

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE  
LVIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY NAMED AFTER DANYLO  
HALYTSKY

DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

**"APPROVED"**

Vice-rector  
on Scientific and Pedagogical work  
Assoc prof. I.I. Solonyenko

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“05” 07 2022

**STUDY PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE**

**Pediatric dental surgery**

**individual profile course of choice "General Dentistry"**

**training of specialists of the second (master's) level of higher education,  
qualification of educational "Master of Dentistry"  
qualification of professional "Dentist"  
field of knowledge 22 "Health"  
specialty 221 "Dentistry"**

**“Approved”**

on methodical meeting of  
Department of Pediatric Dentistry  
Protocol №7  
from "15" June 2022  
Head of Department

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Assoc.prof. Kolesnichenko O.V.

**"Approved"**

of profiled methodical commission  
of dental disciplines  
Protocol № 2  
from "21" June 2022  
Head of methodical commission

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Professor Vares Y. E.

**Lviv 2022**

## **DEVELOPED AND IMPORTED**

**Danylo Halytsky National Medical University of Lviv (Lviv) of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine**

### **PROGRAM DEVELOPERS:**

M.B. Fur, Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Pediatric Dentistry;

O.V. Skybchyk, Assist. Professor of the Department of Pediatric Dentistry;

S.Ye. Leshchuk, Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Pediatric Dentistry;

O. B. Grynshyn, Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Pediatric Dentistry;

O.O.Sovyak, Assist. Professor of the Department of Pediatric Dentistry  
(Protocol № 2 of June 21, 2022).

**Reviewed by:** N. L. Chukhray. Prof., PhD  
O.R. Ripetska, Assoc. Prof., PhD  
Manyuk L.V., senior lecturer

## INTRODUCTION

The program of study of the discipline "Pediatric Surgical Dentistry" is made in accordance with the Standard of Higher Education of Ukraine of the second (master's) level

(name of higher education level)

areas of knowledge 22 Health

(code and name of the field of knowledge)

specialty 221 Dentistry

(code and name of the specialty)

### **Description of the discipline (abstract)**

**Pediatric surgical dentistry** is a discipline that allows students to master certain: dental manipulations used in the clinic in the treatment of benign and malignant tumors, tumor-like formations of soft tissues and bones, congenital malformations, traumatic injuries of the face and jaw tissues. in children; methods of treatment and rehabilitation of children with tumors. Acquired in this way, special (professional) competencies students later use in the process of working directly with patients.

### **Description of the curriculum for the discipline**

The structure of the discipline	Number of hours			Semester	Types of control	
	Total	Auditoriums				Self-work
		Lectures	Practical			
Pediatric dental surgery	45		24	21	IX-X	Credit
ECTS credits	1,5					

### **The subject of study of the discipline "Pediatric Surgical Dentistry" are:**

features of the structure of jaw bones and soft tissues in children;  
congenital and acquired diseases of the maxillofacial area in children (traumatic injuries, tumors, congenital diseases).

### **Interdisciplinary links**

#### **"Pediatric surgical dentistry" as a discipline**

- a) is based on previous study of human anatomy by students; histology, embryology and cytology; medical biology; medical chemistry; biological and bioorganic chemistry; biological and medical physics; microbiology, virology and immunology and integrates with these disciplines;
- b) is based on the study of dental disciplines by students: propaedeutics of pediatric therapeutic dentistry, orthodontics and integrates with these disciplines;
- c) integrates with the following clinical disciplines: pediatric therapeutic dentistry, orthodontics;
- d) forms an idea of the need for prevention of dental diseases.

### **The purpose and objectives of the discipline**

**The purpose** of studying the discipline "Pediatric Surgical Dentistry" is to master the phantom techniques of dental manipulations used in the clinic in the treatment of congenital and acquired diseases of the maxillofacial area in children (tumors, congenital malformations).

**The main tasks** of studying the discipline "Pediatric Surgical Dentistry" are: teaching students the features of diagnosis, clinical manifestations, treatment and prevention of tumors and tumor-like formations of the maxillofacial area; traumatic injuries to soft tissues, teeth and jaws; congenital malformations of the lips and palate in children; anomalies of the bridles of the lips and tongue and to prepare a doctor who is able to work in the treatment and prevention of dental institutions of various levels after the internship.

**Competences and learning outcomes**, the formation of which is facilitated by the discipline (relationship with the normative content of training of higher education, formulated in terms of learning outcomes in the Standard).

**In accordance with the requirements of the Standard, the discipline provides students with the acquisition of competencies:**

integral:

Ability to solve problems and problems in the field of health care in the specialty "Dentistry" in a professional activity or in the learning process, which involves research and / or innovation and is characterized by uncertainty of conditions and requirements.

common:

1. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis; ability to learn and be modernly trained.
2. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of the profession.
3. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.
4. Ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing. Ability to communicate in a second language.
5. Skills in the use of information and communication technologies.
6. Ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources.
7. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation; ability to work autonomously.
8. Ability to identify, pose and solve problems.
9. Ability to choose a communication strategy.
10. Ability to work in a team.
11. Skills of interpersonal interaction.
12. Ability to act on the basis of ethical considerations (motives).
13. Safe activities skills.
14. Ability to evaluate and ensure the quality of work performed.
15. The desire to preserve the environment.
16. Ability to act socially responsibly and consciously.

