

CURRICULUM of ELABORATIVE PROGRAM

"Clinical Practice Training Course in Orthopedic Dentistry"
training of specialists of the Second (Master's) level of Higher Education
Area of Knowledge 22 "Health"
specialty 221 "Dentistry "
for students of the 5th year of the Faculty of Dentistry

INTRODUCTION

The program of study of the Discipline

" Clinical Practice Training Course in Orthopedic Dentistry "

according to the Standard of Higher Education of the Second (Master's) level
field of knowledge 22 "Health"

specialty 221 "Dentistry"

Educational Program of Master of Dentistry

Description of the Discipline. **Clinical Practice Training Course in Orthopedic Dentistry.**

Clinical Practice Training Course in Orthopedic Dentistry is a discipline that

- a) is based on the study of morphological disciplines by students: physiology, pharmacology, pathomorphology, pathophysiology, propaedeutics of orthodontic dentistry and orthopedic dentistry and is integrated with these disciplines;
- b) lays the foundations for students to study theoretical knowledge, mastering practical skills and abilities in orthopedic dentistry, which involves interdisciplinary integration of teaching the discipline with therapeutic, surgical and dental dentistry and the formation of skills to apply knowledge and skills in professional activities;
- c) forms a future specialist who is able to solve clinical problems using the acquired knowledge and skills in the discipline, lays the foundations of a healthy lifestyle and prevention of dysfunction in the process of life in patients of orthopedic dentistry.

Types of educational activities of students according to the curriculum are practical classes.

Carrying out of industrial practice takes place on the basis of stomatologic polyclinics or in private stomatologic offices and provides:

- 1) examination of patients in the clinical office using dental equipment and tools and protection against viral infections COVID-19;
- 2) analysis of diagnostic models of patients with different types of pathology of the dental apparatus, the choice of methods for repairing defects of teeth and dentition;
- 3) development by students of practical skills during clinical reception of patients in orthopedic departments or in stomatologic offices;
- 4) solving situational problems (evaluation of diagnostic models, X-ray examination data, etc.) that have a clinical focus, as well as solving clinical problems in each patient.

Students in practical classes, during the clinical admission of patients fill out the medical card of the examined patient, and it is recommended to fill in other reporting documents (diary of the doctor, work orders for dental work).

The structure of the Discipline

Name of Practice	Number of weeks	Number of credits (hours)	Year study, semester	Type of control
Clinical Practice Training Course in Orthopedic Dentistry	3	3 credits 90 hours	V course 9th semester	Differentiated credit

The subject of study of the Discipline " **Clinical Practice Training Course in Orthopedic Dentistry** " are:

- Organizational principles of the orthopedic department. Clinic equipment. Study of the organization of the workplace of an orthopedist, tools. Safety precautions, especially protection against COVID-19 viral infections.
- Organizational principles of the dental laboratory. Acquaintance with the workplace of a dental technician and special premises of a dental laboratory. Safety precautions.
- Medical documentation. Examination of patients in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry. Rules for filling in the medical history of an orthopedic patient.

- Clinical methods of examination of orthopedic patients.
- Paraclinical methods of examination of orthopedic patients.
- Classification of diseases of the dental system. Formulation of the diagnosis.
- Classification of impression materials and prints. General requirements for impression materials and prints. Impression spoons and their varieties.
- Classification of jaw models. Production of models and rules of registration of their socle. Materials for making models. Rules for plastering models in the occluder and articulator.
- Disinfection of prints. Choice of means according to type of material. Asepsis and antiseptics in dentistry. Basic principles of protection of the doctor against viral infections COVID-19.
- Imprints and imprint materials (final lesson).
- Clinical picture of pathological conditions of the dental area (defects of the hard tissues of the tooth, partial and complete loss of teeth).
- Tabs. Classification. Design features. Characteristics of the main and auxiliary materials used for the manufacture of tabs.
- Artificial crowns. Metal, plastic, ceramic. Design features. Characteristics of the main and auxiliary materials used for the manufacture of crowns.
- Artificial combined crowns. Classification. Design features. Characteristics of the main and auxiliary materials used for the manufacture of combined crowns.
- Bridge prostheses. Classification. Design features. Characteristics of the main and auxiliary materials used for the manufacture of bridges.
- Removable prosthesis designs (partial and full removable plate prostheses). Classification. Design features.
- Clasp prostheses. Design features. Characteristics of the main and auxiliary materials used for their manufacture.
- Dental implants. Types of implants. Stages of prosthetics of patients with the help of orthopedic structures on implants.

