

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
ЛЬВІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ ДАНИЛА ГАЛИЦЬКОГО
Ministry of the Health of Ukraine
Lviv Danylo Halytskyi National Medical University
КАФЕДРА ОРТОПЕДИЧНОЇ СТОМАТОЛОГІЇ**

**ОБ'ЄКТИВНИЙ СТРУКТУРОВАННИЙ ПРАКТИЧНИЙ ІСПИТ –
СТОМАТОЛОГІЯ**

**«ОДОНТОПРЕПАРУВАННЯ ПІД ПОВНУ МЕТАЛОКЕРАМІЧНУ
КОРОНКУ»**

**TASK № 1 on the station #4
OBJECTIVE STRUCTURED CLINICAL EXAMINATION**

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**TASK № 2 on the station #4
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**TASK № 3 on the station #4
OBJECTIVE STRUCTURED CLINICAL EXAMINATION**

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СТОМАТОЛОГІЯ**

**«ОДОНТОПРЕПАРУВАННЯ ПІД ПОВНУ МЕТАЛОКЕРАМІЧНУ
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**TASK № 4 on the station #4
OBJECTIVE STRUCTURED CLINICAL EXAMINATION**

**Ministry of Health of Ukraine
Lviv Danylo Halytskyi National Medical University**

OBJECTIVE STRUCTURED CLINICAL EXAMINATION

CHECKLIST

**Mastering the clinical skills at the station number 4
" Metal ceramic crown tooth preparation"**

Variant 2. Metal ceramic crown canine preparation

Date " ___ " June 2020

Examination Group No. ___

Student's serial number on OSSPI _____

№	Stages of the duty	Result of work assignment (to be circled)		
		in full	in part	not fulfilled
1	Vestibular and lateral reduction	0,3	0,15	0
2	Incisal edge and lingual reduction	0,3	0,15	0
3	Forming shoulder	0,3	0,15	0
4	Planing of sharp angles and smoothing edges	0,1	0,05	0
	Total points			

to be circled

Examiner _____

**Ministry of the Health of Ukraine
Lviv Danylo Halytskyi National Medical University**

OBJECTIVE STRUCTURED CLINICAL EXAMINATION

ALGORITHM OF EVALUATION

Mastering the clinical skills at the station number 4

" Metal ceramic crown tooth preparation"

Variant 2. Metal ceramic crown canine preparation

N	Stages of the duty	Evaluation criteria
1.	Vestibular and lateral reduction	0.3 point - the student makes correct choice of the bur form and gets reduction the selected (specified) tooth without damaging the approximal surfaces of adjacent teeth; correctly chosen bur marks the sloping in the cervical area of the vestibular and proximal surfaces at an appropriate distance from the free gingival margin; chooses the correct form of the bur and, with the appropriate inclination, prepares the vestibular surfaces of the tooth in accordance with the previous marking of the shoulder. Reduction is made under water cooling; fully demonstrates and explains the apply of technique.
		0.15 point - a student makes incorrect choice of the bur form or gets reduction of the specified tooth with the damage to the approximal surfaces of adjacent teeth, or does not mark the sloping in the cervical area of the vestibular and lateral surfaces; or makes the reduction under water cooling but without the correct slope; partly explains the application of technique.
		0 points - the examinee is desoriented in selection of the bur's form at all stages of procedure, damages adjacent teeth during the reduction of the defined tooth; Makes the vestibular and lateral reduction without the prior marking of the sholder; reduction is carried out without water cooling; does not explain the applied technique.
2.	Incisal edge and lingual reduction	0.3 point - the student makes correct choice of the bur form, conducts preparation with the relation to the anatomical form of the incisal edge and lingual surface of the tooth in accordance with its type, creating a space