Special (professional, subject):

1. Recognize the moral, ethical and professional rules of the pediatric dentist.
2. Understand the moral and deontological principles of a medical specialist and the rules of professional subordination in the pediatric dentistry clinic.
3. Learn to promote a healthy psychological microclimate in the team; learn the basics of the legal norms of the relationship pediatric dentist → patient (child).
4. Demonstrate on phantoms the ability to use basic dental tools, materials and use dental equipment in pediatric dentistry:
5. Demonstrate on phantoms the performance of dental manipulations in the treatment of children:  
remove a small tumor of soft tissues;  
to carry out primary surgical treatment of a wound of soft tissues of MFA;  
immobilize teeth and fragments of the lower jaw in case of injury, depending on the age of the child;  
lengthen the bridle of the tongue, upper lip.

Detailing of competencies according to NQF descriptors in the form of "Competence matrix".

**Competence matrix**

№	Competence	Knowledge	Skills	Communication
<i>Загальні компетентності</i>				
1.	Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis; ability to	Know the current trends in the industry and the indicators that characterize them	Be able to analyze professional information, make informed decisions,	Establish appropriate connections to achieve goals

	learn and be modernly trained		acquire modern knowledge	
2.	Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of the profession.	Know the features of the professional activity of a dentist.	Be able to carry out professional activities that require updating and integration of knowledge	To form a communication strategy in professional activity.
3.	Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.	Know the methods of implementing knowledge in solving practical problems.	Be able to use professional knowledge to solve practical problems.	Establish links with practitioners
4.	Ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing. Ability to communicate in a second language.	Know the state language, including professional orientation. Speak a foreign language at a level sufficient for professional communication.	Be able to use the state language and a foreign language for professional activities and communication.	To form a communication strategy in professional activity
5.	Skills in the use of information and communication technologies	Have modern knowledge in the field of information and communication technologies used in professional activities.	Be able to use information and communication technologies in a professional field that requires updating and integrating knowledge.	Use information and communication technologies in professional activities.
6.	Ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources.	Have the necessary knowledge in the field of information technology used in professional activities.	Be able to use information technology in the professional field to search, process and analyze new information from various sources.	Use information technology in professional activities.
7.	Ability to adapt and act in a new situation; ability to work autonomously.	Know the methods of implementing knowledge in solving practical problems.	Be able to use professional knowledge to adapt and act in a new situation.	Establish links with practitioners
8.	Ability to identify, pose and solve problems.	Know the methods of implementing knowledge in identifying, setting and solving problems of professional activity.	Be able to use professional knowledge to identify, formulate and solve problems of professional activity.	Establish links with practitioners with in order to identify, formulate and solve problems of professional activity

<b>9.</b>	Ability to choose a communication strategy.	Know the methods of implementing knowledge in choosing a strategy for communicating with patients and colleagues.	Be able to use knowledge to choose a strategy for communicating with patients and colleagues.	To form a communication strategy in professional activity.
<b>10.</b>	Ability to work in a team.	Know the ways of collective interaction while working in a team.	Be able to use knowledge to choose a communication strategy during collective interaction.	To form a communication strategy in professional activity.
<b>11.</b>	Skills between personal interaction.	Know the ways of interpersonal interaction when communicating with colleagues and patients.	Be able to use knowledge to choose communication strategies during interpersonal interaction.	To form a communication strategy in professional activity.
<b>12.</b>	Ability to act on the basis of ethical considerations (motives).	Know the moral and ethical principles of a medical specialist and the rules of professional subordination.	Use in practice the moral and ethical principles of the medical specialist and the rules of professional subordination.	Adhere to under time of professional activity of moral and ethical principles of a medical specialist and rules of professional subordination.
<b>13.</b>	Safe skills	Ability to assess the level of danger when performing professional tasks.	Be able to carry out professional activities in compliance with safety rules.	Ensure quality performance of professional work in compliance with safety rules
<b>14.</b>	Ability to evaluate and ensure the quality of work performed.	Ability to evaluate and ensure quality in performing professional tasks.	Know the methods of evaluating performance indicators.	Be able provide quality professional performance work.
<b>15.</b>	The desire to preserve the environment.	Ability to assess the state of the environment.	Be able to analyze environmental quality indicators.	Ensure quality performance of professions their tasks in the conditions preservation of the environment.
<b>16.</b>	The ability to act socially and responsibly and to have a civic consciousness.	Know your social and community rights and responsibilities.	To form one's civic consciousness, to be able to act in accordance with it.	Ability convey your public and social

				position.
<b><i>Special (professional competencies)</i></b>				
1.	Recognize the moral, ethical and professional rules of the pediatric dentist.	Know the basic provisions of the code of ethics of a dentist.	Use in practice code of ethics for dentists.	Adhere to under time to communicate with patients and colleagues provisions code of ethics doctor-surgeon-dentist
2.	Understand the moral and deontological principles of a medical specialist and the rules of professional subordination in the clinic of pediatric surgical dentistry.	Know the moral and deontological principles of a medical specialist and the rules of professional subordination in the clinic of pediatric surgical dentistry.	To use in practice the moral and deontological principles of a medical specialist and the rules of professional subordination in the clinic of pediatric surgical dentistry.	Adhere to under time of professional activity of moral and deontological principles of a medical specialist and rules of professional subordination in the clinic of pediatric surgical dentistry
3.	Learn to promote a healthy psychological microclimate in the team; learn the legal norms of the relationship pediatric surgeon - dentist → patient (child).	Know the current legal norms of the relationship "pediatric surgeon - → patient (child)".	Use in practice the legal norms of the relationship "child - dentist → patient (child)". Be able to form a healthy psychological microclimate in the team.	Use in practice the legal norms of the relationship "child - dentist → patient (child)". Be able to form a healthy psychological microclimate in the team.
4.	Demonstrate on phantoms the ability to use basic dental tools, use dental equipment in pediatric surgical dentistry: - to get acquainted with the structure of the children's surgical office, department, clinic; - know the rules of working with the	Know the equipment of the dental office, the main dental - surgical instruments, indications for the use of dental surgical instruments used in the clinic of pediatric surgical dentistry.	Be able to use the equipment of the dental office, the main dental tools used in the pediatric surgical dentistry clinic.	Interact with junior medical staff when using dental equipment office, the main dental tools used in pediatric surgical dentistry.