Interdisciplinary connections.

Clinical Practice Training Course in Orthopedic Dentistry as a discipline

- is based on previous study of human anatomy, histology, embryology and cytology, medical biology, medical physics, bioorganic and inorganic chemistry, microbiology, virology, immunology and integrates with them;
- lays the foundations for students to study the actual orthopedic dentistry, as well as therapeutic and surgical dentistry;
- is based on certain knowledge of the studied disciplines: materials science in dentistry and ergonomics in dentistry;
- integrates practical skills in dentistry, as well as methods of preventing the spread of viral infections COVID-19.

1. The purpose and objectives of the discipline

1.1. The purpose of teaching the discipline " **Clinical Practice Training Course in Orthopedic Dentistry** " is to be able to:

Analyze the health of patients based on their survey data.

Identify and document the leading clinical symptom or syndrome using history and examination of patients.

Carry out differential diagnosis of dental diseases using data from laboratory and instrumental examination of patients, the most probable or syndromic diagnosis.

Formulate the most probable nosological or syndromic diagnosis of a dental disease by comparison with standards, using history and examination of the patient, based on the leading clinical symptom or syndrome.

To determine the principles of treatment of dental diseases on the basis of preliminary or final clinical diagnosis according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

Classify treatments based on previous or final clinical diagnosis.

Demonstrate mastery of methods of applying standards of outpatient dental care.

To reveal the content of the scheme of treatment of a dental patient on the basis of a preliminary diagnosis, in compliance with the relevant ethical and legal norms.

Evaluate information on the health status of the population in relation to factors (protection against viral infections COVID-19).

Categorize, process and analyze the necessary medical information from a specific source using modern information technology

1.2. The main tasks of studying the discipline " **Clinical Practice Training Course in Orthopedic Dentistry** " are to teach students:

- conduct an examination of a dental patient;

- interpret the functional anatomy of the dental apparatus;
- be able to protect the patient and doctor from the spread of viral infections COVID-19;
- apply the basic principles of asepsis, antiseptics, anesthesia;
- analyze the results of the examination of a dental patient in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry:
- substantiate and formulate a preliminary clinical diagnosis in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry;
- to examine patients by functional methods, as well as to adapt students' knowledge of normal anatomy to the requirements of the orthopedic dentistry clinic for clinical use;
- prepare the oral cavity for prosthetic patients;
- know the stages of surgical, therapeutic and periodontal treatment of patients before prosthetics;
- make removable, non-removable, combined types of orthopedic structures for patient prosthetics;
- know the stages of implantation and stages of prosthetics of patients on implants.

1.3. Competences and learning outcomes

In accordance with the requirements of the Standard of Higher Education, the discipline ensures the acquisition of competencies by students (interrelation with the normative content of training of applicants for higher education, formulated in terms of results in the Standard).

- 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.

- General:

1. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis; ability to learn and to 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, as well as in other languages.
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, the ability to work autonomously during a pandemic of COVID-19 viral infections.
8. Ability to identify, pose and solve problems in practice.
9. Ability to choose a strategy for communicating with patients.
10. Ability to work in a team with other doctors.
11. Interpersonal skills.
12. Ability to act on ethical considerations.
13. Skills of carrying out safe activity of the doctor for the purpose of prevention viral infections COVID-19.
14. Ability to assess and ensure the quality of orthopedic structures.

15. The desire to preserve the environment.
16. The ability to act socially responsibly and socially consciously at work place of dentist-orthopedist.
 - Special:
 1. Recognize the moral, ethical and professional rules of the dentist-orthopedist.
 2. Awareness of moral and deontological principles of the dentist, rules of professional subordination in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry.
 3. Promoting a healthy psychological microclimate in the team, assimilation legal norms of the relationship "dentist-orthopedist - patient"
 4. Acquaintance with the structure of the dental office, orthopedic department, dental laboratory. Study of basic dental tools used in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry. Ability to use the basic dental tools in the clinic, use dental and dental equipment, examine orthopedic patient and correctly carry out the stages of prosthetic patients.
 5. Demonstration of work with different types of impression materials and removal prints for different types of orthopedic structures.
 6. Knowledge of technological stages of manufacturing different types of orthopedic structures used for orthopedic rehabilitation of patients.
 7. Distinguishing the peculiarities of the application of the principles of asepsis and antiseptics and the study of modern requirements for sterilization of instruments in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry. Assimilation of control norms for sterilization efficiency. Identification of methods to prevent the spread of infection in the Department of Orthopedic Dentistry, in particular, preventive measures to protect patients and physicians from the spread of viral infections COVID-19.

