></p>	Due to the schedule

		successful free transplantation of skin flaps. Periods of adjustment in a freely transplanted skin graft.		
SST-7	Salivary glands fistulas surgical closure.	Causes of salivary fistulas. Classification of salivary fistulas. Clinical diagnosis, additional examination methods. Techniques of operations of plastic removal of fistulas of salivary glands. Advantages and disadvantages. Surgical methods of treatment of salivary fistulas (Burov, Sapozhkov, Limberg methods). Plastics of the main duct near the ear salivary gland (Limberg, Vasiliev). Conservative methods of treatment of salivary fistulas. Postoperative management of patients. Medical support. Complications and their prevention.	<i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i> <i>PRE 1, IIP 2, PRE 3, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22</i>	Due to the schedule
SST-8	Tissues regeneration. Biological basics of the osteogenesis.	Bone regeneration and bone wound healing. The concept of "regeneration and reparation" of tissues. Stages of osteogenesis, general and local factors that affect it. The range of therapeutic measures at different stages of bone regeneration. Features of reparative regeneration of facial bones as a basis and justification for the choice of treatment methods and optimizing the impact on these processes. Optimization of reparative osteogenesis.	<i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i> <i>PRE 14, PRE 16</i>	Due to the schedule
SST-9	Bone grafting. Osseointegration. Autogenous transplantation. Osteogenic materials.	Classification and causes of defects of the lower and upper jaws. Indications for bone grafting. Biological substantiation of bone grafting, immunological compatibility of tissues. Types of grafts and bone bed. Possibilities of application of canned bone, methods of bone preservation. The fate of grafts, types of their reconstruction. Preparation for surgery. Features of bone grafting of the lower and upper jaws in the case of fresh gunshot wounds and after removal of tumors (primary bone grafting). Combined bone grafting. Methods of fixing grafts and fragments of the lower and upper jaws during osteoplastic surgery (titanium miniplates and screws, IMF screws, titanium membranes, reinforced collagen membranes, Edgeweiss technique, extraoral devices). Osteogenic and osteoinductive therapy: indications, preparation of patients, materials, methods, results.	<i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22</i>	Due to the schedule
SST-10	Distraction-compression method. Biological principles, equipment, methods.	Classification of devices for the treatment of fractures of the facial skull by the mechanism of action. The principle of action of distraction-compression devices. The mechanism of callus formation under the influence of compression of bone fragments. -compression method of treatment.	<i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i> <i>PRE 8, PRE 14, PRE 16,</i>	Due to the schedule

		<p>Patient treatment plan using distraction-compression method.</p> <p>Mechanism of repositioning of bone fragments by means of distraction devices.</p> <p>types of fractures.</p> <p>Results of fracture treatment using distraction-compression method.</p> <p>Contribution of the department staff to the development of distraction-compression method of MFA bone fracture treatment</p>	<i>PRE 19</i>	
SST-11	Preparation of the alveolar process for implantation. Methods and materials.	<p>Стани щелепно-лицевої ділянки, preventing dental prosthetics. Surgical preparation of the oral cavity for prosthetics: plastics of the bridges of the lips and tongue, removal of scar deformities and muscle strands, fibrous changes of the oral mucosa, tooth extraction, alveolotomy.</p> <p>mucous and skin grafts.</p> <p>Types of atrophy of the alveolar process of the jaws, methods of its augmentation.</p> <p>Methods of local prevention of atrophy of the alveolar process of the jaws after tooth extraction.</p> <p>Indications for osteoplasty and methods of its implementation.</p> <p>Indications for alveoloplasty and methods.</p> <p>Movement of the chin (mental) vascular-nervous bundle.</p> <p>Methods of increasing the height and width of the alveolar processes of the jaws.</p> <p>Biological principles, results, forecast.</p> <p>Guided tissue regeneration, membrane technique in the operation "sinus lift". Their biocompatibility and action, application results.</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 11, PRE 13, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE 23</i></p>	Due to the schedule
SST-12	Biological bases of implantation of artificial teeth. Surgical stages.	<p>Implantation technologies in maxillofacial surgery. Biological bases of dental implantation. Features of examination of patients before dental implantation.</p> <p>Indications and contraindications to dental implantation.</p> <p>Types of implants.</p> <p>Structure of implants:</p> <p>a) by type of material;</p> <p>b) by type of construction,</p> <p>c) components of implants.</p> <p>Types of bone tissue by density.</p> <p>Functional loads on implants after their installation.</p> <p>Basic requirements to the design and materials of implants.</p> <p>Types of dental implantation.</p> <p>Clinical stages of implantation.</p> <p>Planning the application of the method of prosthetic teeth based on implants. The main criteria for the selection of implants depending on the clinical situation</p> <p>The main criteria for assessing the condition of the endosseous implant in the bone</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22</i></p>	Due to the schedule