	<p>equipment of the pediatric surgical department;</p> <p>- to study the basic dental tools used in pediatric dental surgery;</p> <p>- to study the indications for the appointment of the main groups of drugs in the pediatric surgery clinic.</p>			
5.	<p>Demonstrate on phantoms of surgical manipulations at:</p> <p>removal of a small tumor of soft tissues;</p> <p>performance of primary surgical treatment of a wound of soft tissues of MFA; immobilization of teeth and fragments of the lower jaw in case of injury, depending on the age of the child;</p> <p>elongation of the bridle of the tongue, upper lip.</p>	<p>To know algorithms of performance on phantoms of surgical manipulations: removal of small tumors of soft tissues;</p> <p>performance of primary surgical treatment of a wound of soft tissues of MFA;</p> <p>immobilization of teeth and fragments of the lower jaw in case of injury, depending on the age of the child;</p> <p>elongation of the bridle of the tongue, upper lip.</p>	<p>Be able to perform surgical manipulations on phantoms:</p> <p>removal of small tumors of soft tissues;</p> <p>performance of primary surgical treatment of a wound of soft tissues of MFA;</p> <p>immobilization of teeth and fragments of the lower jaw in case of injury, depending on the age of the child;</p> <p>elongation of the bridle of the tongue, upper lip</p>	<p>Communicate and interact with a colleague</p> <p>we are also a teacher under time of execution on phantoms of dental and surgical manipulations:</p> <p>removal of small tumors of soft tissues;</p> <p>performance of primary surgical treatment of a wound of soft tissues of MFA;</p> <p>immobilization of teeth and fragments of the mandible in the case their injuries depending on the age of the child;</p> <p>elongation of the bridle of the tongue, upper lip</p>
6.	<p>Distinguish the features of the application of the principles of asepsis and antiseptics in the clinic of pediatric surgical dentistry:</p> <p>-study modern requirements for</p>	<p>Know the basic principles of asepsis and antiseptics in the clinic of pediatric surgical dentistry, modern methods of disinfection and sterilization of dental</p>	<p>Be able to organize disinfection and sterilization of dental surgical equipment and instruments;</p> <p>monitor the effectiveness of sterilization.</p>	<p>Understand the importance of following the rules asepsis and antiseptics at pediatric dental surgery.</p>

sterilization of instruments in the pediatric surgical dentistry clinic; -understand the importance of following the rules of asepsis and antiseptics in pediatric surgery; - master the rules of control over the effectiveness of sterilization; - to determine methods of prevention of conditions for the spread of infection in children's institutions.	surgical equipment and instruments.		
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**Learning outcomes:**

*Integrative final program learning outcomes, the formation of which is facilitated by the discipline "Pediatric Surgical Dentistry":*

1. Demonstrate mastery of moral and deontological principles of a medical specialist and the principles of professional subordination in pediatric dentistry.

2. Demonstrate on phantoms of execution: removal of small tumors of soft tissues; performance of primary surgical treatment of a wound of soft tissues of MFA; immobilization of teeth and fragments of the lower jaw in case of injury, depending on the age of the child; elongation of the bridle of the tongue, upper lip.

3. To select and demonstrate on phantoms the ability to use basic dental tools and use it in pediatric dentistry in:

- removal of small tumors of soft tissues;
- carrying out of primary surgical processing of a wound of soft tissues of MFA;
- immobilization of teeth and fragments of the lower jaw in case of injury, depending on the age of the child;
- elongation of the bridle of the tongue, upper lip

4. Distinguish the features of the principles of asepsis and antiseptics in pediatric dentistry.

**Learning outcomes for the discipline.**

**As a result of studying the discipline "Pediatric Surgical Dentistry" 5th year student must know:**

Anatomical and physiological features of the structure of soft tissues and jaws.

Features of innervation of the maxillofacial area (MFA).

Features of the location of physiological openings and the output of vascular-nerve bundles on the bones depending on the age of the child.

Indications and contraindications to local types of anesthesia of the tissues of the MFA (application, infiltration, conduction).

Modern local anesthetics, their choice, methods of determining the tolerability of anesthetics.

Algorithm for conducting anesthesia in children of different ages.

Local and general complications during anesthesia, their prevention and treatment methods.

Indications for surgery in MFA in children with general anesthesia.

Etiology, pathogenesis of tumors.

Anatomical and physiological features of the structure of the tissues of the maxillofacial area in terms

of the development of tumor processes;

Classification of tumors and tumor-like formations of MFA tissues in children.

Methods of examination of a child with tumors and tumor-like formations of the tissues of the thyroid gland.

Clinical signs of benign tumors and tumor-like tissue formations.

Clinical signs of tumors and tumor-like formations of the salivary glands.

Indications for blood substitution therapy during surgery on soft tissues and jaws.

Clinical manifestations, differential diagnosis and treatment of follicular, residual, fissural, primary bone cysts and eruption cysts.

The main clinical signs of malignancy.

Features of the clinical course of dental injuries - bruising, traumatic dystopia, tooth fracture.

Clinical signs of congenital malformations of the upper lip and palate.

Features of the course, indications, timing and types of surgery for short bridles of the lips and tongue, shallow dorsum and be able to treat them.

Terms and methods of surgical treatment of congenital malformations of the upper lip and palate.