Competence matrix

№ Competence Knowledge Skills Communication Autonomy and responsibility
General competencies

- 1 Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis; ability to learn and be modernly trained To know current trends in the development of the industry and the indicators that characterize them Be able to analyze professional information, make informed decisions, acquire modern knowledge Establish appropriate links to achieve goals To be responsible for the timely acquisition of modern knowledge
- 2 Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of the profession To know the features of the professional activity of a dentist To be able to carry out professional activities that require updating and integration of knowledge To form a communication strategy in the learning process responsibility for continuous professional development with a high level of autonomy
- 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 the subjects of practical activities distance for the validity of decisions
- 4 Ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing. Ability to communicate Know the state language, including professional orientation. Know foreign languages at a level sufficient for professional communication Be able to use

state and foreign languages for professional activities and communication To form a communication strategy in the learning process To be responsible for without - continuous professional development with a high level of autonomy

5 Skills in the use of information and communication technologies To have modern knowledge in the field of information and communication technologies used in education To be able to use information and communication technologies in the professional field that requires updating and integration of knowledge To use information and communication technologies in the learning process To be responsible for the continuous development of professional knowledge and skills

6 Ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources Have the necessary knowledge in the field of information technology used in teaching Be able to use information technology in the professional field for search, processing and analysis of new information from various sources Use information technology in the learning process Be responsible for the continuous development of professional knowledge and skills

7 Ability to adapt and act in a new situation, the ability to work independently Know the methods of implementing knowledge in solving practical problems Be able to use professional knowledge to adapt and act in a new situation for protection from viral infections COVID-19 Establish connections with subjects of practical activity To be responsible for quality of use of professional skills in a new situation (during the COVID-19 pandemic)

8 Ability to identify, pose and solve problems Know the methods of implementing knowledge in identifying, identifying and solving problems of professional activity To be able to use professional knowledge to identify, establish and solve problems of professional activity Establish links with the subjects of practical activities in order to identify, formulate and solve problems of professional activity To be responsible for the validity of decisions to solve problems of professional activity

9 Ability to choose a communication strategy To know the methods of knowledge implementation in choosing a communication strategy with patients and colleagues To be able to use knowledge to choose a communication strategy with patients and colleagues To form a communication strategy in professional activity To be responsible for continuous professional development with a high level of autonomy

10 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 the learning process

11 Interpersonal skills Skills To know the ways of interpersonal interaction with colleagues and patients To be able to use knowledge to choose a strategy during interpersonal interaction To form a communication strategy in the learning process To be responsible for continuous professional development with a high level of autonomy

12 Ability to act on the basis of ethical considerations Know the moral and ethical principles of the medical specialist and professional subordination Use the moral and ethical principles of the medical worker and the rules of professional subordination in professional activities Adhere to the professional

As a result of studying the discipline " **Clinical Practice Training Course in Orthopedic Dentistry** " the student must:

- Know the organizational principles of the orthopedic department;
- Know the methods of preventing the spread of viral infections COVID-19;
- Know the types of tools for manipulation;
- Know the organization of the workplace of an orthopedist;
- To be guided in organizational principles of work of dental laboratory;
- Get acquainted with the place of work of a dental technician;
- Master the safety of work in the orthopedic department;
- Know the clinical methods of examination of orthopedic patients;
- Know paraclinical methods of examination of orthopedic patients;
- Be able to fill in medical records;
- Be able to examine the patient in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry;
- Master the classification of the dental-maxillary system;
- Be able to formulate a diagnosis;
- Know the classification of impression materials and prints;
- Know the requirements for different types of impression materials;
- Be able to choose an impression tray;
- Know the physical and chemical properties of different groups of impression materials;
- Substantiate the indications for the use of certain impression masses;
- Know the technology of fingerprinting;
- Be able to perform different types of anesthesia while receiving orthopedic patients;
- Select impression material and spoons in accordance with the clinical picture;
- Classify models of jaws;
- Be able to fix the models in the articulator;
- Choose a disinfectant according to the type of impression material;
- Explain the basic principles of asepsis and antiseptics in dentistry;
- Be able to recognize clinical pictures of various pathological conditions of the dental plots;
- Know the etiology of defects in the hard tissues of the teeth;
- Know the etiological factors of partial and complete loss of teeth;
- Explain the definition of basic orthopedic structures;
- Know the classifications of basic orthopedic prosthetic structures;
- Be able to make a comparative assessment of tabs and seals;
- To carry out the comparative characteristic of artificial combined crowns between by itself;
- Know the basic and auxiliary materials for the manufacture of inlays, artificial crowns, removable structures of prostheses;
- To carry out the comparative characteristic of removable prosthetic designs,
- Know the design features of tabs, artificial crowns, removable prosthetic structures;
- Know the stages of prosthetic patients on implants.