		Complications during and after implantation and their treatment. The concept of periimplantitis.		
SST-13	Periodontal Surgery. Guided tissues regeneration. Membrane techniques.	Basic tasks and general principles of periodontal surgery. Classification of periodontal operations. Curettage. Definition, types, indications and contraindications, technique. Gingivotomy. Definition, indications and contraindications, technique. Gingivectomy. Definitions, types, indications and contraindications, technique. Patchwork operations. Definitions, types, indications and contraindications, technique. Directed tissue regeneration. Membrane technique. The essence of the technique. Classification of periodontal membranes. Functions and requirements.	<i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 11, PRE 13, PRE 14, PRE 15, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE 23</i>	Due to the schedule
SST-14	Modern physiotherapeutic methods of treatment of neuritis and neuralgia of the MFA.	Causes of neuritis and neuralgia MFA. Pathogenesis of neuritis and neuralgia MFA. Clinical manifestations of neuralgia and neuritis MFA. The concept of "trigger zone". The effect of various physical methods on the human body. Direct electric current. Alternating current. 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>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 11, PRE 13, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE 23</i>	Due to the schedule
SST-15	MFA microsurgery.	The concept of microsurgery of MFA. History and organizational principles of microvascular surgery. Development of microsurgery Main directions of microsurgery. Fundamentals of microsurgery technique. Anatomical and functional prerequisites for transplantation of complex flaps. Methodology of vascular operations Features of operations on peripheral nerves. Microsurgical operations on the face. Principles of autograft selection. Clinical examples of microsurgical operations . Rehabilitation after microsurgical operations. Features of the necessary equipment: operating microscope, instruments, sutures,	<i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22</i>	Due to the schedule

		etc. Types of complex rags. The technique of their transplantation is medical support. Disadvantages and advantages of the method.		
X semester				
SST-1	History of patient disease (Patients management).	Writing a medical history for the selected pathology of MFA. PLAN 1. Title page. 2. Passport part. 3. Subjective examination of the patient: 3.1 Complaints; 3.2 History; 3.3 Life history; 4. Objective examination of the patient: 4.1 General examination; 4.2 Condition of individual organs and systems; 4.3.1 Extraoral examination; 4.3.2 Intraoral examination; 5. Preliminary diagnosis. 6. Additional methods of examination: 6.1 Plan of examination of the patient; 6.2 Results of additional methods of examination; 6.3 Consultations of doctors of other specialties; 7. Differential diagnosis. 8. Final, clinical diagnosis. 9. Etiology and pathogenesis of the disease. 10. Treatment. 11. Diary of the disease. 12. Prognosis and prevention of the disease. 13. Epicrisis of medical history.	<i>Kn1, Kn2, Sk11, Sk12, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i> <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 18, PRE 19, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE 23</i>	Due to the schedule
SST-2	Features of radiological diagnostics of MFA pathologies.	The main types of radiological diagnostics. Peculiarities of radiological researches of MFA. Expediency of application of various methods of radiological diagnostics. Indications and contraindications. Intraoral radiography: contact and occlusive. Tomography. Orthopantomography. Contrast radiography. Angiography. Lymphography. Electroencephalography. Computed tomography. Magnetic resonance imaging.	<i>Kn1, Kn2, Sk11, Sk12, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i> <i>PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 14, PRE 20</i>	Due to the schedule
SST-3	Rationale for the choice of additional methods of examination in the complex diagnosis of diseases of the MFA.	Methods of examination in the complex diagnosis of diseases of the MFA. Clinical - basic (used at the chair, patient's bed) and paraclinical - additional (instrumental, laboratory, radiological). Additional methods of examination of the patient: special clinical methods of examination organs of the oral cavity (temperature diagnosis, index assessment of the hygienic condition of the oral cavity, periodontal indices); functional methods of examination (electro-odontodiagnostics, luminescent diagnostics, determination of periodontal capillary stability); laboratory	<i>Kn1, Kn2, Sk11, Sk12, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 14, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 22</i>	Due to the schedule