The main syndromes in MFA at children which are connected with congenital defects and deformations of MFA fabrics, surgical tactics of treatment.

Tasks and stages of comprehensive rehabilitation of children with congenital malformations of the lips and palate.

Problems of breastfeeding children with nonunion.

As a result of studying the discipline "**Pediatric Surgical Dentistry**" 5th year student must be able to:

Conduct a clinical examination of the patient. Identify indications and contraindications to the type of anesthesia required surgery.

Choose the method of local anesthesia according to the age of the child and the necessary surgery.

Be able to perform an allergic test for anesthetic and evaluate its results.

Have the technique of injecting anesthesia, taking into account the age of the child and the type of surgery.

Take preventive measures and treat complications that may occur during and after analgesia.

Examine a child with tumors and tumor-like formations of the tissues of the thyroid gland and prescribe additional research methods.

Diagnose and prescribe treatment for benign tumors and tumor-like tissue formations.

Examine a child with tumors and tumor-like formations of the salivary glands, prescribe additional research methods and interpret them.

Evaluate radiographs of children with odontogenic and osteogenic tumors of the jaws and make a diagnosis.

Establish a diagnosis, make a differential diagnosis and prescribe treatment for follicular, residual, fissure, primary bone cysts and eruption cysts.

Schedule additional tests to diagnose.

To carry out differential diagnosis of benign tumors and tumor-like formations of jaws with malignant according to X-ray examination.

Examine the child, prescribe and interpret the results of additional research methods, prescribe

treatment for dental injuries - bruising, traumatic dystopia, tooth fracture.

Treat bruising, complete and incomplete dislocations of temporary and permanent teeth.

Carry out diagnostics and determine treatment tactics for fractures of the upper and lower jaw.

Assign the necessary X-ray examination of the jaws in case of fracture.

Make and apply a smooth splint bracket in case of tooth dislocation and Tigerstedt splint in case of hypoxic jaw fracture.

Diagnose and treat congenital malformations of the upper lip and palate.

Carry out surgical treatment of congenital malformations of the upper lip and palate.

Carry out comprehensive rehabilitation of children with congenital malformations of the lips and palate.

Establish breastfeeding of infants.

### **3. Information volume of the discipline**

The study of the discipline is allocated

**45 academic hours, or 1.5 ECTS credits.**

*The curriculum is structured by topics:*

Topic № 1. Tumors of the soft tissues of the maxillofacial area in children. Tumor-like formations of the soft tissues of the face. Vascular neoplasms of soft tissues. Etiology. Classification. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of hemangiomas and lymphangiomas. Methods of treatment of capillary, cavernous and mixed hemangiomas. Principles of treatment of various forms of lymphangiomas. Complications in the treatment of soft tissue tumors, their prevention and methods of elimination. Indications for blood substitution therapy in vascular tumors in children. Clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of lipoma, fibroma, fibroids. Pathognomonic symptoms, features of diagnosis, differential diagnosis of epidermoid and dermoid cysts, teratomas, atheroma. Classification, features of the clinic and treatment of nevi.

True tumors and tumor-like neoplasms of the salivary glands. Osteogenic tumors of facial bones in children (osteoblastoclastoma, osteoma, osteoid-osteoma). Odontogenic neoplasms of the jaws in children (ameloblastoma, odontoma, cementoma) Anatomical structure, topographic anatomy of the salivary glands in children of different ages. Features of the clinical course and radiological picture of pleomorphic and monomorphic adenomas. Features of manifestations and surgical treatment of retention cysts of small salivary glands, wounds and cysts of the hourglass type. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis of tumors and tumor-like tumors of the salivary glands. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, methods of treatment of osteoma, osteoid-osteoma, osteoblastoclastoma. Differential diagnosis of giant cell and banal epulis. Features of histological structure, clinico-radiological forms of ameloblasts. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis and methods of treatment with ameloblasts in children. X-ray diagnosis of osteogenic and odontogenic tumors with benign and malignant neoplasms of the jaws.

Tumor-like neoplasms of the jaws - cysts. Tumor-like neoplasms of the bone marrow: fibrous osteodysplasia, banal epulid. Classification of jaw cysts in children. Clinical picture, diagnostic methods, differential diagnosis, tactics of surgical treatment of follicular, residual, fissural, primary bone cysts and cysts of eruption). Methods of treating cysts: cystectomy and cystotomy of the jaws. Features of clinical manifestations, radiological picture and treatment of cysts that have grown in the maxillary sinus. Clinical manifestations, diagnosis and differential diagnosis of fibrous osteodysplasia. Radiological picture of fibrous dysplasia. Features of the clinical course and treatment of cherubism, Albright syndrome. Banal epulid: clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.

**Тема № 2.** Malignant tumors of the tissues of the thyroid gland in children. Classification. Etiology, pathogenesis, modern diagnostic methods. Features of the clinical course, pathognomonic radiological signs, differential diagnosis of malignant tumors of soft tissues and jaws.

Paraneoplastic syndrome. Primary verification of malignant tumors. Types of biopsies. Principles of treatment and medical examination.

Diagnostic criteria for benign and malignant tumors and tumor-like neoplasms of the maxillofacial tissues. Principles of medical tactics, surgical treatment and rehabilitation of such patients. Medical examination of children with neoplasms.

**Тема № 3.** Congenital malformations of the thyroid gland. Nonunion of the lip. Short bridles of the lips and tongue. Shallow dormitory. Indications, timing and types of surgery for short bridles of the lips and tongue, shallow dorsum. Clinic, diagnosis, terms and methods of surgical treatment. Statistics, classification, etiology, causes of congenital malformations of the upper lip. Clinic, diagnosis, terms and methods of surgical treatment.

