

# Syllabus «Prosthetic dentistry»

1. General information			
Faculty name	Dentistry faculty		
<b>Educational program</b> (specialty, level of higher education, teaching form)	22 Healthcare, 221 Dentistry, second (master's) level of higher education, full-time		
Academic year	2022-2023		
Name of discipline, code	Prosthetic dentistry OK 52		
Department	Department of prosthetic dentistry Lviv, Pekarska St. 69a tel/fax: (032) 276-06-41 <u>Kaf_prostheticdent@meduniv.lviv.ua</u>		
The head of department	Assoc. Prof. Kukhta Viktor Stepanovych viktor.kukhta@gmail.com		
Year of study	The third		
Semester	5 semester 6 semester		
Type of discipline / module	Mandatory discipline		
Teachers	Assoc. Prof Kulinchenko R.V. <u>Kaf_prostheticdent@meduniv.lviv.ua</u>		
Erasmus yes/no	No		
The person responsible for the syllabus	Assoc. Prof. Klyuchkovska N.R. Assoc. Prof Kulinchenko R.V.		
Number of ECTS credits	7 credits ECTS		
Number of hours	L - 16 hours P - 89 hours S - 105 hours		
Learning language	English		
Information about consultations	According to the calendar schedule of consultations		
Address, telephone and regulations of the clinical base, bureau	Lviv, Pekarska St. 69a tel/fax: (032) 276-06-41		

# 2. Short annotation to the course

**Prosthetic dentistry** is a discipline that allows students to master in the clinic certain dental manipulations used in the treatment of patients with defects of the crown of the tooth, with partial defects of the dentition. Acquired in this way special (professional) competencies students later use in the treatment of dental patients of orthopedic profile. Students get acquainted with the organization and work of clinical offices, documentation.

# **3.** The purpose and objectives of the course

**The purpose** of teaching the discipline "Orthopedic Dentistry" is mastery of patients in the technique of certain dental manipulations used in the treatment of patients with defects of the crown of the tooth, with partial adentia, for their further use in the treatment of patients and the formation of special (professional) competences in dentistry/

**The main tasks** of studying the discipline "Orthopedic Dentistry" are: Examination of patients in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry

- Functional anatomy and clinical biomechanics of the dental apparatus
- Anesthesia in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry. Emergencies
- Clinical and laboratory stages of making artificial crowns
- Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing bridge-like prostheses
- Examination of patients with partial tooth loss. General characteristics and design planning of partial removable dentures
- Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing partial removable plate prostheses
- Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing clasp prostheses and prostheses with cast metal base
- Adaptation to removable dentures and the impact of dentures on oral tissues **3K**:
- 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. Interpersonal skills.
- 12. Ability to act on the basis of ethical considerations (motives).
- 13. Skills for safe activities
- 14. Ability to evaluate and ensure the quality of work performed.
- 15. The desire to preserve the environment.
- **16.** Ability to act socially responsible and civic conscious.  $\Phi K$ :
- 1. Recognize the moral, ethical and professional rules of the dentist

2. Understand the moral and deontological principles of a medical specialist and the rules of professional subordination in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry

3. Learn to promote a healthy psychological microclimate in the team; to master the legal norms of the dentist-patient relationship

4. To establish the preliminary and final diagnosis on the basis of survey data (clinical and laboratory);

- 5. Make a plan of orthopedic treatment;
- 6. To make the plan of preparation of an oral cavity of the patient for prosthetics;
- 7. To receive an imprint for production of all-cast fixed designs;
- 8. To receive an imprint for production of stamped and stamped-soldered prostheses;
- 9. To fix the central occlusion at 1 group of defects by means of occlusal blocks;

10.Determine the position of the upper jaw with a facial arch;

- 11. Know the methods of anesthesia for tooth preparation;
- 12. To carry out retraction of gums;
- 13. Prepare phantom teeth under a stamped metal crown;
- 14. Prepare phantom teeth under a solid metal and combined crown;
- 15. Plan the design of the bridge;
- 16. Check the design of artificial crowns;
- 17. Check the design of the bridge;
- 18. Fix crowns and bridges;
- 19. Remove the crowns.
- 20. Get an impression of the lower and upper jaws for the manufacture of partial removable dentures;
- 21. To fix the central ratio of jaws at 2,3 groups of defects by means of occlusal rollers;
- 22. Plan the design of a partial removable prosthesis;
- 23. Carry out parallelometry of the diagnostic model and plan the clasp fixation of the clasp prosthesis;
- 24. Check the design of a partial removable prosthesis;
- 25. To correct a partial removable prosthesis;
- 26. Relocate a partial removable prosthesis;

27. Distinguish features of application of principles in asepsis and antiseptics in clinic of orthopedic dentistry:

- 28. To study modern requirements for sterilization of instruments in the pediatric dentistry clinic;
- 29. To learn the importance of following the rules of asepsis and antiseptics at the dental office;
- 30. Master the rules of control over the effectiveness of sterilization;
- 31.Determine methods of preventing conditions for the spread of infection in medical institutions
- Зн: 1. Know the current trends in the industry and the indicators that characterize them
- 2. Know the features of the professional activity of a dentist
- 3. Know the methods of implementing knowledge in solving practical problems
- 4. Know the state language, including professional orientation. Know a foreign language at a level sufficient for professional communication

5. Have modern knowledge in the field of information and communication technologies used in professional activities

- 6. Have the necessary knowledge in the field of information technology used in professional activities
- 7. Know the methods of realization of knowledge in solving practical problems
- 8. Know the methods of implementing knowledge in identifying, setting and solving problems of professional activity
- 9. Know the methods of implementing knowledge in choosing a strategy for communicating with patients and colleagues
- 10. Know the ways of collective interaction while working in a team
- 11. Know the ways of interpersonal interaction when communicating with colleagues and patients
- 12. Know the moral and ethical principles of a medical specialist and the rules of professional subordination
- 13. Ability to assess the level of danger when performing professional tasks
- 14. Ability to assess and ensure quality in the performance of professional tasks
- 15. Ability to assess the state of the environment
- 16. Know your social and community rights and responsibilities
- 17. Know the basic provisions of the Code of Ethics of a dentist
- 18. Know the moral and deontological principles of a medical specialist and the rules of professional subordination in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry
- 19. Know the current legal norms of the relationship between dentist and patient
- 20. Know the equipment of the dental office, the main dental tools, composition, properties and indications for the use of dental materials used in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry
- 21. Know the execution algorithms on phantoms
- 22. Know the basic principles of asepsis and antiseptics in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry, modern methods of disinfection and sterilization of dental equipment and tools
- Ум.: 1. To be able to analyze professional information, make informed decisions, acquire modern knowledge
- 2. Be able to carry out professional activities that require updating and integration of knowledge

3. Be able to use professional knowledge to solve practical problems

4. Be able to use the state language and a foreign language for professional activities and communication

5. Be able to use information and communication technologies in the professional field, which requires updating and integration of knowledge

6. Be able to use information technology in the professional field to search, process and analyze new information from various sources

7. Be able to use professional knowledge to adapt and act in a new situation

8. Be able to use professional knowledge to identify, formulate and solve problems of professional activity

9. Be able to use knowledge to choose a strategy for communicating with patients and colleagues

10. Be able to use knowledge to choose a communication strategy during collective interaction

11. Be able to use knowledge to choose a communication strategy during interpersonal interaction

12. Use in practice the moral and ethical principles of the medical specialist and the rules of professional subordination

