

**Lviv National Medical University
named after Danylo Halytsky
Department of Pediatric Dentistry**

**Methodical instructions
for self-work on the subject of
"Pediatric Therapeutic Dentistry"
for specialists of the second (master's) level of higher education
for 5th year students of the dental department**

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Thematic plan of practical classes from Pediatric Therapeutic dentistry

(IX term)

№	Topic of practical classes	hours
1	Morphofunctional features of periodontal tissues structure in children. Classification of periodontal diseases. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of gingivitis in children. The choice of medications, methods of their use.	6
2	Apical Periodontitis in children. Clinic, diagnosis. Principles of apical periodontitis treatment in children. Periodontal syndrome in children. Clinic, diagnosis. Tactics of a pediatric dentist.	6
3	Morpho-functional features of the structure of the oral mucosa (MMOC) in children. Primary and secondary elements of lesions on MMOC. Classification of diseases of oral mucosa. Tactics of a pediatric dentist.	6
4	Acute and recurrent herpetic stomatitis in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.	6
5	Fungal lesions of oral mucosa in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Diseases of the lips and tongue in children. Independent and symptomatic cheilitis. Causes, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.	6
6	Allergic reactions of immediate (anaphylactic shock, Quincke's edema, urticaria) and delayed (drug allergy, exudative erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome) type, their manifestations in the oral cavity of children of different ages	6
7	Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.	6
8	Manifestations in the oral cavity in diseases of the gastrointestinal tract and endocrine system in children. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis. Clinic, diagnosis, tactics of a pediatric dentist.	6
9	Manifestations of the blood system diseases and infectious diseases in oral cavity in children. Tactics of a pediatric dentist.	6
	Total	54

**Thematic plan of practical classes
in pediatric therapeutic dentistry
(X semester)**

№	Topic of practical classes	Hour
1	Content, structure and requirements of the test license exam "KROK-2" in the specialty "Dentistry". Methods of conducting OSKI. The main areas of prevention of dental caries. General and local cariogenic factors. Endogenous and exogenous caries prevention. Means and methods, evaluation of effectiveness.	6
2	Features of the course, diagnosis and treatment of caries of temporary and permanent teeth in children. Modern restorative materials, its characteristics and choice in the practice of pediatric therapeutic dentistry.	6
3	Non-cariious lesions of the hard tissues of the teeth in children: Hypoplasia, Fluorosis. Etiology, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.	6
4	Clinical course, diagnosis, and differential diagnosis of pulpitis of primary and permanent teeth in children. The choice of the method of treatment depending on the stage of tooth development and pulpitis. Conservative, vital and non-vital methods of treatment: indications, methods of performance, possible complications and awareness.	6
5	Clinical course, diagnosis and differential diagnosis of periapical inflammation of primary and permanent teeth in children. Modern endodontic instruments, peculiarities of endodontic treatment in teeth with immature roots. Prognosis.	6
6	Basic principles of treatment of periodontal diseases in children. Choice of medicines. Principles of prevention of periodontal diseases.	6
7	Differential diagnosis of diseases of the mucous membrane in children (viral, bacterial, allergic and somatic diseases). Basic principles of treatment.	6
8	Comprehensive diagnosis and determination of individual approaches to the prevention and treatment of major dental diseases in children. Control of practical skills.	6
	Total	48

Thematic plan of self-work of students in pediatric therapeutic dentistry (IX term)

№	Topics	hours
1	Periodontal syndrome in children. Features of radiological diagnosis.	3
2	Professional oral hygiene, its role in the prevention and treatment of periodontal disease. Basic medicines.	2
3	AIDS. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, prevention. Features of clinical manifestations in children. Tactics of a pediatric dentist.	3
4	Laboratory methods in diagnosis of periodontal diseases and mucous membrane diseases in children.	3
5	Specific infection of the oral cavity in children (tuberculosis, syphilis, etc.). Features of clinical manifestations on mucous membrane. Tactics of a pediatric dentist.	3
6	Traumatic lesions of the mucous membrane in children. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	3
7	Emergency care and treatment in the clinic of pediatric therapeutic dentistry.	3
8	Writing a medical history report.	6
	TOTAL	26

Self-work work is an independent work on topics that are not included in the plan of practical classes, theoretical processing of practical skills and abilities. The plan of self work also includes preparation for practical classes, studying the material on the main topic, compiling short notes, writing a medical history report.