		<p>methods of examination (clinical and biochemical parameters of blood, urine, saliva, oral and gingival fluid), microbiological, allergological, radiological methods of examination (contact and occlusive radiography, extraoral radiography, panoramic radiography, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, magnetic resonance imaging).</p> <p>Radioisotope, ultrasound diagnostics, remote and contact thermography.</p> <p>Morphological methods: cytological examination of prints, scrapes, puncture material; histological examination of biopsy material. Methods of functional diagnostics.</p> <p>The volume of examination of patients with pathology of the maxillofacial area during treatment in the clinic and hospital, the participation of related specialists in the examination.</p>		
SST-4	Principles of sedative preparation of patients for surgical interventions in the MFS clinic.	<p>The concept of sedative training and the need for it.</p> <p>Purpose and objectives of preoperative drug preparation of the patient. Premedication, its components. Schemes of premedication. Modern methods for evaluating the effectiveness of premedication.</p> <p>Potential of local anesthesia. Neuroleptanalgesia. Combined anesthesia. Ataralgesia. Audio anesthesia. Acupuncture. Transcranial electroanalgesia. Percutaneous electroneurostimulation. Hypnotic effect. Indications and contraindications. Advantages and disadvantages of these methods.</p> <p>Modern classifications of anesthesia risks. Pharmacological drugs used for sedative preparation of patients for surgery in the MFS clinic. Their features.</p> <p>Complications, Standards of patient follow-up after sedation.</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 5, PRE 8, PRE 10, PRE 13, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 23</i></p>	Due to the schedule
SST-5	Features of application of medicaments of various pharmacological groups (local anesthetics, drugs for first aid, antibiotics) in complex treatment of diseases of MFA.	<p>The main pharmacological groups of drugs used in the complex treatment of diseases of the thyroid gland. Mechanisms of action of drugs.</p> <p>Features of use of drugs in different age groups and in patients with somatic pathologies.</p> <p>Features of use of local anesthetics.</p> <p>Features of the use of drugs for emergency care.</p> <p>Features of application of antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, immunostimulating, detoxifying, antihistamine drugs, vitamins.</p>	<p><i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i></p> <p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 10, PRE 11, PRE 13, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE 23</i></p>	Due to the schedule
SST-6	Modern	Basic types of physiotherapeutic treatment.	<i>Kn1, Kn2,</i>	Due to the