The student must have a solid knowledge of the following issues:

Features of history taking, the sequence of the patient's examination. Biomechanics of the dental system. Types of occlusion. Contacts of teeth at the central occlusion. Articulation.

Instrumental and special research methods in orthopedic dentistry. X-ray research methods. Electromyography. Asepsis and antiseptics, disinfection and sterilization of instruments. Prevention of the spread of infectious diseases in the dental clinic (especially COVID-19).

Anesthesia. Types of anesthesia for the preparation of hard tissues of the teeth. Tools, pharmacological drugs. Pharmacodynamic features of drugs used in orthopedic dentistry. Possible mistakes and complications during anesthesia. First aid for critical and urgent conditions.

Anatomical features of the temporomandibular joint. Basic structural elements and their functional significance. Movements of the lower jaw in the vertical, sagittal and transverse directions. Phases of masticatory movements according to Giza. Chewing muscle groups and their functions are normal.

Structure and functions of the periodontium. Tooth mobility, diagnostic value. Methods of examination of a patient in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry with periodontal diseases.

Mobility and pliability of the oral mucosa. Marginal periodontium. Anatomy of the gingival junction. Features of fixed dentures used in prosthetics in patients with periodontitis and periodontitis.

Imprints and their classification. Materials used to obtain them. Complications of obtaining fingerprints and their prevention. Artificial crowns. Indications for covering the tooth with a crown. Classification of crowns. Materials used to make artificial crowns.

Classification of dentition defects according to Kennedy. Their importance in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry. Bite. Physiological and pathological occlusion.

Bridge dentures. Indications and contraindications to their use. Comparative characteristics of soldered, unsoldered and solid bridge prostheses.

Partial removable dentures. Methods of fixing partial removable dentures. Support teeth, their importance for fixing dentures. Clasp line. Classification of staples.

Clasp prostheses. Indications and contraindications to the manufacture of clasp prostheses, their design. Classification. Her system. Telescopic mount.

Classification of edentulous jaws and their anatomical features. Complete plate removable dentures. Classification of the condition of the mucous membrane

The structure of the discipline " **Clinical Practice Training Course in Orthopedic Dentistry** "

№ / n Topic Practical classes

1. Modern methods of examination of dental patients. Sub-preparation of the oral cavity of patients for orthopedic treatment. Prevention of infection and spread of viral infections COVID-19 in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry. 6
2. Asepsis and antiseptics in dentistry, disinfection and sterilization of dental instruments. Prevention of the spread of infectious diseases COVID-19 in the dental clinic. Methods of their prevention, methods of protection of the dentist and the patient from infection (coronavirus COVID-19) during dental receptions 6
3. Orthopedic treatment of patients with defects of dental crowns using inlays (inlay, onlay, overloy) and veneers. Indication. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacture, methods of fixation. 6

4. Root and stump tabs, materials for their manufacture. Application of standard metal (anchor) and polymer pins in orthopedic dentistry. 6
5. Clinical and laboratory stages of making aesthetic crowns in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry. Ceramic and composite crowns. Ceramic crowns based on zirconium oxide. Fixing cements. 6
6. Temporary fixed structures, methods and materials for their manufacture. Cements for temporary fixing of fixed structures, features of fixing. 6
7. Replacement of defects of dentitions by metal-ceramic bridge-like prostheses, and also on the basis of zirconium oxide. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing non-removable structures, fixing cements. 6
8. Dental deformities, causes, clinical forms, diagnosis, treatment, prevention. 6
9. Excessive abrasion of the hard tissues of the tooth. Forms of pathological abrasion of teeth. Methods of orthopedic treatment of patients with excessive abrasion of teeth. 6
10. Features of prosthetics of patients with periodontal diseases. Traumatic occlusion. Types of fixed and removable orthopedic structures in periodontal patients. 6
11. Indications for the use of implants in orthopedic patients. Plan and principles of implantation. Methods of prosthetics after implantation, types of orthopedic constructions. 6
12. Anesthesia. Types of anesthesia in orthopedic dentistry. Carpule syringes and anesthetics for anesthesia in orthopedic patients. Possible errors or complications during anesthesia. First aid for emergencies in dentistry. 6
13. Complete plastic removable dentures, classification of edentulous jaws. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing complete plate prostheses. Impression materials, individual spoons and methods of taking functional prints. 6
14. Partial removable plate prostheses. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing partial removable prostheses. Types of clasps for fixing partial dentures. Modern materials for the manufacture of partial dentures. 6
15. Clasp prostheses. Indications and contraindications to their manufacture. Types of clasps for clasp prostheses, Ney system. Telescopic mounting and attachments for clasp prostheses. 6