Congenital malformations of the maxillofacial area in children. Congenital nonunion of the palate .. Indications, contraindications, methods, complications and their prevention. Statistics, classification, etiology, causes of congenital nonunion of the palate. Clinic, diagnosis, terms and methods of surgical treatment. Principles of gentle uranostaphyloplasty according to the method of LV Kharkov. Problems of surgical treatment of children with bilateral through nonunion of the palate. Stages of orthodontic and speech therapy rehabilitation of patients with nonunion of the palate. Comprehensive rehabilitation of patients

Traumatic injuries of teeth and bones of the maxillofacial area in children. Pathognomonic clinical signs of traumatic injuries of the maxillofacial tissues in children. Injury diagnosis methods. Traumatic damage to teeth in children (bruises, dislocations, fractures). Traumatic injuries of the BMD bones in children - fractures of the upper and lower jaws. Statistics, etiology. Classification. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, features of treatment at different ages and rehabilitation of such patients. Features of fracture treatment in the period of variable occlusion. Types of immobilization. Indications for osteosynthesis in children. Combined and combined trauma in children. Pathognomonic clinical signs of traumatic injuries of the maxillofacial tissues in children. Injury diagnosis methods.

**Тема № 4.** Regularities of the clinical course, algorithm of diagnostic and treatment and preventive measures, the choice of anesthesia in children with inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial area and concomitant somatic diseases in the clinic and hospital.

### **Protection of medical history. Final lesson. Control of mastering practical skills**

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

##### **"Pediatric Surgical Dentistry" for 5th year students of the Faculty of Dentistry**

<b>TOPICS</b>	<b>Lectures</b>	<b>Practical lessons</b>	<b>Self work</b>
<b>Topic № 1 :</b> Tumors of the soft tissues of the MFA in children (hemangioma, lymphangioma, lipoma, myoma, nevus). Tumor-like formations of facial soft tissues (epidermoid, dermoid, teratoma, atheroma). True tumors and tumor-like neoplasms of the salivary glands. Tumors of the facial bones (osteoblastoclastoma, osteoma, osteoid-osteoma). Odontogenic neoplasms of the jaws in children (ameloblastoma, odontoma, cementoma). Tumor-like neoplasms of the jaws - cysts (follicular, residual, fissural, eruption cysts).		6	5
<b>Тема № 2:</b> Malignant tumors of the tissues of the MFA in children. Diagnostic criteria for benign tumors and tumor-like neoplasms of the thyroid gland in children. Principles of drug tactics and rehabilitation at the stages of their treatment.		6	5
<b>Тема № 3:</b> Congenital malformations of the MFA. Nonunion of the upper lip. Nonunion of the palate. Short bridles of the lips and		6	5

tongue. Comprehensive treatment and stages of rehabilitation of children with congenital malformations of the tissues of the thyroid gland.			
<b>Тема № 4:</b> Regularities of clinical course, algorithm of diagnostic - treatment and preventive measures, choice of anesthesia method in children with inflammatory diseases of the MFA and concomitant somatic pathology in the clinic and hospital. Pathognomonic clinical signs of traumatic injuries of the tissues of the MFA in children. <b>Protection of medical history.</b> <b>Final lesson.</b> <b>Control of mastering practical skills</b>		6	6
<b>Final control</b>	<b>TEST</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>

**5. Thematic plan of practical classes in the discipline "Pediatric Surgical Dentistry" for 5th year students of the Faculty of Dentistry  
(Number of hours - 24)**

<b>Pediatric surgical dentistry</b>			
<b>V курс, IX-X semesters</b>			
<b>№</b>	<b>Topic of the lesson</b>	<b>hours</b>	
1.	Tumors of the soft tissues of the MFA in children (hemangioma, lymphangioma, lipoma, myoma, nevus). Tumor-like formations of facial soft tissues (epidermoid, dermoid, teratoma, atheroma). True tumors and tumor-like neoplasms of the salivary glands. Tumors of the facial bones (osteoblastoclastoma, osteoma, osteoid-osteoma). Odontogenic neoplasms of the jaws in children (ameloblastoma, odontoma, cementoma). Tumor-like neoplasms of the jaws - cysts (follicular, residual, fissural, eruption cysts).	6	
2.	Malignant tumors of the tissues of the MFA in children. Diagnostic criteria for benign tumors and tumor-like neoplasms of the thyroid gland in children. Principles of drug tactics and rehabilitation at the stages of their treatment.	6	
3.	Congenital malformations of the tMFA . Nonunion of the upper lip. Nonunion of the palate. Short bridles of the lips and tongue. Comprehensive treatment and stages of rehabilitation of children with congenital malformations of the tissues of the thyroid gland.	6	
4.	Regularities of clinical course, algorithm of diagnostic - treatment and preventive measures, choice of method of anesthesia in children with inflammatory diseases of the MFA and concomitant dental pathology in the clinic and hospital. Pathognomonic clinical signs of traumatic injuries of the tissues of the MFA in children. <b>Protection of medical history.</b> <b>Final lesson.</b> <b>Control of mastering practical skills</b>	6	
<b>Total</b>		<b>24</b>	