	physiotherapeutic methods of treatment in the MFS clinic.	Mechanisms of action of physical methods of treatment. Indications and contraindications. Expediency of application of a certain method of physiotherapeutic treatment at certain pathological conditions. Physical methods of treatment in combination with drug agents.	<i>Sk11, Sk12, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 8, PRE 10, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 18, PRE 19</i>	schedule
SST-7	Initial management of patients with somatic diseases for MFA surgery.	Peculiarities of collecting anamnesis in patients with concomitant pathology. Basic research to be performed in patients with concomitant pathology. Participation of related specialists in order to prepare patients with concomitant pathology for surgery. Rationale for the use of general and local anesthesia. Features of local anesthesia in patients with concomitant pathology.	<i>Kn1, Kn2, Sk11, Sk12, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 5, PRE 8, PRE 10, PRE 13, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 23</i>	Due to the schedule
SST-8	Emergency states in oral surgery. Cardio-pulmonary resuscitation	Emergencies during dental interventions that require urgent medical attention: respiratory complications, cardiovascular, comatose, shock, etc. Fainting: causes, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Collapse: causes, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Anaphylactic shock: causes, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Anesthetic and vasoconstrictor intoxication: causes, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Idiosyncrasy: causes, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Principles of cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Providing assistance in removing the patient from the terminal state: on the street, in an outpatient clinic, in the maxillofacial hospital. Prevention of emergencies in dentistry, maxillofacial surgery (including organizational measures).	<i>Kn1, Kn2, Sk11, Sk12, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 10, PRE 11, PRE 13, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE 23</i>	Due to the schedule
SST-9	The principles of incisions in MFA surgery. Postsurgical management. Type of sutures.	The importance of facial aesthetics in human life and psychology. The main types of incisions and their technique. Functional and cosmetic requirements. Basic types of sutures and their application technique. Indications for suturing. Classification of suture material. Mechanism of scarring and their prevention. Stages of wound healing and their aftercare.	<i>Kn1, Kn2, Sk11, Sk12, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i> <i>PRE 2, PRE 4, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE</i>	Due to the schedule

			<i>18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22</i>	
SST-10	Perforative maxillary sinusitis. Oroantrum plasty.	Causes of perforative maxillary sinusitis. Clinic of perforative maxillary sinusitis. The concept of oroanthal connection, diagnostic methods. Methods of oroantral connection plasty.	<i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 6, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 22</i>	Due to the schedule
SST-11	The scope and procedure for providing assistance to maxillofacial wounded at the stages of medical evacuation. Military medical examination and examination of incapacity for work in case of wounds and diseases of peacetime and wartime.	Tasks of surgical dentistry of extreme conditions. Organization and provision of all types of dental care to the personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in peacetime and wartime. Basic organizational principles of providing surgical dental care to victims of soft tissue and facial bone injuries. Principles of medical sorting and evacuation of the wounded. The amount of medical care during the stages of medical evacuation of the wounded. Pre-medical, first aid, qualified and specialized care. Military-medical doctrine. Military-medical examination and examination of incapacity for work in case of wounds and diseases of peacetime and wartime.	<i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 8, PRE 9, 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>	Due to the schedule
SST-12	Modern methods of diagnosis, treatment of precancerous diseases of the skin, mucous membranes of the oral cavity, lips and tongue, their prevention.	Facultative, obligatory forms. Background diseases. Clinical manifestations, methods of diagnosis, treatment. Obligatory precancers - warty, nodular precancer and limited precancerous hyperkeratosis of the red border of the lip, abrasive cheilitis Manganotti, Bowen's disease, erythroplakia. Facultative - erosive and verrucous forms of leukoplakia, erosive-ulcerative and hyperkeratotic forms of lupus erythematosus and herpes zoster, post-radiation stomatitis. Histological structure, modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of precancerous diseases of the skin, mucous membranes and cavities. Principles and methods of medical examination of patients with precancerous diseases of the face and oral cavity.	<i>3 Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i> <i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 14, PRE 15, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 22</i>	Due to the schedule
SST-13	The principles and methods of local plasty. Vestibuloplasty.	Types of plastic surgery and plastic materials. Basic principles that guide the conduct of reconstructive surgery. Classification of defects and deformations of	<i>Kn1, Kn2, Skl1, Skl2, COM1, COM2, AUT1, AUT2, AUT3</i>	Due to the schedule

		<p>the MFA.</p> <p>Indications and contraindications to plastic and reconstructive surgery</p> <p>Patient examination plan for reconstructive surgery</p> <p>Deepening of the oral cavity by local plastic surgery and the use of free mucous and skin grafts.</p>	<p><i>PRE 1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 10, PRE 11, PRE 14, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 19, PRE 20, PRE 21, PRE 22</i></p>	
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Methodology of educational process in practical lesson on surgical dentistry

Duration of practical lesson 6 academic hours - 4 hours 30 minutes, including 3 breaks of 10 minutes..