Topic №1 Periodontal syndrome in children. Features of X-ray diagnosis

Periodontal disease is one of the most important problem in pediatric dentistry. Inflammatory lesions of the gums are caused by the adverse effects of local and general factors, the course of which is accompanied by a violation of the integrity of the gingival junction and can manifest itself in the form of rapidly progressing periodontal lysis and periodontal syndromes.

Purpose: to learn the etiology and pathogenesis of periodontal syndromes in children; methods of diagnosis of periodontal syndromes from the patterns of clinical

manifestations, differential diagnosis of periodontal syndromes in children. Methods of treatment of periodontal syndromes in children; radiological manifestations of periodontal syndromes in children.

Tasks for self work:

- draw the structure of the periodontal tissues in children at different age periods;
- summarize the etiological and pathological factors of periodontal syndrome;
- describe clinical manifestations of periodontal syndromes;
- what differences in diagnosis of periodontal syndromes in children do you know;
- describe the main methods of treatment and prevention of periodontal syndrome development;
- pediatric dentist's tactics in treatment of patients with periodontal syndromes;
- make the scheme of treatment of periodontal syndromes in children;
- make the scheme of prevention of periodontal syndromes in children;
- point the signs of X-ray picture of a healthy periodontium in children;
- summarize the etiological and pathological factors of periodontal syndrome;
- describe clinical manifestations of periodontal syndromes;

Questions for self-control:

1. Definition of periodontal syndrome.
2. Clinic of periodontal syndrome in uncompensated diabetes mellitus.
3. Periodontal syndrome in patients with hereditary neutropenia.
4. Periodontal syndrome in patients with histiocytosis.
5. Characteristics of histiocytosis.

TOPIC № 2

Professional oral hygiene, its role in the prevention and treatment of periodontal diseases. Basic medicines.

Actuality: Professional oral hygiene is an important method of prevention of periodontal disease. It increases and consolidates the effectiveness of treatment, prevents exacerbation of the underlying disease, the development of relapses and complications.

Purpose: To study and master the importance of professional oral hygiene in the complex of preventive measures of periodontal diseases; criteria for selection of oral hygiene products taking into account the periodontal status.

Tasks for self work:

- summarize the types of hygienic care for oral cavity;
- write down the algorithm of professional oral hygiene for periodontal diseases in children;
- characterize the criteria for choosing hygiene items for periodontal disease

Questions for self-control:

- What does professional oral hygiene include?
- What periodontal indices do you know?
- What is the rational oral hygiene?
- Aspects to be provided by rational oral hygiene.
- What oral care products does a patient with periodontal disease need?
- What does individual prevention of periodontal disease include?
- What methods of teeth brushing do you know for brushing teeth with periodontal pathology?
- What components should toothpaste contain for brushing in patient with periodontal disease?

TOPIC №3.

AIDS. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, prevention. Features of clinical manifestations in children. Tactics of a pediatric dentist.

Actuality of the topic: Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a particularly dangerous infectious disease caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and due to the current lack of specific methods of prevention and effective treatment leads to death. The mass spread of this disease throughout the world and in Ukraine poses a threatment in personal, public and state level, causes severe socio-economic and demographic consequences, which necessitates special measures to protect the rights and legitimate interests of citizens and society.

Purpose: to learn the etiology, clinic, diagnosis and prevention of AIDS in children.

Tasks for independent work:

- summarize the etiology, epidemiology and pathogenesis of AIDS in children.
- characterize the clinical classification of AIDS in children
- describe the clinical course of HIV infection.
- describe the preventive aspects of AIDS in children.

TOPIC №4.

Laboratory methods of diagnosis of periodontal diseases and diseases of mucous membrane in children.