13. Be able to carry out professional activities in compliance with safety rules

14. Know the methods of assessing performance indicators

15. Be able to analyze indicators of the quality of the environment.

16. To form the civil consciousness, to be able to act according to it

17. To use in practice the code of ethics of the dentist

18. To use in practice the moral and deontological principles of a medical specialist and the rules of professional subordination in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry

19. Use in practice the legal norms of the relationship between dentist and patient.

20. Be able to form a healthy psychological microclimate in the team

21. To be able to use the equipment of a stomatologic office, the basic stomatologic tools and the dental materials used in clinic of orthopedic stomatology;

22. Be able to perform dental manipulations on phantoms.

23. Be able to organize disinfection and sterilization of dental equipment and tools; to monitor the effectiveness of sterilization

AB: 1. To be responsible for the timely acquisition of modern knowledge

2. To be responsible for continuous professional development with a high level of autonomy

3. To be responsible for the validity of the decisions made.

4. To be responsible for continuous professional development with a high level of autonomy

5. To be responsible for the continuous development of professional knowledge and skills

6. To be responsible for the continuous development of professional knowledge and skills

7. To be responsible for the quality of professional tasks in a new situation

8. To be responsible for the validity of the decisions made on the decision

problems of professional activity

9. To be responsible for continuous professional development with a high level of autonomy

10. To be responsible for continuous professional development

11. To be responsible for continuous professional development with a high level of autonomy

12. To bear personal responsibility for observance of moral and ethical principles of the medical specialist and rules of professional subordination

13. To bear personal responsibility for observance of safety rules at performance of professional tasks 14. Establish connections to ensure quality work

15. To bear personal responsibility for observance of rules of preservation of environment at performance of professional tasks

16. Be responsible for your civic position and activities

17. To bear personal responsibility for observance of provisions in practical activity

Code of Ethics for Dentists

18. To bear personal responsibility for observance of moral and deontological principles of the medical specialist and rules of professional subordination in clinic of orthopedic stomatology

19. To bear personal responsibility for observance of the current legal norms of the dentist-patient relationship

20. To bear personal responsibility for correct use of the equipment of a stomatologic office, the basic stomatologic tools and the stomatologic materials used in clinic of orthopedic stomatology.

21. To bear personal responsibility for the correct execution of dental manipulations on phantoms

22. Identify methods to prevent conditions for the spread of infection in medical institutions.

23. To bear personal responsibility for observance of norms of asepsis and antiseptics at stomatologic reception

## 4. Course details

**Interdisciplinary connections:** "Orthopedic 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, medical physics, microbiology, virology and immunology and integrates with these disciplines;

b) lays the foundations for students to study such clinical disciplines as orthopedic dentistry, therapeutic dentistry, orthodontics, surgical dentistry;

c) is based on the study by students of propaedeutic disciplines of dental profile: propaedeutics of orthopedic dentistry, propaedeutics of therapeutic dentistry and propaedeutics of pediatric therapeutic dentistry and integrates with these disciplines;

d) integrates with the following clinical disciplines: prevention of dental diseases, pediatric therapeutic dentistry and therapeutic dentistry, surgical dentistry.

5. Program learning outcomes			
	List of learning outcomes		
Learning outcome code	The content of the learning outcome	Link to the matrix code competencies Symbol of the Program Learning Outcome Code in the Higher Education Standard	
Knowledge (Зн)	Presented in section 3. Purpose and goals	ПР-6, ПР-7, ПР- 16, ПР-17, ПР-19, ПР-20	
Skills (Ум)	Presented in section 3. Purpose and goals	ПР-1, ПР-2, ПР-3, ПР-4, ПР-5, ПР-6, ПР-7,ПР-10, ПР- 13, ПР-18, ПР-19, ПР-20	
Competences (ЗК, ФК)	Presented in section 3. Purpose and goals	ФК: ПР-1, ПР-2, ПР-3, ПР-4, ПР-5, ПР-8, ПР-10, ПР- 11, ПР-20, ПР-22, ПР-23 ЗК:ПР-6, ПР-7, ПР-9, ПР-16, ПР- 18, ПР-19, ПР-20	
Autonomy and responsibility (AB)	Presented in section 3. Purpose and goals	ПР-2, ПР-3, ПР-4, ПР-5, ПР-6, ПР-8, ПР-9, ПР-15	
	6. Format and scope of the course		
Course format (specify full-time or part-time)	Full-time course		
Type of classes	Number of hours	Number of groups	
Lectures	16 h		
Practical classes	89 h		
Seminars	-		

Selfstudy			105 h			
	7. Topics and content of the course					
Code	Topic		Learning content	earning	g Teacher	
type	ropro		res	sult		
classes			co	de		
L-1	Examination of natier	nts in	Modern methods of examination in 3H-	.2	Assoc Prof	
21	the clinic of orthoned	ic	orthopedic dentistry Issues of 3H-	2, .3	Kulinchenko R V	
	dentistry Basic and		asensis and antisentics The3H-	.13		
	additional methods of	<b>-</b>	general scheme of examination of 3H-	.19		
	examination Diagnos	sie	the patient in the clinic of VM	1) [_1		
	Anesthesia in the clin	ic of	orthopedic dentistry Features of VM	[_7]		
	orthopedic dentistry	10 01	examination of the patient in the VM	ſ_1, ſ_1,1		
	orthopedie dentistry.		clinic of orthopedic dentistry VM	I_13		
			Diagnostic methods necessary for $\Phi K$ .	-2		
			the final diagnosis in the clinic of $\Phi K$ .	-3		
			orthopedic dentistry Classification $\Phi K$	Ξ_Δ		
			of additional examination methods $\Phi K$ .	-5		
			used in the clinic of orthopedic $\Phi K$	-6.		
			dentistry. Plan of differential3K-	-1.		
			diagnosis of a patient with diseases $3K$ -	.3		
			of the maxillofacial area 3K-	.4		
			Treatment plan for a patient with 3K-	.5.		
			diseases of the maxillofacial area 3K-	.6.		
			The sequence of examination of 3K-	-7		
			the general and local status of the 3K-	.9		
			thematic nation What tools are AB-	_3		
			needed to examine the patient?AB-	-6		
			What are the essential signs of the AB-	-7		
			disease? What are the complaints AB-	,, _17		
			of a patient with orthopedicAB-	-20		
			problems? Special methods of AB-	-23,		
			examination X-ray methods of	23		
			research (orthonantomography			
			TMI tomography			
			electromyography) radiography			
			with contrast (sialography			
			sinusography fistulography) -			
			electroodontometry.			
			aesthesiometry, rheography.			
			polarography:			
			echoosteometry luminescent			
			diagnostics:			
			Methods and tasks of studying			
			diagnostic models. The structure			
			of the orthopedic treatment plan			
			Forms of current and final			
			reporting in the practice of			
			orthopedic dentist.			
			Pain, its components, leading			
			pathways of pain. the importance			
			of pain in medicine dentistry			
			local anesthetics and medications			
			used for local. Types of local			
			anesthesia, potentiated place of			
			anesthesia. Classification of local			