**6. Types of independent work of students and its control**

**(Total hours -21)**  
**Thematic plan of independent work**

<b>Pediatric surgical dentistry</b> <b>V course, IX-X semesters</b>		
<b>№</b>	<b>Tema</b>	<b>Hours</b>
1.	Tumor processes in the maxillofacial area in children. Distribution of facial and jaw tumors in children according to the WHO international histological classification. True tumors and tumor-like neoplasms of the salivary glands.	2
2.	Congenital cysts and fistulas of the neck. Neurofibromatosis.	2
3.	Write the principles of prevention of oncostomatological pathology in children.	2
4.	Principles of oncological caution in pediatric dentistry.	2
5.	Prevention of infection with specific diseases (tuberculosis, syphilis, AIDS and HIV - infection) by a dental surgeon on an outpatient basis and in a hospital.	2
6.	Treatment and prevention of pathological scars after surgical interventions in MFA in children.	2
7.	Describe the syndromes of the maxillofacial area, which are accompanied by nonunion of the upper lip and palate.	2
8.	Make a table of care for patients with injuries of the maxillofacial area.	2
9.	Emergencies in the pediatric surgical dentistry clinic.	2
10.	Preparing to write medical histories.	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>21</b>

### 7. Teaching methods

Types of educational activities of students according to the curriculum are:

- a) practical classes;
- b) independent work of students;
- c) individual tasks.

Thematic plans of practical classes, independent work and individual tasks ensure the implementation in the educational process of all topics that are part of the content modules of the discipline "Pediatric Surgical Dentistry".

**Duration of practical classes - 6 academic hours (270 minutes).**

***Methods of organizing practical classes***

***in the discipline "Pediatric Surgical Dentistry" provides:***

1. Control of the student's VTS in preparation for the topic of the current practical lesson by checking the written performance of the student in the Workbook of the relevant tasks - **20 minutes**.
2. Test control (level  $\alpha - 2$ ) of the initial level of knowledge and determination of the degree of readiness of students for the lesson - **30 minutes**.
3. Individual oral interview of students, explanation of certain questions on the topic of the current lesson, answers to students' questions - **60 minutes**.
4. For **120 minutes**, students independently work on certain phantoms of certain dental manipulations.

5. Control of the final level of students' knowledge - **40 minutes**. Conducted in the form of solving test tasks (level  $\alpha$ -3) or individual oral interview, solving situational problems.

At the end of the practical lesson, the teacher summarizes it, gives students tasks for independent work, points to the key issues of the next topic and offers a list of recommended reading for independent study.

To implement the above method of organizing practical classes in the first lesson, each student is provided with a detailed work **plan during the period of study of the discipline**, as well as the conditions for its implementation. This plan includes:

a list of theoretical knowledge of the discipline to be mastered by the student;

a list of practical skills that must be performed by each student during the study of the discipline;

algorithms for performing basic dental manipulations on phantoms, models or removed temporary and permanent teeth that are at different stages of root formation;

workbook for independent work of the student (IW) in preparation for practical classes, in which you must complete all tasks in writing.

**Independent work of students (IW)** provides:

preparation for practical classes;

independent elaboration of topics that are not included in the classroom plan, but are controlled and evaluated by the teacher during the final lesson;

individual research work (IW), participation in the work of the scientific student group, scientific and practical student conferences, etc .;

preparation for the test.

## 8. METHODS OF CONTROL

The credit score is defined as the sum of grades of current educational activity (in points), which is set when assessing theoretical knowledge and practical skills in accordance with the lists defined by the discipline program.

The maximum number of points assigned to students when mastering all the test (credit) - 200, and the minimum number of points - 120 points. Assessment of current learning activities is carried out at each practical lesson in accordance with the specific objectives of each topic. When assessing the mastery of each topic, the student is graded on a four-point (traditional) scale. This takes into account all types of work provided by the curriculum. The student must receive a grade on each topic. Forms of assessment of current activities should be standardized and include control of theoretical and practical training. Scores on the traditional scale are converted into points. At each practical lesson, the student answers tests on the topic of practical classes, standardized questions, knowledge of which is necessary to understand the current topic, questions of the lecture course and independent work related to the current lesson; demonstrates knowledge and skills of practical skills in accordance with the topic of practical training. Criteria for assessing the current educational activities of students:

Excellent ("5") - the student correctly answered 90-100% of the tests. Correctly, clearly, logically and fully answered the standardized questions of the current topic, including questions of the lecture course and independent work. Demonstrates practical skills.

Good ("4") - the student answered 70-89% of the tests correctly. Correctly and essentially answers the standardized questions of the current topic, lecture course and independent work. Demonstrates practical skills.

Satisfactory ("3") - the student correctly answers 50-69% of the tests. Incomplete answers to standardized questions of the current topic, lecture course and independent work. Cannot build a clear, logical answer on their own. The student makes mistakes when answering and demonstrating practical skills.

Unsatisfactory ("2") - the student answers less than 50% of the tests. Does not know the material of the current topic, can not build a logical answer, does not answer additional questions, does not understand the current material.

Makes significant, gross mistakes when answering and demonstrating practical skills. Scores on the traditional scale are converted into points. The maximum number of points that a student can

score for the current activity in the study of the discipline is 200 points. The minimum number of points that a student can score for current activities to enroll in the discipline is 120 points.