		<p>between the incisal surface and the antagonist teeth of 1.5-2.0 mm. (reducing its height by 1.5-2.0 mm)</p> <p>0.15 point - the student makes incorrect choice of the bur form or makes the preparation with a partial relation to the anatomical form of the incisal edge and lingual surface of the tooth according to its type, or creates a space between the incisal edge and the antagonists less than or equal to 1.5-2.0 mm. (reducing its height to less than or equal to 1.5-2.0 mm)</p> <p>0 points - the examinee makes incorrect choice of the bur form, or conducts preparation without relation to the anatomical form of the incisal edge and lingual surface of the tooth in accordance with its type, creating a space between the incisal edge and the antagonist teeth less than or equal to 1.5-2.0 mm. (reducing its height to less than or equal to 1.5-2.0 mm).</p>
3.	Forming the shoulder	<p>0,3 point - the examinee selects the bur correctly and forms a shoulder from all circumference of the tooth at the gingival level in the width of 0.8-1.5 mm at 135 degrees angle.</p> <p>0.15 point - the student selects the bur incorrectly or forms a shoulder not at full circumference of the tooth, or not at one gingival level, or less than 0.8 mm or more than 1.5 mm, or not at 135 ° angle.</p> <p>0 points - the student does not create a shoulder or forms a subgingival shoulder on all circumference of the tooth.</p>
4.	Planing of sharp angles and smoothing edges	<p>0.1 point - the student selects the bur correctly according to its abrasiveness; smoothes sharp edges and makes facets even, without changing the preliminary form of the prepared tooth.</p> <p>0.05 point - the student selects the bur incorrectly (coarse working surface) or conducts a partial smoothing of the sharp angles and makes facets even.</p> <p>0 points - the student does not smooth sharp angles and make facets evenly.</p>

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OBJECTIVE STRUCTURED CLINICAL EXAMINATION

Algorithm

of mastering the clinical skills at the station number 4

" Metal ceramic crown tooth preparation"

Variant 2. Metal ceramic crown canine preparation

№	Stages of the duty	Procedure description
1	Vestibular and lateral reduction	<p>Anterior group of teeth: preparing vestibular surface in two planes. One plane- cervical coronal third- is to be parallel to the crown path of insertion, another plane – oriented by the middle coronal third and incisal edge. At the beginning, diamond bur, which has the cylindrical shape with a flat edge, forms a marking grooves parallel to the vertical axis to a depth of 1,2-1,4 mm for the upper central incisors and canines of both arches, 0,7 mm for lateral incisors of the upper jaw, 0,3-0,5 mm - of the mandibular incisors. Herewith, a flat edge is not deepened into a dentogingival crevice, only reproducing a form of gingival margin. Next, with a cylindrical coarse-grained bur, arranged parallel to the surface of the tooth, hard tissues are to be grinded on vestibular surfaces from the groove to the bottom of a crevice.</p> <p>Separation: A thin diamond cone-shaped bur is deepened in the tissues of the lateral surfaces so that a thin layer of hard tissues of the prepared tooth remains between it and the adjacent tooth (to prevent damage to the contact surfaces of the adjoining teeth). Conical bur with a straight end, positioning it parallel to the axis of the tooth, the lateral surfaces are reduced with the simultaneous creation of the shoulder at a distance of 0,3-0,5 mm from the gingival papilla.</p>
2	Incisal edge and lingual reduction	<p>Anterior group of teeth: two orientation grooves with a depth of 2.0 mm are created on the cutting edge of the coronal part with subsequent grinding of the hard tissues of the cutting edge between the grooves with a conical</p>

		<p>diamond bur with a flat end to reproduce the initial inclination. The form of the incisal edge obtained is to reproduce the respective canine form , but more placidly and smoothly.</p> <p>On the lingual surface marking grooves are formed with use of round bur. Next, cervical third is reduced in a surface parallel to the cingulum area with use of flat-edged conical bur, at the same time forming cervical shoulder at the gingival level. The olive-shaped bur is grinding off hard tissues on the lingual surface of the anterior teeth , relating to their anatomical structure /lingual concavity/.</p>
3	Forming the shoulder	<p>Cone-shaped bur with a flat end (deepening) is brought to the gingival margin, created the shoulder, as a result of the peripheral axial reduction, without changing the slope of the lateral surfaces of the prepared tooth. On the vestibular surface, for esthetic reasons, the shoulder is deepened into a dentogingival crevice preserving in full biologic width. The most optimal is to form the shoulder at the 125-145 degrees to the vertical axis of the tooth.</p>
4	Planing of sharp angles and smoothing edges	<p>The diamond cylindrical medium-grained bur smooths the sharp angles between the vestibular and lingual surfaces to the lateral (mesial and distal) and incisal edge, removing the unprepared zones. The lateral part of the bur smooths the formed shoulder, bringing it closer to the gingival margin.</p>