		.1	
		anesthesia, indications and	
		contraindications for its	
		implementation in orthopedic	
		dentistry. Instrumental and	
		medical equipment for local	
		anesthesia. Premedication and	
		substances used for it in the clinic	
		and hospital Premedication	
		regiments for national apporting to	
		the indications allowing to	
		the indications, allergic tests	
		before local anestnesia.	
		Emergency medical care for	
		patients in case of local or general	
		complications before, during, after	
		local anesthesia. Classification of	
		anesthetics. Indications and	
		contraindications for use in	
		orthopedic dentistry. Mechanism	
		of action of local anesthetics	
		Analgesic effect in local	
		anesthetics of amide groups and	
		esters Local and general	
		complications that occur during	
		complications that occur during	
1.2	Indications alinical and	Eastures of exemination of 211.2	Asses Drof
L-2	indications, clinical and	reatures of examination of 3H-2,	Assoc. Prol.
	technological stages of	patients with defects of dentai3H-3,	Kulinchenko R.V.
	manufacturing of artificial	crowns. Construction planning3H-/,	
	crowns	and material selection for 3H-10,	
		artificial crowns. Indications and 3H-14,	
		contraindications to the 3H-20,	
		manufacture of artificial crowns. YM-7,	
		Classification of artificial crowns. YM-9,	
		Methods of preparation. VM-10,	
		Complications during VM-11,	
		preparation. Gum retraction YM-21,	
		techniques. Modern methods of YM-22,	
		fingerprinting. Aesthetic crowns VM-23,	
		(porcelain, zirconium oxide, $\Phi$ K-5,	
		composite, plastic). Physico- $\Phi$ K-6.	
		chemical properties of materials $\Phi$ K-7	
		for the manufacture of crowns $\Phi$ K-8	
		Methods of making crowns $\Phi K-9$	
		Advantages and disadvantages of $\Phi K_{-13}$	
		artificial crowns Clinical and $\Phi K_{-14}$	
		technological rules for the $\Phi K_{-15}$	
		manufacture of artificial crowned $V$ 16	
		$\begin{array}{c} \text{Hamiltacture of artificial Clowins $\Psi$K^{-10}$,} \\ \text{Requirements for artificial $\Phi$V$ 19} \end{array}$	
		$\alpha$ around $\beta$ Application of the facial $\Delta U$ 10	
		arch Provisional growing purpose $\mathcal{D}^{\mathcal{L}}$	
		of application clinical and DV 10	
		laboratory atoges of an dusting DL 11	
		aboratory stages of production [3K-11,	
		Criteria for checking the quality of AB-1,	
		artificial crowns. Marginal fit of AB-3,	
		artificial crowns. Fixation of AB-5,	
		artificial crowns. Cements used to AB-13,	
		tix crowns. Classification of AB-14,	

		cements. Fixation mechanism.	AB-20,	
			AB-21.	
			AB-22.	
			AB-23	
L-3	Indications clinical and	Classification of dentition defects	3H-1	Assoc Prof
20	technological stages of	according to Kennedy	311 1, 3H_5	Kulinchenko R V
	manufacturing of bridge	Classification of bridges: by	.511-5, ,рц 7	
	like prostbases	material by design by the nature	$\frac{11-7}{2110}$	
	like prosuleses	indicital, by design, by the nature	оп-9,	
		of the mount, in relation to the	$3\Pi - 11,$	
		intermediate part to the alveolar	3H-13,	
		process; by placement of abutment	I3H-14,	
		teeth, by functional purpose; by	3H-19,	
		the design of the support part	.УМ-1,	
		Methods of preparation for	гУМ-3,	
		bridges. Types of cervical ledges	.УМ-8,	
		Adhesive bridges, advantages	,УМ-13,	
		disadvantages. Solid bridge	УМ-19,	
		prostheses, classification	,УМ-21,	
		indications and anti-indications	.УМ-22,	
		Solder bridges. Comparative	ФК-3,	
		characteristics of solid and	ФК-5,	
		soldered bridges. Biomechanics of	ФК-6	
		bridge prostheses, design features	.ФК-7,	
		Cantilever bridges, indications for	rФК-9,	
		use. Casting, methods and	ФК-10,	
		materials used in the manufacture	ФК-11,	
		of bridges. Collapsible models	,ФК-12,	
		manufacturing technology	,ФК-15,	
		materials, purpose of application	.ФК-17,	
		Method of fixing bridges	.ФК-18,	
		Cements, their classification	.ФК-30,	
		Technique of fixing bridges	.ЗК-1,	
		Factors that ensure the fixation of	бЖ-6,	
		bridges.	ЗК-10,	
			ЗК-13,	
			ЗК-14,	
			AB-4,	
			AB-5,	
			AB-8,	
			AB-10,	
			AB-11,	
			AB-19,	
			AB-22	
L-4	Indications, clinical and	Aesthetics in fixed	1 3H-2,	Assoc. Prof.
	technological stages of	prosthetics. Classification of	f 3H-3,	Kulinchenko R.V.
	manufacturing of metal-	carious cavities of teeth according	g 3H-7,	
	free fixed dentures.	to Black. Classification of inlays.	3H-10,	
		Characteristics of IDOST	3H-14,	
		(index of destruction of the	зН-20,	
		occlusal surface of the tooth)	. УМ-7,	
		Indications for replacement of	УΜ-9,	
		defects of hard tissues of the tooth	уМ-10,	
		with inlays. Features of	f УМ-11,	
		preparation of cavities under a tab	. УМ-21,	
		Clinical and laboratory stages of	б УМ-22,	
		prosthetic prosthetics	VM-23	

		Direct and indirect methods	ФК-4	
		of making tabs Technologies of	ΦK-5	
		making tabs and crowns by CAD	ФК-5, ФК-6	
		CAM method Methods of	$\Phi K^{-0},$ $\Phi V 7$	
		propagation for motal free	$\Phi K^{-7}, \Phi V 0$	
		structures Classification	$\Psi$ K-9, $\Phi$ V 10	
		structures. Classification	$\Psi$ K-10,	
		metal-free structures (tabs,	ФК-15,	
		veneers, luminaires, crowns,	ФК-16,	
		bridges).	ФК-18,	
		General indications and	ФК-19,	
		contraindications to the	ЗК-1,	
		manufacture of veneers.	ЗК-10,	
		Indications and contraindications	ЗК-11,	
		to the manufacture of porcelain	AB-1,	
		crowns. Indications and	AB-3,	
		contraindications to the	AB-5,	
		manufacture of plastic crowns.	AB-13,	
		Clinical and laboratory stages of	AB-14,	
		making veneers, porcelain crowns.	AB-20.	
		International classification of	AB-21.	
		tabs. Fixation techniques without	AB-22.	
		metal fixed prostheses	AB-23	
		Classification of cements for	11D 23	
		fixing		
L-5	Anatomical and	Features of examination of natients	3H-1	Assoc Prof
20	physiological features of	with partial absence of teeth	3H-2	Kulinchenko R V
	masticatory system in case	$\Delta$ dditional research methods for	3H_4	
	of partial tooth loss	national research methods for	3H-6	
	Examination of natients	teeth Anatomical and histological	3H_7	
	Design features and	structure of the oral mucosa	3H-7, 3H-14	
	comparative characteristics	Anotomical and physiclogical	511-1 <del>4</del> , 511-17	
	of different types of	fastures of the oral south with	511-17, 511-19	
	removable partial deptures	partial loss of tooth Mathada of	211-10, 211-10	
	(DDD) indications for use	partial loss of the anal assists in the	эн-19, эн эо	
	(RPD), indications for use.	preparation of the oral cavity in the	3H-20,	
	Pre-prostnetic preparation.	manufacture of removable	3H-21,	
		dentures. Changes in the dentai-	У M-1,	
		maxillary system due to partial	УМ-3,	
		tooth loss. Clinical aspects of	УМ-4,	
		partial tooth loss. Morphological	УМ-7,	
		changes in the oral cavity with	УМ-8,	
		partial loss of teeth. Classification	УМ-9,	
		of the length of the dentition.	УМ-17,	
		Classification of dentition defects	УМ-21,	
		according to Kennedy.	УМ-22,	
		Establishment of preliminary and	ФК-4,	
		final diagnosis in case of partial	ФК-5,	
		tooth loss. Indications for	ФК-20,	
		replacement of dentition defects	ФК-21,	
		with partial dentures. Comparative	ФК-22,	
		characteristics of partial removable	ФК-23,	
		prostheses and bridges.	ФК-27.	
		Comparative characteristics of	ФК-30.	
		partial removable prostheses and	ФК-31.	
		clasp prostheses. Characteristics of	ЗК-1.	
		design features of modern	3К-4.	
		removable prostheses their	ЗК-5.	