Actuality of the topic: Diagnosis is mostly in several stages. During the talking to the patient, the doctor makes a certain idea about the nature of the disease, during the examination - specifies their assumptions. In the future, it may be necessary to involve auxiliary laboratory-instrumental diagnosis methods, the role of which is to confirm or to object the probability of a preliminary diagnosis. At the same time, additional methods of diagnosis become crucial in recognizing the disease.

Objective: to be able to take a spices for cytological examination of the affected areas of mucous membrane. To make algorithm of performance of technique of sampling of material for cytological examination from a gingival pocket in case of periodontal disease

Tasks for self work:

- to learn and analyze the basic normative indicators of blood;
- to characterize the indicators of saliva;
- to make the algorithm of cytological examination;
- describe virological and microbiological examination.

Tasks for self-control:

1. Name the laboratory diagnostic methods used in periodontal and mucous membrane disease in children.
2. Name the main indicators of clinical blood tests in childhood.

3. Name the main indicators of biochemical analysis of blood in children.
4. Name the main indicators of biochemical analysis of saliva.
5. The use of cytological method in diagnosis of mucous membrane diseases in children.
6. Describe the methods of sampling for cytological examination of the affected areas of mucosa.
7. Describe the method of taking material for cytological examination of the gingival sulcus in case of periodontal disease.
8. When microbiological examination methods are used in pediatric dentistry?
9. In what cases dentist should use virological methods of examination in children?
10. In what cases dentist should use immunological methods of examination in children?
11. In what cases dentist should use allergological methods of examination in children?

TOPIC № 5

Specific infection of the oral cavity in children (tuberculosis, syphilis, etc.). Features of clinical manifestations of SOPR. Tactics of a pediatric dentist.

Actuality of the topic: early detection of manifestations of specific infections in the oral cavity helps to prevent the progression of these diseases and transfer the infection of other patients.

Purpose: learn to diagnose the manifestations of syphilis in the oral cavity in children; learn to diagnose the manifestations of tuberculosis in the oral cavity in children.

Tasks for self work:

- summarize the main clinical signs of specific oral infections in children;
- characterize the tactics of the pediatric dentist in detecting a specific infection in the oral cavity of children.

Questions for self-control:

1. Manifestations of primary syphilis in the oral cavity.
2. Manifestations of primary tuberculosis in the oral cavity.
3. Manifestations of secondary syphilis in the oral cavity.
4. Manifestations of secondary tuberculosis in the oral cavity.
5. Manifestations of tertiary syphilis in the oral cavity.
6. Tactics of the dentist in relation to patients who have manifestations of specific infections in the oral cavity.

Topic №6.

Traumatic lesions of the mucous membrane in children. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention.

Actuality of the topic: In pediatric practice, diseases of the oral mucosa (MMOC) are relatively rare. They make up to 3-5% of the total number of dental diseases. But as noted by dentists, pediatricians and other professionals, the problem of oral mucosa in children has recently become more frequent. This is might be due to the disturbance of the natural balance by the adverse effects of environmental factors, deterioration of living conditions, malnutrition, lack of hygiene among children and adolescents. Alcohol, drugs intake, and smoking are becoming more important.

Objective: to be able to determine the etiological factors that cause traumatic lesions of the oral mucosa in children, clinical manifestations and make a treatment plan.

Tasks for self work:

1. Classify traumatic oral mucosa lesions in children.
2. To interpret the clinical manifestations of traumatic lesions of oral mucosa in children.
4. To analyze the diagnosis of manifestations of traumatic lesions of oral mucosa in children.
5. To offer differential diagnosis of manifestations of traumatic lesions of oral mucosa in children.
6. To make the plan of treatment of traumatic defects of oral mucosa in children.

Questions for self-control:

1. Etiology and pathogenesis of traumatic injuries of oral mucosa in children.
2. What factors affect the degree of traumatic injuries of oral mucosa in children?
3. Clinic of acute mechanical lesions of oral mucosa in children.
4. Clinic of chronic mechanical lesions of oral mucosa in children. Mild leukoplakia. Newborn aphthae (Bednar).
5. Clinic of chemical lesions of oral mucosa in children.
6. Clinic of thermal lesions of oral mucosa in children.
7. Clinic of radiation damage of oral mucosa in children.
8. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis of traumatic injuries of oral mucosa in children.
9. Treatment and prevention of traumatic injuries of oral mucosa in children.