Total hours 90

Total hours - 90 / 3.0 ECTS 90 credits

Final control Dif.zal.

4. LECTURES

The curriculum of industrial practice of students does not provide lectures.

6. INDEPENDENT WORK

The curriculum of industrial practice does not provide for independent work of students.

7. Individual tasks (medical histories, forensic acts, acts of toxicological research, term papers and dissertations, master's theses) are not provided.

8. Teaching methods:

The organization of the educational process is carried out according to the credit-transfer system.

Industrial medical practice for 5th year students of the Faculty of Dentistry is conducted in the orthopedic department of the dental clinic or in private dental offices or clinics within 15 working days. The length of the working day is 6 hours (with a 5-day working week). The total number of hours is 90.

During the internship, students must acquire and consolidate the following practical skills: preparation of teeth for all types of artificial crowns (metal, combined and plastic, porcelain, etc.); selection of a standard spoon; obtaining working and auxiliary prints using various impression materials; fitting individual spoons and obtaining functional prints; determination of central occlusion by various methods (using wax templates and dentablocks); checking the design of removable and non-removable prostheses and correcting errors made in previous clinical stages; inspection and delivery of removable and non-removable prostheses to patients.

9. Types of control: control measures include current and final control.

Current control is carried out by the direct supervisor of the practice in the dental clinic or dental office.

Students-interns record

Conversion of students' practical skills into a scoring system

№

Name of skill, practical skill

Score in points (from 3 to 5)

1. Anesthesia was performed
2. Prepared teeth under the tabs
3. Prepared teeth for crowns
4. Imprints were taken with alginate mass
5. Impressions were taken with silicone mass
6. Made temporary crowns
7. Made artificial crowns
8. Inlays are made
9. Made post-core restorations
10. Restorations on anchor pins are made
11. Made on fiberglass pins
12. Made fixed partial dentures
13. Fixed with cement artificial crowns
14. Cemenation oft fixed partial dentures
15. Made partial removable dentures
16. Made clasp-retained prostheses
17. Made individual trays
18. Made functional imprints
19. Made complete removable dentures
20. The centric relation of the jaws is determined
21. Corrections of removable prostheses were performed
22. Removal of crowns and bridges
23. Interviews with patients on the prevention of coronavirus COVID-19 were conducted
24. Attendance at implant surgery

Total 72-120 points

The maximum number of points that a student can score for the internship (initial control) is 120 points. It is calculated by adding the number of points to the number of practical skills ($5 \times 24 = 120$).

The average number of points that a student can score during the internship in this discipline is 96 points. It is calculated by adding the number of points to the number of practical skills ($4 \times 24 = 96$).

The minimum number of points that a student can score is calculated by adding the number of points to the number of practical skills ($3 \times 24 = 72$), and to be admitted to the differentiated test, the student must score a minimum of 72 points. If a student scores less than 72 points during the internship, he / she is not allowed to take the differentiated test.

Assessment of students' practical skills at the current control:

5 points - receives a student who orally or in writing outlined the proposed manipulation and thoroughly described it at a sufficiently high theoretical level, as well as demonstrated the acquisition of practical skills in full.

4 points - receives a student who orally or in writing explained the proposed manipulation and gave it a theoretical description, but made minor mistakes. The amount of demonstrated practical skills was sufficient.

3 points - receives a student who orally or in writing explained the proposed manipulation and gave it a theoretical description, but made significant mistakes.

The student can demonstrate practical skills only at the simplest level.

The skill is considered not credited if the student did not explain the proposed manipulation orally or in writing and / or did not provide it with a sufficient theoretical description. The student has not mastered practical skills in the process of industrial practice.