		functional value. The main 3K-6,	
		components of partial removable 3K-9,	
		dentures. Dental prosthesis design 3K-13,	
		planning. 3K-14.	
		AB-4.	
		AB-8.	
		AB-10	
		AB-13	
		AB-18	
		AB-10, AB-20	
		AD - 20,	
		AD-21,	
I 6	Easters that ansure the	Anotomical hiophysical 2H 2	Acces Drof
L-0	fixation of DDD Dianning	machanical matheds of fivation of 2H 3	Assoc. FIOL Kulinahanka D.V
	the design of the DD	neural methods of fixation of 51-5,	
	design of the RPD	Calastian of chatmant tooth DL 9	
	depending on the clinical	Selection of abutment teeth. 3H-8,	
	conditions: the choice of	Requirements for abutment teeth. 3H-10,	
	abutment teeth and fixing	Types of clasp lines on the upper 3H-13,	
	elements, the boundaries of	and lower jaws. The choice of 3H-15,	
	the base of lamellar	support elements when planning3H-18,	
	prostheses. Determination	the design of a partial removable 3H-20,	
	of the relation of the jaws	prosthesis. Preparation of 3H-21,	
	in 1-3 groups of defects of	abutment teeth, determination of 3H-22,	
	the dentition. Placement of	denture boundaries. The YM-2,	
	teeth in RPD. Check of a	boundaries of partial removable YM-3,	
	design RPD.	dentures depending on the YM-5,	
		topography of dentition defects. YM-8,	
		Characteristics of the prosthetic YM-13,	
		bed and prosthetic field. The YM-14,	
		boundaries of the prosthesis with YM-20,	
		the included defects of the YM-22,	
		dentition. Limits of the prosthesis $\Phi$ K-2,	
		with distally unlimited defects of $\Phi$ K-5,	
		the dentition. Point, linear, planar $\Phi$ K-24,	
		fixation of partial removable $\Phi$ K-25,	
		dentures. Characteristics of groups $\Phi$ K-26.	
		of dentition defects. Methods of $\Phi K$ -30.	
		determination and fixation of $\Phi K$ -31.	
		central occlusion Methods for 3K-1	
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P - 3	Inlay, onlay, overlay, pinlay. General characteristics. Classification. Indications. Manufacturing. Materials. Biomechanical principles of functioning.	An inlay is a restoration which lies within the confines of the cusps. These restorations are considered to be more conservative than onlays or crowns because less tooth structure is removed in preparation for the restoration. They are usually used when tooth destruction is less than half the distance between cusp tipe	3H-1, 3H-5, 3H-8, 3H-10, 3H-12, 3H-13, 3H-17, 3H-18, 3H-20, VM-2, VM-2,	Assoc. Prof. Kulinchenko R.V.
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P - 3	Inlay, onlay, overlay, pinlay. General characteristics. Classification. Indications. Manufacturing. Materials. Biomechanical principles of functioning.	An inlay is a restoration which lies within the confines of the cusps. These restorations are considered to be more conservative than onlays or crowns because less tooth structure is removed in preparation for the restoration. They are usually used when tooth destruction is less than half the distance between cusp tips. An onlay is a method of tooth	3H-1, 3H-5, 3H-8, 3H-10, 3H-12, 3H-13, 3H-13, 3H-17, 3H-18, 3H-20, YM-2, YM-2, YM-7, YM-10,	Assoc. Prof. Kulinchenko R.V.
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P - 3	Inlay, onlay, overlay, pinlay. General characteristics. Classification. Indications. Manufacturing. Materials. Biomechanical principles of functioning.	An inlay is a restoration which lies within the confines of the cusps. These restorations are considered to be more conservative than onlays or crowns because less tooth structure is removed in preparation for the restoration. They are usually used when tooth destruction is less than half the distance between cusp tips. An onlay is a method of tooth restoration, which covers, protects or reinforces one or more cusps. Onlays are methods for restoring teeth in an indirect way. Onlays are often used when teeth present extensive	3H-1, 3H-5, 3H-8, 3H-10, 3H-12, 3H-13, 3H-17, 3H-18, 3H-20, УМ-2, УМ-2, УМ-7, УМ-10, УМ-14, УМ-16, УМ-21, УМ-22, ФК-4, ФК-5,	Assoc. Prof. Kulinchenko R.V.
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P - 3	Inlay, onlay, overlay, pinlay. General characteristics. Classification. Indications. Manufacturing. Materials. Biomechanical principles of functioning.	An inlay is a restoration which lies within the confines of the cusps. These restorations are considered to be more conservative than onlays or crowns because less tooth structure is removed in preparation for the restoration. They are usually used when tooth destruction is less than half the distance between cusp tips. An onlay is a method of tooth restoration, which covers, protects or reinforces one or more cusps. Onlays are methods for restoring teeth in an indirect way. Onlays are often used when teeth present extensive destruction due to caries or to trauma.	3H-1, 3H-5, 3H-8, 3H-10, 3H-12, 3H-13, 3H-17, 3H-18, 3H-20, УМ-2, УМ-2, УМ-7, УМ-10, УМ-14, УМ-16, УМ-21, УМ-22, ФК-4, ФК-5, ФК-6, ФК-6,	Assoc. Prof. Kulinchenko R.V.
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P - 3	Inlay, onlay, overlay, pinlay. General characteristics. Classification. Indications. Manufacturing. Materials. Biomechanical principles of functioning.	An inlay is a restoration which lies within the confines of the cusps. These restorations are considered to be more conservative than onlays or crowns because less tooth structure is removed in preparation for the restoration. They are usually used when tooth destruction is less than half the distance between cusp tips. An onlay is a method of tooth restoration, which covers, protects or reinforces one or more cusps. Onlays are methods for restoring teeth in an indirect way. Onlays are often used when teeth present extensive destruction due to caries or to trauma.	3H-1, 3H-5, 3H-8, 3H-10, 3H-12, 3H-13, 3H-17, 3H-18, 3H-20, VM-2, VM-2, VM-7, VM-10, VM-14, VM-16, VM-21, VM-22, ΦK-4, ΦK-5, ΦK-6, ΦK-6, ΦK-21, ΦK-9, ΦK-20	Assoc. Prof. Kulinchenko R.V.
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P - 3	Inlay, onlay, overlay, pinlay. General characteristics. Classification. Indications. Manufacturing. Materials. Biomechanical principles of functioning.	An inlay is a restoration which lies within the confines of the cusps. These restorations are considered to be more conservative than onlays or crowns because less tooth structure is removed in preparation for the restoration. They are usually used when tooth destruction is less than half the distance between cusp tips. An onlay is a method of tooth restoration, which covers, protects or reinforces one or more cusps. Onlays are methods for restoring teeth in an indirect way. Onlays are often used when teeth present extensive destruction due to caries or to trauma.	3H-1, 3H-5, 3H-8, 3H-10, 3H-12, 3H-13, 3H-17, 3H-18, 3H-20, YM-2, YM-2, YM-7, YM-10, YM-14, YM-16, YM-14, YM-21, YM-21, YM-22, $\Phi K-4$ , $\Phi K-5$ , $\Phi K-6$ , $\Phi K-21$ , $\Phi K-20$ , $\Phi K-20$ , $\Phi K-21$ , $\Phi K-21$ , $\Phi K-20$ , $\Phi K-21$ ,	Assoc. Prof. Kulinchenko R.V.
P - 3	Inlay, onlay, overlay, pinlay. General characteristics. Classification. Indications. Manufacturing. Materials. Biomechanical principles of functioning.	An inlay is a restoration which lies within the confines of the cusps. These restorations are considered to be more conservative than onlays or crowns because less tooth structure is removed in preparation for the restoration. They are usually used when tooth destruction is less than half the distance between cusp tips. An onlay is a method of tooth restoration, which covers, protects or reinforces one or more cusps. Onlays are methods for restoring teeth in an indirect way. Onlays are often used when teeth present extensive destruction due to caries or to trauma.	3H-1, 3H-5, 3H-8, 3H-10, 3H-12, 3H-13, 3H-17, 3H-18, 3H-20, YM-2, YM-2, YM-7, YM-10, YM-14, YM-16, YM-21, YM-21, YM-22, $\Phi K-4$ , $\Phi K-5$ , $\Phi K-6$ , $\Phi K-5$ , $\Phi K-6$ , $\Phi K-21$ , $\Phi K-20$ , $\Phi K-20$ , $\Phi K-21$ , $\Phi K-20$ , $\Phi K-20$ , $\Phi K-21$ , $\Phi K-20$ , $\Phi$	Assoc. Prof. Kulinchenko R.V.
P - 3	Inlay, onlay, overlay, pinlay. General characteristics. Classification. Indications. Manufacturing. Materials. Biomechanical principles of functioning.	An inlay is a restoration which lies within the confines of the cusps. These restorations are considered to be more conservative than onlays or crowns because less tooth structure is removed in preparation for the restoration. They are usually used when tooth destruction is less than half the distance between cusp tips. An onlay is a method of tooth restoration, which covers, protects or reinforces one or more cusps. Onlays are methods for restoring teeth in an indirect way. Onlays are often used when teeth present extensive destruction due to caries or to trauma.	3H-1, 3H-5, 3H-8, 3H-10, 3H-12, 3H-13, 3H-17, 3H-18, 3H-20, YM-2, YM-7, YM-7, YM-10, YM-10, YM-14, YM-16, YM-21, YM-22, $\Phi K-4$ , $\Phi K-5$ , $\Phi K-6$ , $\Phi K-6$ , $\Phi K-21$ , $\Phi K-29$ , 3K-1, 3K-5, 2K-5,	Assoc. Prof. Kulinchenko R.V.