The calculation of the number of points is based on the grades obtained by the student on a traditional scale during the study of the discipline during the semester by calculating the arithmetic mean (CA), rounded to two decimal places. The value obtained is converted into points on a multi-point scale as follows:

$$X = \frac{CA \times 200}{5}$$

***Recalculation of the average grade for current activities in a multi-point scale for disciplines that end with a credit***

4- ballroom scale	200- ballroom scale	4- ballroom scale	200- ballroom scale	4- ballroom scale	200- ballroom scale	4- ballroom scale	200- ballroom scale
5	200	4.45	178	3.92	157	3.37	135
4.97	199	4.42	177	3.89	156	3.35	134
4.95	198	4.4	176	3.87	155	3.32	133
4.92	197	4.37	175	3.84	154	3.3	132
4.9	196	4.35	174	3.82	153	3.27	131
4.87	195	4.32	173	3.79	152	3.25	130
4.85	194	4.3	172	3.77	151	3.22	129
4.82	193	4.27	171	3.74	150	3.2	128
4.8	192	4.24	170	3.72	149	3.17	127
4.77	191	4.22	169	3.7	148	3.15	126
4.75	190	4.19	168	3.67	147	3.12	125
4.72	189	4.17	167	3.65	146	3.1	124
4.7	188	4.14	166	3.62	145	3.07	123
4.67	187	4.12	165	3.57	143	3.02	121
4.65	186	4.09	164	3.55	142	3	120
4.62	185	4.07	163	3.52	141	<3	not enough
4.6	184	4.04	162	3.5	140		
4.57	183	4.02	161	3.47	139		
4.52	181	3.99	160	3.45	138		
4.5	180	3.97	159	3.42	137		
4.47	179	3.94	158	3.4	136		

**Students' independent work** is assessed during the current control of the topic in the relevant lesson. Assimilation of topics that are submitted only for independent work is controlled during the final control.

Discipline scores for students who have successfully completed the program are converted into a traditional 4-point scale according to the absolute criteria listed in the table below.

Points in the discipline	Score on a 4-point scale
From 170 to 200 points	5
From 140 to 169 6 points	4
From 139 points to the minimum the number of points you must recruit a student	3
Below the minimum number of points,	2

which must be typed by the student	
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**Methodical support:** syllabus, plans of practical classes, tasks for independent work, questions, tasks and tests for current and final control of knowledge and skills of students, complex control works.

### **9. Methodical support of discipline**

1. Texts of lectures on the discipline.
2. Methodical development of practical classes for teachers - according to the number of topics.
3. Sets of test tasks (to control the initial and final level of knowledge) - according to the number of topics.
4. Methodical developments for the organization of independent work of students in preparation for practical classes - according to the number of topics.
5. Workbook for students.
6. Algorithms for performing dental manipulations on phantoms.
7. The list of theoretical questions to the test in the discipline of "Pediatric Surgical Dentistry".
8. List of practical skills for the test in the discipline of "Pediatric Surgical Dentistry".
9. 80 test tasks (in 6 versions) for the final lesson in the discipline of "Pediatric Surgical Dentistry".

### **10. An indicative list of theoretical issues to control the acquisition of knowledge**

- 1 Tumors and tumor-like neoplasms of soft tissues and salivary glands 1. Classification of benign tumors and tumor-like neoplasms of soft tissues of the maxillofacial area.
2. Capillary hemangiomas of the soft tissues of the maxillofacial area. Regularities of the clinical course, their diagnosis and methods of treatment.
3. Cavernous soft tissue hemangiomas of the maxillofacial area. Regularities of the clinical course, their diagnosis and methods of treatment.
4. Clinic and differential diagnosis of superficial and deep hemangiomas of the maxillofacial area.
5. Clinic and diagnosis of mixed hemangiomas of the maxillofacial area and methods of treatment.
6. Advantages and disadvantages of the main methods of treatment of hemangiomas of the maxillofacial area.
7. Neurofibromatosis. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis. 8. Facial nevi. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment methods.
9. Lymphangiomas of the maxillofacial area. Classification, clinic, diagnosis and treatment.
10. Differential diagnosis of maxillofacial lymphangiomas from other soft tissue tumors.
11. The truth of salivary gland tumors in children. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment methods.
12. Retention cysts of the salivary glands. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment methods.
13. Atheroma. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment Median cysts and fistulas of the neck. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
14. Lateral cysts and fistulas of the neck. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
15. Differential diagnosis and treatment of lateral cysts and fistulas of the neck.
16. Dermoid cysts of the maxillofacial area. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment methods.
17. Epidermoid cysts of the maxillofacial area. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment methods.
18. Fibroma, lipoma. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment Malignant tumors of the tissues of the thyroid

gland

19. Classification and clinical signs of malignant tumors of soft tissues of the maxillofacial area.
20. Clinical, pathomorphological and other additional signs of malignant tumors of the maxillofacial area.
21. Methods of diagnosis of malignant tumors of the maxillofacial area.
22. Complex treatment of malignant tumors of the maxillofacial area.
23. Differential diagnosis of malignant and benign tumors.
24. Malignant neoplasms of the jaws. Ewing's sarcoma.
25. Primary verification of malignant tumors of the jaws and principles of surgical treatment.
26. Biopsy of malignant tumors, rules and methods of its implementation.
27. Complex treatment of malignant tumors of the maxillofacial area.
28. Radiation treatment in the complex treatment of malignant tumors. 29. Chemotherapy of malignant tumors of the maxillofacial area. Complications and their prevention. Bone tumors of odontogenic and osteogenic origin. Tumor-like bone tumors.
30. Classification of benign tumors and tumor-like neoplasms of the maxillofacial bones.
31. Osteoblastoclastoma. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
32. Differential diagnosis of osteoblastoclastoma with other neoplasms and malignant tumors of the maxillofacial area.
33. Osteoma. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
34. Parathyroid osteodystrophy. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. 35. Fibrous osteodysplasia. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis.
36. Odontogenic cysts of the upper jaw from temporary and permanent teeth. Diagnosis, clinical and radiological picture, methods of treatment.
37. Odontogenic cysts of the mandible from temporary and permanent teeth. Diagnosis, clinical and radiological picture, methods of treatment.
38. Follicular cysts of the upper jaw. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
39. Follicular cysts of the mandible. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
40. Differential diagnosis of jaw cysts
41. Banal and giant cell epulides. Clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment methods.
42. Ameloblastoma. Clinical manifestations, diagnosis, principles of treatment.
43. Differential diagnosis of ameloblastoma with other tumors of the jaws.
44. Odontoma and cementoma of the jaws. Clinic, diagnosis, principles of treatment.
45. Differential diagnosis of odontogenic tumors with other tumors of the jaws.
46. Methods of treatment of odontogenic tumors of the jaws. Traumatic injuries of the maxillofacial area in children Ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint
47. Classification of fractures of the lower jaw. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment methods depending on the age of the child.
48. Classification, clinical picture of fractures of the upper jaw. Methods of their diagnosis.
49. Comprehensive treatment of fractures of the upper jaw depending on the severity of the injury and the age of the child.
50. Features of treatment of fractures of jaws at children in the period of a variable bite.
51. Mixed lesions of the maxillofacial area. Clinic, diagnosis, principles of treatment.