TOPIC №7.

Emergency care in the clinic of pediatric therapeutic dentistry

Actuality of the topic: The problem of emergencies in children is one of the leading problem in pediatric dentistry. The quick development of life-threatening conditions in children might be due to anatomical and physiological features of child organism, imperfection of neurohumoral regulation of the body. A graduate of a medical university in his professional activity must be able to solve professional problems of providing medical care in urgent and life-threatening conditions. The organization of emergency medical care for acute and chronic diseases that do not threaten the life of the patient relies on the clinic. All this determines the relevance of training a highly qualified

specialist, well-versed in the provision of emergency care to children and adolescents in critical conditions, serious illnesses and accidents at the pre-hospital stage.

Objective: To study the basic principles of emergency care for children and adolescents at the prehospital stage in emergencies. Develop skills in diagnosing and providing emergency care in the development of major syndromes that pose an immediate threat to the child's life.

Tasks for independent work:

- describe the main symptoms of a foreign body presence in a respiratory tract
- describe the recommended methods of first aid for children under one year.
- describe the recommended first aid techniques for children older than one year.
- describe the main symptoms of urticaria and first aid in case of urticaria.
- describe the main symptoms of Quincke's edema and emergency care for Quincke's edema.
- describe the main symptoms of anaphylactic shock and emergency care for patients with anaphylactic shock reaction.
- summarize the main symptoms of loose consciousness and emergency care for loose consciousness.
- describe the main symptoms of collapse and emergency care in case of collapse.
- describe the main symptoms of respiratory and cardiac arrest in a children and emergency care for respiratory and cardiac arrest in a children.

Topic № 8

Writing a medical history report.

Actuality of the topic: students complete the study of basic issues in pediatric therapeutic dentistry, methods of examination of a dental patient, get acquainted with the scheme of medical history report and write an academic medical history report.

Purpose: to learn how to properly write a medical history report in accordance with the subject in the term.

Instructions for writing a medical history report.

I. Particular attention should be paid to a clear description of pathological changes in the oral cavity (the condition of the mucous membrane, teeth), the design of the dental formula, which will correctly formulate the diagnosis and make a treatment plan. Allergy history: Intolerance to drugs (especially local anesthetics) should be noted.

II. Subjective examination. Complaints of the patient.

The patient should be given the opportunity to explain all complaints regarding themselves or to the child's parents. The main and secondary complaints need to be clarified with additional questions. Attention should be paid to character of complaints: character of pain, intensity, localization, irradiation, duration. It is necessary to identify

the relationship of pain with movement, acts of mastication, swallowing, speech, breathing, as well as other external causes: the action of temperature stimuli, touch, etc. At a serious condition of the patient it is necessary to ask questions so that the patient could answer one-syllable not to disturb him unnecessarily . After clarification and detailing of complaints of the main disease, there are existing complaints of violations of the basic functions of the body according to the scheme: respiratory system, cardiovascular, digestive, urogenital, nervous system, musculoskeletal. At the end of the study of the child's subjective condition, his complaints should be set out in detail and in a certain sequence in the medical history: first describe the main complaints of the patient due to the underlying disease and its complications, then it is necessary to present complaints related to comorbidities.

III. History of the current disease (Anamnesis morbi)

At collecting the anamnesis it is necessary to find out time of the beginning of a disease, sequence of its clinical displays. It is necessary to ask in detail how the disease developed, gradually or suddenly, special attention should be paid to establishing the possible cause of the disease. To find out what treatment measures were carried out before the patient sought help, their effectiveness, starting from the first symptoms and before admission to the hospital. If the patient has applied for treatment of a chronic disease or for the next stage of treatment of a disease it is necessary to establish a course of a disease with all its details, data of diagnosis, results of treatment carried out earlier, their efficiency.