The head of the practice base daily analyzes and monitors the work of students in the departments (the student should not have passes), the quality of diary keeping, the quality of mastering the practical skills defined in the list, the application of ethics and deontology in medical practice.

Before demonstrating the ability or practical skill, the student describes in detail or shows on working models the method of its implementation to the immediate supervisor from the base of practice. After describing the manipulation and informing the patient, the student may be allowed to perform it in the clinic under the supervision of the head during the internship. At the end of the internship when writing a description of a student intern should reflect the following indicators: the level of theoretical training, mastery of practical skills, knowledge of recipes, adherence to the basics of deontology and ethics, the student's attitude to mastering practical skills. The description must be certified by the seal of the medical institution where the internship was conducted. The presence of a duly completed form and certified by the signature of the immediate supervisor from the database of practice diary and final report is mandatory for admission of students to the final lesson (differential test).

The maximum number of points that a student can score for the current academic activity for admission to the differential test is 120 points.

The minimum number of points that a student can score for the current academic activity to access the differentiated test is 72 points.

The form of final control of academic success is a differentiated test, which consists in assessing the student's mastery of educational material in the form of test tasks. Final control students of the 5th year of the Faculty of Dentistry make on the last day of practice at the commission, which includes practice leaders from the University and, if possible, from the production bases of practice (dental clinics). A student who has 100% completed the internship program, provided reasonable answers to questions about the content of the diary, and scored the minimum number of points for the current internship (72 points), submitted a report on practice and a positive description of the general supervisor is allowed to defend the practice in the final lesson. head from the practice base. After that, students receive booklets with test tasks for writing a differentiated test.

Test tasks are compiled on the basis of the test data bank "Step-2" "Dentistry", which are approved by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine in 2014, 2018.

Test tasks in the amount of 80 pcs. compiled into examination booklets. In addition, answer sheets for students are included. Test tasks fully cover all the main sections of orthopedic dentistry during training in the II-V courses of the Faculty of Dentistry. Test tasks are composed correctly, clearly formulated, easy to read. Each task has 5 answers, of which only one is correct.

The distribution of test tasks was carried out according to the recommendations of the Testing Center (materials science - 5%

Recalculation of the average grade for current activity in a multi-point scale for disciplines ending with a differentiated test

Points from the discipline Grade on a 4-point scale

From 170 to 200 points 5

From 140 to 169 points 4

From 139 to a minimum of 122 points 3

Below 122 (minimum number) points that a student must score 2

The system of evaluation of practice consists of the sum of points for performance by the student of practical skills which are checked by the direct supervisor from base of practice (maximum 120 points - minimum 72 points), and points for final control which is exposed at differentiated credit (maximum 80 points - minimum 50 points).) head of practice from the university.

Points from the discipline are independently converted into both the ECTS scale and the 4-point scale. ECTS scale scores are not converted to a 4-point scale and vice versa.

The scores of students studying in one specialty are ranked on the ECTS scale as follows:

ECTS assessment Statistical indicator

And the best 10% of students

In the next 25% of students

C The next 30% of students

D The next 25% of students

E The last 10% of students

The grade for the internship is entered by the head of the university in the diary, student's record book and credit-examination sheet. Within three days after the end of the internship, the head of the university submits information to the dental dean's office and a report on the internship - to the practice department of the medical university.

Methodical support

During the internship in orthopedic dentistry, 5th year students of the Faculty of Dentistry are provided with a methodical instruction " **Clinical Practice Training Course in Orthopedic Dentistry** " and the Diary of Clinical Practice, 2020 edition.

1. Anesthesia was performed
 2. Prepared teeth under the tabs
 3. Prepared teeth for crowns
 4. Imprints were taken with alginate mass
 5. Impressions were taken with silicone mass
 6. Made temporary crowns
 7. Made artificial crowns
 8. Inlays are made
 9. Made post-core restorations
 10. Restorations on anchor pins are made
 11. Made on fiberglass pins
 12. Made fixed partial dentures
 13. Fixed with cement artificial crowns
 14. Cemenation oft fixed partial dentures
 15. Made partial removable dentures
 16. Made clasp-retained prostheses
 17. Made individual trays
 18. Made functional imprints
 19. Made complete removable dentures
 20. The centric relation of the jaws is determined
 21. Corrections of removable prostheses were performed
 22. Removal of crowns and bridges
 23. Interviews with patients on the prevention of coronavirus COVID-19 were conducted
 24. Attendance at implant surgery
- Total 72-120 points