1. Preparatory stage - 30 min.

- 1.1 Organizational measures - 5 min.
- 1.2 Setting learning goals and motivation - 5 minutes. Substantiation by the teacher 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 activity. Introducing students to specific goals and lesson plan.
- 1.3 Control of the initial level of knowledge (standardized control methods) - 20 minutes. Conducting standardized control of the initial level of student training, discussion and answering students' questions.

Educational technologies, materials of methodical support: questions for individual oral and written interrogation, typical situational tasks and tests; tables, models, collapsible models of jaws, textbooks, manuals, reference books, atlas, methodical recommendations according to the subject of the lesson, videos.

2. Main stage – 180 min.

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.

Educational technologies, materials of methodical support: 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.

3. Final stage – 30 min.

- 3.1 Control and correction of the level of professional skills
- 3.2 Summarizing the lesson.
- 3.3 Homework. Informing students about the topic of the next lesson. Recommended literature.

Students' independent work 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 practical lessons (lectures, practical, etc.);
- performing tasks on academic 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 internship program;
- work in student research groups and centers, etc .;
- participation in "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".
 In order to organize independent work at the Department of Surgical Dentistry and Maxillofacial Surgery, teachers conduct the following activities:

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

Innovative methods and technologies used in the educational process

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.
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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 Halatsky MISA.

8. Methods of control

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
<i>Kn1, Kn2, Scl1, Scl2, Com1, Com2, Aut1, Aut2, Aut3</i>	<i>IX semester: P1-P14 SIW1- SIW 15</i> <i>X semester: P1-P22</i>	package of test tasks, open questions,	- "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

<p><i>PRE1, PRE 2, PRE 3, PRE 4, PRE 5, PRE 6, PRE 7, PRE 8, PRE 9, PRE 11, PRE 12, PRE 14, PRE 15, PRE 16, PRE 17, PRE 18, PRE 21, PRE 22, PRE 23</i></p>	<p>SIW1- SIW 14</p>	<p>situational tasks, practical skills</p>	<p>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;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "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>
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Criteria for evaluating the test task

- "Excellent" - the student solved 95-100% of the proposed set of test tasks;
- "Good" - the student solved 80-94% of the proposed set of test tasks;
- "Satisfactory" - the student solved 60.5-79% of the proposed set of test tasks;
- "Unsatisfactory" - the student solved less than 60.5% of the proposed set of test tasks.

Criteria for evaluating the package of open questions

The task includes 5 open questions on the topic of practical lesson. The cost of each question is 1 point, or 20%. The results of the answers are summarized and rated on a five-point scale: 5 "excellent" - 4.5-5 points; 4 "good" - 3.5-4 points; 3 "satisfactory" - 3 points; 2 "unsatisfactory" - 2 or less points.

Each of the questions is evaluated according to the following criteria:

1 point - the student perfectly mastered the theoretical material of the topic of the lesson; independently, competently and consistently with exhaustive completeness answered questions; demonstrates deep and comprehensive knowledge, logically builds the answer, expresses his attitude to certain problems; is able to establish causal relationships, logically and reasonably draw conclusions; unmistakably answers questions using materials submitted for independent work.

0.75 points - the student has mastered the theoretical material of the topic of the lesson, teaches it; reveals the main content of educational material, gives incomplete definitions, allows minor violations in the sequence of presentation of material and inaccuracies in the use of scientific terms, vaguely formulates conclusions, expresses its views on certain issues, but assumes certain errors in the logic of theoretical content.