IV. Life history (Anamnesis vitae)

Information from this important section of the patient's study should also be collected and systematized in the following order:

a) summary of the patient's medical history - the conditions of his life and everyday life, features of family life, place of birth of the patient. Children's, adolescent periods of physical and mental development, the formation of the patient's personality. The health of family members should be clarified.

b) transferred (in chronological order) and currently available injuries, diseases. It is necessary to find out the methods of treatment used, drugs - antibiotics, hormones,

painkillers, complications with them. Identify drugs that are dangerous for the patient as a result of their intolerance; tactfully clarifies the presence of diseases such as syphilis, tuberculosis.

c) hereditary diseases - diseases of parents, close relatives (malignant diseases, congenital malformations) are found out.

d) bad habits - detailed data on alcohol abuse, drugs, smoking, overeating.

IV. Objective condition

External examination of the patient (Status praesens communis).

At the beginning it is necessary to describe the general condition of the patient (satisfactory, moderate, severe), her/his consciousness (clear, confused, unconscious). Pay attention to the facial expression of the patient (calm, mask-like, suffering, excitable), level of temperature. Pay attention to skin color (pink, pale pink, pale, cyanotic, earthy, bronze), turgor and its elasticity, as well as note the presence of rashes, areas of pigmentation or depigmentation, scars, bruises. When examining the mucous membranes (conjunctiva, lips, nose) pay attention to their color, presence of rashes etc.

The examination begins with the configuration of the face of the state of skin. It is necessary to pay attention to the symmetry of the left and right halves of the face. The so-called pathological asymmetry is important. If the asymmetrical placement of facial formations is associated with a defect, deformation or swelling, you should determine their location, size, indicating the nature of the deformation and the degree of change in facial configuration, note which anatomical formations are destroyed and what changes have occurred in surrounding tissues. The best is to compare the damaged area of the face with a healthy one. When describing scarring, it is necessary to indicate the nature of the scar (scar tone, scar array, keloid), its shape (linear, star-shaped, fan-shaped, membranous, etc.). The nature of scarring near the natural openings of the face (inversion of the eyelids, lips). When examining the skin, importance is attached to their color. Facial skin may be pale (with anemia), red (with excitement, fever, inflammation), bright red in the form of a solid field with tongue-shaped edges (with erysipelas), with yellowness, from purple to yellow-red hue (with bruises), etc. It should be noted if the skin is clear, presence of rash, pigment, spots, scars, fistulas, etc.

Examination and palpation of tissues and organs of the oral cavity.

Examination of the oral cavity begins with the mouth, lips. Determine the shape, symmetry of the corners of the mouth, the color of the red border of the lips. On the red border of the lips may be blistering rashes, whitish spots, cracks, ulcers, increased exfoliation of the epithelium. Determine the degree of mouth opening. Examining the mucous membrane of the cheeks, alveolar processes, hard and soft palate, sublingual area, attention is paid to its moisture and color, presence of pathological changes, swelling, redness, hemorrhage, scars, fistulas, tumors, etc. Carry out a bimanual examination of the tissues of the cheeks, the bottom of the mouth. When examining the tongue pay attention to its shape, size, color, humidity. The tongue can be enlarged, reduced in size, dry, wet, might have cracks, scars, infiltrates. When examining the mucous membrane of the sublingual area and cheeks pay attention to the condition of the excretory ducts of the parotid and submandibular salivary glands. Determine the function of the salivary glands by massaging the glands. Alveolar processes of the jaws and palate are palpated with the index finger, paying attention to their shape, the presence of pathological changes (mucosal ulcers, soft or hard tissue tumors). Examination of the teeth and the dental tissues around should begin with an examination of the type of occlusion, taking into account the age stages of development, to note its violation, the type and nature of the pathology of the occlusion. At examination of a dental arch it is necessary to note the teeth formula, and make notes about position of teeth in a dental arch. There might be supernumerary, abnormally located, retinated, semi-retinated teeth. Pay attention to the shape of the crowns, the color of the enamel, the condition of the mucous membrane of the gingival margin, the depth of the gingival sulcus or periodontal pockets, the presence of purulent discharge from them, the exposure of tooth necks, enlarged gingival papillae, their color, bleeding. Percussion determines the condition of the periodontium, reveals the degree of mobility of the teeth (I, II and III level), probing - the depth of the

VI. Preliminary diagnosis.

Laboratory tests: a) blood test; b) urine test; c) X-ray examination; d) morphological, histological examination.