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		of binder. Separation of dental	УМ-5,	
		plastics by their chemical	УМ-6,	
		structure. Plastics for denture	УМ-7,	
		bases, requirements for them.	УМ-9,	
		Technology of application of basic	УМ-13,	
		plastics. Specific requirements for	УМ-14.	
		basic materials Stages of	VM-15	
		manufacturing plastic removable	VM-21	
		orthopedic structures Conditions	VM 22	
		under which plasticization of	σν-22, Φν 1	
		model which plasticization of	Φ <b>Κ-</b> <del>4</del> , ΦV 5	
		plastic takes place. Changes that	ΨΚ-3, ΦΥ. (	
		occur in the structure of the plastic	ФК-6,	
		in violation of the polymerization	ФК-21,	
		regime. Causes of internal stress in	ФК-22,	
		a plastic product. Representatives	ФК-23,	
		of basic acrylic plastics of	ФК-24,	
		domestic and foreign	ФК-25,	
		manufacturers. Elastic base	ФК-26,	
		polymers. Representatives of	ФК-27,	
		domestic and foreign	ЗК-3,	
		manufacturers. Advantages and	ЗК-4,	
		disadvantages, indications and	ЗК-6.	
		against indications for use.	ЗК-7.	
		Requirements for elastic	ЗК-8.	
		removable basic prostheses	3K-10	
			ЗК-14	
			ЗК-15	
			AR-3	
			$\Delta \mathbf{R}_{I}$	
			$\Lambda \mathbf{R}.6$	
			AD = 0,	
			AD = 10,	
			AB-14,	
			AB-15,	

			AB-21,	
			AB-22	
S-12	Comparative characteristics	The choice of fixing elements in	3H-1.	Assoc. Prof.
	of different methods of	the design of the clasp prosthesis	3H-4	Kulinchenko R.V.
	fixation of partial	Clampless systems for fixing	3H-6	
	removable dentures	arched prostheses: fixation with	3H-7	
	indications for their use	locks fixation with telescopic	311-7, 3H_8	
	indications for them use.	sustame been fixetion sustam	511-0, 2U 10	
		Systems, dealin mation system.	$5\Pi - 10,$	
		Stabilization and balance of the	$5\Pi - 12,$	
		clasp prostnesis. Clinical and	3H-13,	
		laboratory stages of making cast	3H-20,	
		RPD.	3H-21,	
			3H-22,	
			УМ-1,	
			УМ-3,	
			УМ-4,	
			УМ-7,	
			УМ-10,	
			УМ-12,	
			УМ-13,	
			УМ-16,	
			УМ-21,	
			УМ-22,	
			ФК-4,	
			ФК-5,	
			ФК-21,	
			ФК-22,	
			ФК-23,	
			ФК-24,	
			ФК-25,	
			ЗК-2,	
			ЗК-6,	
			ЗК-8,	
			ЗК-13.	
			ЗК-14.	
			AB-3.	
			AB-4.	
			AB-8.	
			AB-9.	
			AB-13.	
			AB-14.	
			AB-15.	
			AB-16	
			AB-20	
			AB-22	
S-13	Types of clasp. attachment	Attachments, mechanical devices	3H-1.	Assoc. Prof.
-	bar. telescopic fixing	that consist of two main parts - the	3H-4.	Kulinchenko R.V
	systems.	patrix (inner) and the matrix	3H-6.	
		(outer), the connection of which	3H-7.	
		provides fixation and stabilization	3H-8.	
		of the removable prosthesis	3H-10	
		Telescopic crowns a system of	3H-12	
		two crowns, one of which (inner	3H-13	
		primary or patrix) is cemented on	3H-20	
		the prepared abutment tooth the	3H-21	
		second (outer - secondary or	3H-22	
		pecona (outer secondary, or	~·· <i>~~</i> ,	