0.5 points - the student has mainly mastered the theoretical material of the lesson, fragmentarily reveals the content of educational material, shows the initial idea of the subject of study, when reproducing the basic educational material makes significant mistakes, gives simple examples, unconvincing answers, confuses concepts.

0 points - the student has not mastered the educational material of the topic, does not know the basic definitions, concepts; gives the wrong answer to the questions.

Criteria for assessing the situational tasks

"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 significant 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.

"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 the 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 worl 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.

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	Assessment of the discipline is based solely on the	<i>Maximum number of points is 200</i>

credit	<p>results of current educational activities and is expressed on a two-point national scale: "credited" or "not credited".</p> <p>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."</p>	<p>points.</p> <p><i>Minimum number of points</i> is 120 points.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>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:</p> $x = \frac{AA \times 200}{5}$ <p>Criteria for assessing the objective structured practical (clinical) exam</p> <p>OSP(C)E in the discipline "Surgical Dentistry" is conducted at stations №10, 11, 12</p> <p>checkpoint № 10 X-ray diagnostics diseases of the maxillofacial area</p> <p>checkpoint № 11 Local anesthesia and tooth extraction</p> <p>checkpoint № 12 Help with traumatic injuries of the maxillofacial area</p> <p>which are located on the basis of the Dental Medical Center of the University. Task execution time at each station - 10 minutes. Assessment of student work at the OSP(C)E station is based on a checklist (checklist), which is based on the assessment of the completeness of the graduate's algorithm of actions in a particular clinical situation and the criteria for assessing practical skills. At each station, the examiner evaluates all stages of the task and determines the total score.</p> <p>The maximum score for the task at the OSP(C)E checkpoint is 1 (one) point. Each stage of the task is assigned a certain part of the score, depending on the complexity.</p> <p>The initial scores entered in the checklists (checklists) are determined by the scale: completed, not completed, not completed. The total sum of primary points at the checkpoint (C) is in the range from 0 to 1 and is rounded to 2 (two) decimal places. This amount is transferred by the responsible secretaries of the examination commission to the individual protocols of OSP(C)E and determine the arithmetic mean (AM) of points in the discipline.</p> <p>The resulting score on the discipline when conducting OSP(C)E is defined as the arithmetic mean of the scores of OSP(C)E stations on the discipline, multiplied by a factor of 200, rounded to the nearest whole number. Such a score is a student's score on a 200-point scale.</p> <p>Formula for recalculating the resulting score (RS):</p> $\frac{C_1 + C_n}{n} \times 200$ <p>(C1-Cn – total points for each station of the discipline)</p> <p>According to the results of passing the relevant checkpoints, graduates are given grades in the discipline.</p> <p>The result is determined: in points of a 200-point scale; in the assessments of the traditional 4-point scale (5 - "excellent", 4 - "good", 3 - "satisfactory", 2 - "unsatisfactory") and on the scale of the European credit transfer system ECTS.</p>		

9. Policy of the course

During 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.
10. Timofieiev O.O. Anesthesia in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery / O.O. Timofieiev, I.I. Fesenko. - Kyiv: OMF Publishing, 2016, 128 p.

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), "Ihde 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 "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: responsible person at the department for practice: professor Vares Ya.E., associate professor Medvid Yu.O., associate professor Pogranychna H.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.
- the make-up sessions for practical (seminar) classes are carried out by the appointed teachers (on shift basis) as well as on an individual schedule. Schedules for the make-up sessions are available on the appropriate stands and the information website of the department. Students who have missed more than two practical classes are admitted to study with the permission of the Dean's Office of the Faculty of Dentistry, and also must make up for missed classes within the following two weeks. Control of the make-up classes is carried out in the special register with the sequential numbering and fixing the date of make-up session and the date of the missed class which corresponds to the schedule. All missed lectures are recorded in the registers, controlled at practical classes in the form of oral and written interviews, as well as taken into account at the time of credits and exam assessment.
- 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

Yan Vares, DDS, Professor

(Signature)

Yu.O. Medvid, CMS, Associate Professor

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