52. Traumatic damage to teeth. Classification, diagnosis, clinic.
53. Dislocations of temporary and permanent teeth. Clinic, diagnosis, features of treatment in children of different ages.
54. Fractures of permanent teeth. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
55. Causes and clinic of unilateral ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint. Surgical methods of treatment of ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint.
56. Clinical picture, diagnosis and differential diagnosis of bilateral ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint.
57. Principles of complex treatment of patients with ankylosis.
58. Diagnosis and methods of treatment of microgeny in unilateral and bilateral ankylosis. Compression-distraction method.
59. The use of free cartilage graft as an interpolating material in the treatment of ankylosis in children. Congenital malformations of the tissues of the thyroid gland
60. Etiology, classification of congenital malformations of the upper lip and palate. 61. Congenital isolated nonunion of the upper lip: clinic and principles of surgery.
62. Unilateral through nonunion of the upper lip and palate: clinic, timing and principles of surgery.
63. Bilateral through nonunion of the upper lip: clinic, timing of surgery.
64. Complex preparation of the patient for cheiloplasty at bilateral through clefts of the upper lip.
65. Free skin graft. Indications, contraindications. Skin retrieval technique. Postoperative management. Complications of free skin grafting.
66. Free transplantation of skin-cartilage and cartilaginous rags according to Suslov. Indications, contraindications. Method of material collection. Postoperative management. Complications and their prevention.
67. Methods of feeding children with penetrating nonunion of the palate.
68. Indications, time of manufacture and application of the obturator at through nonunions of the palate.
69. Anatomical and functional disorders that are caused by nonunion of the upper lip and palate.
70. The influence of congenital nonunion of the lips and palate on the overall development of the child's body in the first years of life.
71. Clinical picture of congenital unilateral nonunion of the upper lip and palate. Terms and principles of surgical intervention.
72. Principles of orthodontic rehabilitation of a child with congenital nonunion of the palate.
73. Bilateral nonunion of hard and soft palate. Preoperative preparation of such children and terms of surgical intervention.
74. Complex treatment and terms of its carrying out to patients with congenital nonunion of a palate.
75. Stages of rehabilitation of patients with nonunion of the palate.
76. Medical and social rehabilitation of patients with congenital malformations of the maxillofacial tissues.
77. Features of the course, indications, timing and types of surgery for short bridles of the lips and tongue, small mouth.

**11. LIST OF PRACTICAL TASKS AND WORKS FOR CURRENT AND FINAL CONTROL IN THE DISCIPLINE "Pediatric Surgical Dentistry"**

### **for 5th year students of the dental faculty**

1. Make a medical history.
2. Make an extract from the medical history.
3. Be able to perform local anesthesia of the lower jaw by intra- and extraoral methods.
4. Be able to perform conductive anesthesia of the upper jaw intra - and extraoral methods.
5. Be able to perform application and infiltration anesthesia of MFA tissues.
6. Make an autopsy of the tissues of the thyroid gland in inflammatory processes (abscesses, infiltrates).
7. Prescribe conservative therapy and physical therapy to patients with diseases of the tissues of the thyroid gland.
8. To appoint additional methods of inspection which are necessary for diagnosis (research of blood, urine, a smear-imprint from a mucous membrane, taking of punctates, pus)
9. To appoint X-ray inspection of fabrics MFA.
10. Be able to make typical and atypical removal of temporary and permanent teeth. 11. Remove the calculus from the anterior salivary duct.
12. Make a puncture of neoplasms of soft tissues and bones of the thyroid gland.
13. Fix the dislocation of the lower jaw.
14. Correctly select and refer the patient to a medical institution if necessary, consult related specialists.
15. Remove benign tumors and tumor-like tumors in an outpatient setting (atheroma, retention cyst of the oral mucosa, small cysts of the jaws, papilloma).
16. Be able to perform tooth replantation, resection of the apex of the tooth root.
17. To carry out primary surgical treatment of a wound of soft tissues of MFA without defect.
18. Immobilize teeth in case of damage.
19. Apply a toothache splint in case of fracture of the mandible.
20. Perform a biopsy of small tumors of the thyroid gland.
21. Perform a cystectomy and cystotomy in the case of cysts of the salivary glands and jaws.
22. Provide emergency ambulance in case of loss of consciousness, shock, bleeding, asphyxia, collapse.
23. Know the indications for hospitalization of children in the maxillofacial department.
24. Know the principles of deontological work with children with diseases of the thyroid gland. 25. Be able to draw up documents for children with diseases of the MFA to receive a social pension.

### **12. List of individual tasks**

Individual work of students - a form of organization of education in order to deepen, generalize and consolidate the knowledge that students receive in the learning process, as well as the application of this knowledge in practice, ie individual teaching and research task.