V. Clinical diagnosis.

On the basis of the patient's complaints, the main signs of the disease, clarified by objective examination, taking into account the data of additional examinations, a clinical diagnosis is made, reflecting the underlying disease, its complications and comorbidities.

VII. Choice and justification of treatment method.

The choice and justification of the treatment required for this patient depending on the type and nature of the pathological process.

VIII. Epicrisis

Brief data about the patient: passport part, complaints, nature of the disease, examination results, final diagnosis, methods and results of treatment.

Recommendations: a) medical; b) household.

Literature References.

Signature

**Thematic plan of self- work of students
in pediatric therapeutic dentistry
(X term)**

№	Topic	hours
1	Technique of aesthetic restoration of temporary and permanent teeth in children with the use of modern composite materials.	3
2	Restoration of temporary teeth in children with the use of standard crowns	3
3	The use of a rubber dam in pediatric dentistry	3
4	Treatment of children under general anesthesia	3
5	Pharmacodynamics of the main groups of drugs used in the treatment of diseases of the oral mucosa in children	3
6	X-ray diagnostics in pediatric dentistry	3
7	Odontogenic foci of infection in children	4
	Total	22

Topic №1

Technique of aesthetic restoration of temporary and permanent teeth in children with the use of modern composite materials.

Actuality of the topic: The appearance of new restorative materials on the dental market - glass ionomers, composite materials, compomers, ormokers, materials based on nanotechnology, as well as improving adhesive systems and improvement of modern dental technologies, opened for dentists fundamentally new opportunities in clinical practice. Today, a doctor can not only treat the carious process to restore the defect of the hard tissues of the tooth, but also to reproduce its anatomical structure, color and transparency. A new trend has emerged in dentistry - "aesthetic dentistry", and among specialists in aesthetic restoration - the term "smile design".

Purpose: to master the technique of aesthetic restoration of hard tissues of the tooth; tooth reconstruction; restoration of the gingival margin.

Tasks of self work:

- Summarize the indications for different types of restoration;
- Describe the stages of aesthetic restoration;
- Describe purpose and tasks of restoration of permanent and temporary teeth in children.
- Summarize the main groups of materials used in dental restorations.
- Methods of restoring the anatomical shape of temporary and permanent teeth.
- Methods of template using in restoration of permanent teeth.

Questions for self-control:

- What is restoration itself.
- Types of restoration of temporary and permanent teeth.
- Materials for teeth restoration.

Topic № 2

Restoration of temporary teeth in children with the use of standard crowns

Actuality of the topic: The problem of caries remains relevant due to its significant intensity and prevalence. Recently, there has been a significant "rejuvenation" of this disease - today it is quite common in children under 3 years. The prevalence of caries in children increases with age. The choice of restoration method in the restoration of temporary teeth depends on the extent of carious lesions, whether the edges are intact or not, and how much time is left before the physiological change of the tooth. Standard steel crowns remain the only means of restoring temporary teeth that meet the basic rule

used in pediatric dentistry: "The method of restoring dental defects in children should be based on a single clinical manipulation that does not require repeated dental intervention."

Purpose: to learn the indications and contraindications to the use of standard crowns; stages of teeth preparation for standard crowns.

Tasks for self work:

- Outline indications and contraindications for the use of standard crowns in children;
- varieties of standard crowns;
- stages of teeth preparation and methods of placement.

Tasks for self-control:

- Indications for the use of standard crowns for children
- Types of standard crowns.

Topic 3.

The use of a rubber dam in pediatric dentistry

Actuality of the topic: Today, the use of a rubber dam in the daily work of a dentist is an integral part of successful practice. Isolation of the working field with the use of a rubber dam provides protection against aspiration, good visualization of the working field, protection of soft tissues of the oral cavity, reduction of contamination of the working field with saliva and microbial aerosol formation, and reduces stress in the child during treatment.

Objective: to evaluate the impact of different methods of working field isolation on the success rate of restorations of temporary and permanent teeth.