		matrix) is in the frame of the YM-1,	
		removable part of the prosthesis. VM-3,	
		Classifications of lock fastenings: VM-4,	
		on a location; depending on the YM-7,	
		amount of mobility that is allowed YM-10,	
		between the components of the YM-12,	
		attachment; by the design of the VM-13,	
		attachment; by the functions they YM-16,	
		perform: by method of VM-21.	
		manufacture: by the method of VM-22	
		fixation: by the size of the $\Phi K-4$	
		attachment Beam attachments : $\Phi K_{-5}$	
		The patrix of beam locks is located $\Phi K = 21$	
		hetween the obstrant ground on $\Phi V$ 22	
		the root constructs the roots of $\Phi V$ 22,	
		the close caps between the roots of $\Phi K$ -25,	
		the abutment teeth or directly on $\Psi K$ -24,	
		the implants. The matrix is located $\Phi K$ -25,	
		in the removable part of the 3K-2,	
		prosthesis. 3K-6,	
		ЗК-8,	
		ЗК-13,	
		ЗК-14,	
		AB-3,	
		AB-4.	
		AB-8	
		AB-9	
		AB-13	
		AB-14	
		AD-14,	
		AD-15,	
		AB-10,	
		AB-20,	
9.1.4		AB-22	
S-14	Features of manufacturing	Design features of cast RPD. The3H-5,	Assoc. Prof.
	of cast RPD with fixing on	way of prosthesis insertion. The3H-6,	Kulinchenko R.V.
	attachments, bars and	way of removal of the prosthesis. 3H-8,	
	telescopic systems.	Fixation, stabilization, balance of 3H-9,	
		the prosthesis. Clasp line. Linear3H-12,	
		fixation. Plane fixation. Clamps, 3H-13,	
		placement of the chamber system3H-14,	
		in the clasp prosthesis. Features of 3H-19,	
		placement of arches on the upper3H-20.	
		and lower jaws. Parallelometers 3H-21	
		Tasks and methods of 3H-22	
		naralleometry Preparation of VM-2	
		$av_{n}$ avaluation $av_{n}$	
		Technique of duplication of VM 4	
		modele Modeling of a market of the	
		models. Wodeling of a waxy M-6,	
		composition of a clasp prosthesis y M-7,	
		on a retractory model. Casting of YM-10,	
		clasp prosthesis frames on YM-13,	
		refractory models. Design of YM-14,	
		artificial dentitions and production YM-21,	
		of clasp denture bases. Technology VM-22,	
		of making a clasp prosthesis with $\Phi$ K-4,	
		removal of wax reproduction from $\Phi$ K-5,	
		the model. Production of cast RPD $\Phi$ K-6,	

		with bar fixation.	ФК-20,	
			ФК-21.	
			ФК-22	
			∓R 22, ΦK_23	
			ΦK-23, ΦK-24	
			Ψ <u>Λ</u> -2 <del>4</del> , ΦΓ 25	
			$\Phi K$ -25, $\Phi K$ 26	
			$\Psi$ K-26,	
			3K-2,	
			ЗК-3,	
			ЗК-5,	
			ЗК-4,	
			ЗК-6,	
			ЗК-8,	
			ЗК-12.	
			ЗК-13.	
			ЗК-14	
			AR-1	
			$AB_{1}$	
			AD-4,	
			AD-0,	
			AB-/,	
			AB-9,	
			AB-10,	
			AB-21,	
			AB-22,	
			AB-23	
S-15	Indications, clinical and	Special preparation of the oral	ЗН-2,	Assoc. Prof.
	technological stages of	cavity for prosthetics. The use of	ЗН-З,	Kulinchenko R.V.
	manufacturing	tooth roots in the preparation of	ЗН-4,	
	overdentures dentures and	the oral cavity for prosthetics with	ЗН-5,	
	removable dentures with a	removable dentures. Variants of	3H-7,	
	two-layer base.	the relationship between the root	ЗН-8,	
	-	and the prosthesis: the root is	3H-11,	
		ground to the gums, a telescopic	3H-14,	
		system, a button - a patrix, a	3H-18.	
		matrix, a beam system, magnetic	3H-20.	
		elements, the root is ground below	3H-21	
		the level of the sums Indications	3H-22	
		and contraindications to the use of	VM-1	
		a prosthetic prosthesis	VM_2	
		<b>P</b> aquirements for the roots of the	$\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$	
		teeth used Clinical and laboratory	VM 6	
		stages of manufacturing a cover	$\mathbf{V}\mathbf{M}$ O	
		stages of manufacturing a cover	$\mathbf{y}$ IVI- $\mathbf{y}$ ,	
		stages of prosthesis monufacturing	$\mathbf{y} = 1\mathbf{v}1 - 10,$	
		stages of prostnesis manufacturing	У IVI-14, VIVI-15	
		with a two-rayer base. Indications	у IVI-10, NM 00	
		and contraindications. Materials	У IVI-22, NM 22	
		for making an elastic substrate.	УМ-23, ФИ-23,	
		rechnology of making prosthetic	ΨΚ-3, Φυ	
		bases with a soft lining.	ΨK-5,	
			ΨΚ-6,	
			ФК-20	
			ФК-21,	
			ФК-22,	
			ФК-23,	
			ФК-24,	
			ФК-25	

ФК-2	6,
ФК-2	7,
ЗК-3,	
ЗК-4,	
ЗК-5,	
ЗК-8,	
ЗК-10	).
ЗК-12	
3K-15	
AB-1	
AB-2	
AB-6	,
AB-1	3
AB-1	1
AB-1	5
AB-1	8
	5, )
AD-2	J, 1
AB-2	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$
AB-2	2,
AB-2	3

## **Organization of practical classes:**

**-preparatory stage (20 min.)** Substantiation by the teacher of the importance of the topic of the lesson for further study of the discipline and professional activity of the doctor in order to form motivation and purposeful educational activity. Introducing students to specific goals and lesson plan. Carrying out standardized control of the initial level of student training. Discussion and answers to students' questions.

- main stage (40 min.) Students perform practical skills in the discipline of propaedeutics of orthopedic dentistry (algorithm for examining a patient on a phantom, kneading impression materials, selection of impression spoons, taking impressions, casting models of jaws, fixing models in the articulator, acquiring the basics of dissection of phantom teeth).

**-final stage (30 minutes)** Conducting standardized final control using individual test tasks in the MISA learning environment, and questions, analysis of results. Evaluation by the teacher of the current activity of the student during the lesson, analysis of student performance, announcement of grades and entering them in paper and electronic versions of the journal of attendance and student performance. The head of the group makes assessments in the statement of performance and attendance of students, followed by certification by the teacher. Informing students about the topic of the next lesson and methodological measures to prepare for it.

Practical classes and lectures are provided with appropriate methodological and illustrative materials. Classes are conducted using test tasks, situational control tasks, oral answers, demonstration materials, phantoms of teeth, phantoms of the patient's head. Lectures are conducted with the obligatory multimedia accompaniment, which demonstrates modern illustrative material in accordance with the topic of the lecture, and discussion with the audience.

#### 8. Verification of learning outcomes

#### **Current control**

is carried out during training sessions and aims to check the assimilation of educational material by students. Forms of assessment of current educational activities include control of theoretical and practical training.

When assessing the mastery of each topic for the current academic activity, the student is given a score of 4 (excellent, good, satisfactory, unsatisfactory), taking into account all types of work provided by the program of the discipline. The student must receive a grade from each topic for further conversion of grades into points on a multi-point (200-point) scale.

**The grade ''excellent''** is given in the case when the student knows the program in full, illustrating the answers with various examples; gives comprehensively accurate and clear answers without any leading questions; spreads the material without errors and inaccuracies; freely solves problems and performs practical tasks of varying complexity;

A grade of "good" is given when the student knows the whole program and understands it well, answers the questions correctly, consistently and systematically, but they are not exhaustive, although the student answers additional questions without errors; solves all problems and performs practical tasks experiencing difficulties only in the most difficult cases;

**The grade "satisfactory"** is given to the student on the basis of his knowledge of the whole volume of the program on the subject and a satisfactory level of understanding of it. The student is able to solve modified problems with the help of leading questions; solves problems and performs practical skills, experiencing difficulties in simple cases, is not able to systematically answer the answer, but answers direct questions correctly.

The grade "unsatisfactory" is given in cases when the student's knowledge and skills do not meet the requirements of "satisfactory" assessment.

Learning outcome	Code	Method of verifying learning	Enrollment
code	type	outcomes	criteria
	classes		
3H-2, 3H-3, 3H-13, 3H-19	P-1	Individual test task	0% -49% = unsatisfactory
УМ-1, УМ-2, УМ-11, УМ-			50% - 70% = satisfactory
13			71% - 90% = good
ФК-2, ФК-3, ФК-4 ФК-5,		Conduct a phantom	91% -100% = excellent
ФК-6,ФК-29,ФК-31,		examination of the human	
ЗК-1, ЗК-3, ЗК-4, ЗК-5,		head x partial loss of	Completed = "credited"
ЗК-6,3К-7,3К-9,3К-11,3К-		teeth	Not fulfilled = "not credited"
12,			
AB-3, AB-6, AB-7, AB-			
17, AB-20, AB-23			
3H-1, 3H-5, 3H-8,3H-10,	<i>P-2</i>	Individual test task	0% - 49% = unsatisfactory
ЗН-12,3Н-13,3Н-17,			50% - 70% = satisfactory
3H-18,3H-20,			71% -90% = good
УМ-2, УМ-7, УМ-10, УМ-			91% - 100% = excellent
14,УМ-16,УМ-21,УМ-22,			
ФК-4, ФК-5, ФК-6, ФК-21,			
ФК-9,ФК-20,ФК-21, ФК-			
29,			
ЗК-1, ЗК-5,ЗК-6,ЗК-9,			
ЗК-11,			
AB-3, AB-5, AB-10, AB-			
14, AB-17, AB-21,			
AB-22, AB-23			
3H-1, 3H-2, 3H-4,3H-5,	<i>P-3</i>	Individual test task	0% -49% = unsatisfactory
ЗН-11,3Н-12,3Н-14,			50% -70% = satisfactory
ЗН-17,3Н-19,3Н-21,			71% -90% = good
УМ-1,УМ-2, УМ-7, УМ-			91% - 100% = excellent

10, УМ-14,УМ-16,			
УМ-20,УМ-21,УМ-22,			
ФК-4. ФК-5. ФК-6. ФК-21.			
$\Phi K - 9 \Phi K - 21 \Phi K - 23 \Phi K - 21 \Phi K - 23 \Phi K - 21 \Phi $			
$\frac{1}{31}$			
3K-2 3K-5 3K-7 3K-9			
3K 10 3K 16			
AD 2 AD 5 AD 10 AD			
AD-3, AD-3, AD-10, AD-14, AD-17, AD-21			
14, AD - 17, AD - 21,			
AD-22, AD-23	D (	<b>T 1 • 1 1 . . . 1</b>	
3H-3, 3H-5, 3H-6, 3H-7,	<i>P-4</i>	Individual test task	0% -49% = unsatisfactory
3H-19, 3H-20			50% - 70% = satisfactory
УМ-1, УМ-11, УМ-13,			71% -90% = good
УМ-19, УМ-21, УМ-23,			91% - 100% = excellent
ФК-3, ФК-6, ФК-11, ФК-			
30, ФК-31,			
ЗК-2, ЗК-9, ЗК-13, ЗК-14,			
AB-3, AB-5, AB-10, AB-13,			
AB-20,AB-22.AB-23			
3H-1, 3H-5, 3H-7,3H-9,	P-5	Individual test task	0% - 49% = unsatisfactory
3H-11,3H-13,3H-14,			50% - 70% = satisfactory
3H-19,			71% -90% = good
УМ-1, УМ-3, УМ-8,			91% - 100% = excellent
УМ-13, УМ-19,УМ-21.			
YM-22.			
ΦΚ-3. ΦΚ-5. ΦΚ-6 ΦΚ-7.			
ΦΚ-9 ΦΚ-10 ΦΚ-11			
$\Phi K_{-12} \Phi K_{-15} \Phi K_{-17}$			
$\Phi K^{-12}, \Phi K^{-13}, \Phi K^{-17}, \Phi K^{-18}$			
$\Phi K^{-10}, \Phi K^{-50}, \Phi K^{-50}, \Phi K^{-10}, \Phi K^{-50}, \Phi K^{-50}$			
SK-1, SK-0, SK-10,			
$\Delta D 4 \Delta D 5 \Delta D 9 \Delta D 10$			
AB-4, AB-3, AB-8, AB-10,			
AB-11, AB-19, AB-22	D.C.	<b>T 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</b>	
3H-1, 3H-5, 3H-7,	<i>P-</i> 0	Individual test task	0% -49% = unsatisfactory
3H-9,3H-10,3H-13,			50% - 70% = satisfactory
3H-14,3H-19,		Prepare phantom teeth	71% -90% = good
УМ-2, УМ-3, УМ-8,		for different types of	91% - 100% = excellent
УМ-14, УМ-18, УМ-21,		artificial crowns	
УМ-22,			Completed = "credited"
ФК-2,ФК-4, ФК-5, ФК-6			Not fulfilled = "not credited"
ФК-7, ФК-8, ФК-9, ФК-			
10,ФК-11,			
ФК-12,ФК-13,ФК-14,ФК-			
18,ФК-19,			
ЗК-1, ЗК-7, ЗК-10,			
ЗК-12, ЗК-14,			
AB-4, AB-6, AB-10, AB-			
18,AB-22			
3H-3, 3H-7, 3H-10, 3H-11	<i>P-7</i>	Individual test task	0% - 49% = unsatisfactorv
3H-14,3H-18.	-		50% - 70% = satisfactory
YM-1, YM-3, VM-9		Make a temporary crown	71% -90% = good
VM-14, VM-20 VM-21		by the direct method	91% - 100% = excellent
VM-22 VM-23			
			Completed – "credited"
$\Phi K_{-1}, \Psi K_{-7}, \Psi K_{-0}, \Psi K_{-0}, \Phi K_{-1} (6 \Phi K_{-1})$			Not fulfilled – "not oradited"
ΨΛ-7,ΨΛ-10, ΨΛ-10, ΦΓ 20			not runnied – not credited
Ψ <b>N-</b> 30,			