Tasks for self work:

- point out the main advantages of the use of rubber dam in pediatric dentistry.
- write down the types of rubber dam placement
- list and name instruments and appliances of rubber dam system
- types of rubber sheet thickness used for restoration and for endodontic treatment

Questions for self-control:

"What for should pediatric dentist use a rubber dam in daily practice?"

The main advantages of the use of rubberdam in pediatric dentistry.

Topic 4 Treatment of children under general anesthesia

Actuality of the topic: In the treatment of early and preschool age children there are almost always exist difficulties related either to manipulations in the oral cavity or the psychological state of the child, which usually interfere the effective rehabilitation of the oral cavity. In addition, some children have a large number of affected teeth sometimes with a complicated form of caries, the treatment of which is quite painful and stressful for a child. Therefore, the dentist nowadays are able to suggest to the children's parents rehabilitation of the oral cavity under general anesthesia.

Objective: To summarize the experience of treating children under general anesthesia in pediatric dentistry.

Tasks for self work:

- Describe the types of anesthesia used in pediatric dentistry.
- Indications for the use of anesthesia
- Types of anesthetics used in pediatric dentistry.
- types of general anesthesia
- indications for dental treatment under the general anesthesia

Questions for self-control:

- What is anesthesia and what type of anesthesia do you know
- Indications for dental treatment under local and general anesthesia
- Contraindications to the use of anesthesia in pediatric dentistry.
- How to prepare a child for local and general anesthesia.

Topic 5. Pharmacodynamics of the main groups of remedies used in the treatment of diseases of the oral mucosa in children.

Actuality of the topic: Diseases of the oral cavity and lesions of the mucous membrane are among the most common medical problems. Early manifestations of inflammatory diseases of the oral mucosa are more often registered at the age of 10 to 20 years, among which gingivitis occurs in 80% of children.

Objective: to study the main groups of drugs used in the treatment of diseases of the oral mucosa in children

Tasks for independent work:

- Summarize the main groups of drugs for the treatment of mucous membrane in children.

Tasks for self-control:

- What diseases of mucous membrane in children do you know?
- Clinic of traumatic injuries of mucous membrane.
- Characteristics of infectious lesions of mucous membrane.
- Characteristics of viral lesions.

Topic 6

Radiographic diagnosis in pediatric dentistry

Actuality of the topic: Proper diagnosis of dental diseases is an important stage for competent and professional treatment. Careful examination of the patient allows to establish the correct diagnosis, which is a prerequisite for successful treatment. Diagnostic methods must be highly accurate and informative.

Purpose: to get acquainted with the types of X-ray diagnostics, indications and contraindications for use of roentgen methods in pediatric dentistry.

Tasks for independent work:

- Summarize the types of X-ray diagnostics;
- X-ray technique for dental patients

Questions for self-control:

- What is a panoramic radiograph?
- What perspectives give us introducing of CBCT in dental practice?
- What indications for sialography do you know?

- Possibilities and restrictions of panoramic radiography and CBCT.

Topic 7

Odontogenic foci of infection in children

Actuality of the topic: The term "odontogenic foci of infection" typically refers to a limited area of chronic inflammation, most often located between the apex of the tooth root and the alveoli, holding bacteria, their toxins, and local tissue breakdown products - cytotoxins. A large percentage (78%) of the combination of odontogenic infection with diseases of the internal organs indicates the negative impact of odontogenic foci of infection on the general condition of the body.

Purpose: to get acquainted with the etiology, clinic and prevention of odontogenic foci of infection in children.

Tasks for independent work:

- describe the typical focal diseases, in particular stomatogenic chronic intoxication, which are, by their nature, diseases of immune complexes;
- describe the diseases and pathological reactions caused by sensitization to drugs used in the treatment of teeth and periodontal tissues;
- Name the diseases and their complications associated with the immunosuppressive effect of the source of infection and the formation of immunodeficiency.

Questions for self-control:

Characteristics of odontogenic diseases of the first group.

Characteristics of odontogenic diseases of the second group.

Characteristics of odontogenic diseases of the third group.

Recommended literature

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