	[]		1
<u>эк-1, эк-6, эк-10,</u> эк-14,			
AB-4, AB-5, AB-10, AB-			
19,AB-22			
3H-2 3H-13 3H-15	P-8	Individual test task	0% - 49% = unsatisfactory
3H-22			50% - 70% - satisfactory
$\frac{511-22}{2}$			710/000 = 3000
y MI-1, $y$ MI-3, $y$ MI-19,			71% -90% = g000
УМ-21, УМ-22,			91% - 100% = excellent
ФК-1,ФК-4, ФК-5, ФК-6			
ФК-8, ФК-9,ФК-11,			
ФК-13,ФК-18,ФК-19,			
3K-1. 3K-6. 3K-10			
$3K_{-1}\Lambda$			
$\Delta D 4 \Delta D C \Delta D 2 \Delta D 22$			
AB-4, AB-6, AB-8, AB-22,			
AB-23			
3H-1, 3H-5, 3H-7, 3H-9,	P-9	Individual test task	0% -49% = unsatisfactory
3H-11.3H-13.3H-14.			50% - 70% = satisfactory
3H-19			71% -90% - good
$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} $			010/1000/ = good
y MI-1, $y$ MI-3, $y$ MI-8,			91% - 100% = excellent
УМ-13, УМ-19,УМ-21,			
УМ-22,			
ФК-3, ФК-4, ФК-5,			
ФК-6 ФК-7. ФК-9.			
ΦK-10 ΦK-11			
$\Phi K 12 \Phi K 14$			
$\Psi R^{-12}, \Psi R^{-14}, \Phi R^{-14}, \Phi R^{-12}, \Phi R^{-14}, \Phi R^{-14}$			
ΦΚ-18,ΦΚ-19,			
ФК-31,			
ЗК-1, ЗК-6, ЗК-10,			
ЗК-13, ЗК-14,			
AB-4, AB-5, AB-8, AB-10,			
$\Delta B_{-}11  \Delta B_{-}19  \Delta B_{-}22$			
$\frac{\text{AD-11}, \text{AD-1}, \text{AD-22}}{\text{DU 2 DU 2 DU 7}}$	D 10	In divident all the states of	00/100/200
$3\Pi - 2, 3\Pi - 3, 3\Pi - 7,$	P-10	Inalviauai test task	0% - 49% = unsatisfactory
3H-10,3H-14,3H-20,			50% - 70% = satisfactory
УМ-7, УМ-9, УМ-10, УМ-			71% - 90% = good
11,УМ-21,УМ-22,УМ-23,		Dissect the abutment	91% - 100% = excellent
ФК-2,ФК-4,ФК-5, ФК-6,		teeth to make a metal-	
ΦΚ-7 ΦΚ-8 ΦΚ-9 ΦΚ-13		ceramic bridge	Completed = "credited"
$\Phi K 7, \Phi K 0, \Phi K 7, \Phi K 15, \Phi V 17$		certainte ortage	Not fulfilled = "not gradited"
$\Phi K - 14, \Phi K - 13, \Phi K - 17, \Phi K - 10$			Not fullined – not cleaned
ФК-18,			
ЗК-1, ЗК-10, ЗК-11,			
AB-1, AB-3, AB-5, AB-13,			
AB-14, AB-20, AB-21, AB-			
22			
2H 2 2H 2 2H 5 2H 7	D 11	Individual test task	0% $40%$ – unsatisfactory
511-2, 511-5, 511-5, 511-7,	1 -11	παινιαιαι τεst ταsκ	0% -49% – unsatisfactory
3H-9,3H-14,			50% - 70% = satisfactory
УМ-2, УМ-3, УМ-4,			71% -90% = good
УМ-8,УМ-14,			91% -100% = excellent
ФК-4, ФК-5, ФК-6, ФК-8.			
ФК-9.ФК-11.ФК-13.			
$\Phi K_{-16} \Phi K_{-18} \Phi K_{-19}$			
$\mathbf{D} \mathbf{V} = 1 \mathbf{D} \mathbf{V} 1 \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} U$			
3K-1, 3K-2, 3K-3,			
зк-8,3к-14,			
AB-3, AB-6, AB-8,			
AB-19, AB-22			
3H-1, 3H-4, 3H-6	P-12	Individual test task	0% - 49% = unsatisfactory
3H-8 3H-12 3H-13			50% - 70% - satisfactory
5110,51112,511-13, 5111451110			710/ 000/ = 3000
DII-14,JN-17,			11% -70% = 2000

УМ-1, УМ-2, УМ-7,			91% - 100% = excellent
YM-13.YM-15.YM-21.			
$VM_{-22}$			
$\Delta V = \Delta V / \Delta V = \Delta V $			
$\Phi K$ -3, $\Phi K$ -4, $\Phi K$ -3, $\Phi K$ -0 $\Phi K$ 7 $\Phi K$ 0 $\Phi K$ 10			
$\Phi K - 7, \Phi K - 9, \Phi K - 10,$			
$\Psi$ K-11, $\Psi$ K-12, $\Psi$ K-15,			
$\Phi$ K-1/, $\Phi$ K-18, $\Phi$ K-30,			
ЗК-1, ЗК-6, ЗК-10,			
ЗК-14,			
AB-4, AB-5, AB-8, AB-11,			
AB-19,AB-22			
3H-1,3H-2,3H-5,	<i>P-13</i>	Individual test task	0% - 49% = unsatisfactory
3H-8,3H-13,3H-20,			50% - 70% = satisfactory
3H-21, 3H-22.			71% -90% = good
VM-7 VM-9 VM-10 VM-			91% - 100% = excellent
$11 \text{ VM}_{-21} \text{ VM}_{-22}$			
$\Delta K_{-4} \Delta K_{-5} \Delta K_{-6} \Delta K_{-7}$			
$\Phi R^{-1}, \Phi R^{-5}, \Phi R^{-0}, \Phi R^{-7}, \Phi R^{-0}, \Phi R^{-1}$			
$\Phi K - 3, \Phi K - 10, \Phi K - 13$ $\Phi V = 1 \Phi V = 18 \Phi V = 10$			
$\Psi K - 1, \Psi K - 10, \Psi K - 19,$			
3K-1,3K-10,3K-11,			
AB-1, AB-3, AB-5, AB-13,			
AB-14, AB-20,			
AB-21, AB-22, AB-23			
ЗН-2,3Н-3,3Н-7,	P-14	Individual test task	0% - 49% = unsatisfactory
ЗН-10,3Н-14,3Н-20,			50% - 70% = satisfactory
УМ-7, УМ-9, УМ-10, УМ-			71% -90% = good
11,УМ-21,УМ-22,УМ-23,			91% - 100% = excellent
ФК-4, ФК-5, ФК-6, ФК-7,			
ФК-9,ФК-10, ФК-15, ФК-			
16, ФК-18, ФК-19,			
ЗК-1,3К-10,3К-11,			
AB-1, AB-3, AB-5, AB-13,			
AB-14, AB-20.			
AB-21, AB-22, AB-23			
3H-2 3H-3 3H-8	P-15	Individual test task	0% -49% - unsatisfactory
3H-10 3H-20	1 15	marrianar rest task	50% - 70% - satisfactory
$VM_7 VM_9 VM_21$			71% -90% = 300%
VM 22 VM 23		Examine a phantom	91% + 100% = good
$ \frac{9}{M} - 22, \frac{9}{M} - 23, $		human head with partial	91% - 100% = excellent
$\Phi K - 4, \Phi K - 5, \Phi K - 6, \Phi K - 7, \Phi K - 6, \Phi K - 7, \Phi$		human neda wiin partiai	Completed "is needed in
$\Psi K-9, \Psi K-10, \Psi K-15, \Psi K-10, \Psi K-1$		loss of leeln	Completed = "is passed"
$16, \Phi K - 18, \Phi K - 19,$			Not fulfilled = " $1sn$ t passed"
3K-1,3K-10,3K-11,			
AB-1, AB-3, AB-5, AB-13,			
AB-14, AB-20,			
AB-21, AB-22, AB-23			
3H-1,3H-2,3H-4,	P-16	Individual test task	0% - 49% = unsatisfactory
ЗН-6,3Н-7,3Н-14,			50% - 70% = satisfactory
3H-17,3H-18,3H-19,			71% -90% = good
3H-20,3H-21,			91% -100% = excellent
УМ-1, УМ-3, УМ-4, УМ-7,			
УМ-8,УМ-9,УМ-17,			
УМ-21,УМ-22.			
ΦΚ-4, ΦΚ-5, ΦΚ-20, ΦΚ-			
21. <b>Φ</b> K22. <b>Φ</b> K-23			
ΦΚ-27 ΦΚ-30 ΦΚ-31			
3K-1 3K-4 3K-5			
JIX-1,JIX-7,JIX-J,			

3K-6,3K-9,3K-13, 3K-14, AB-4, AB-8, AB-10, AB- 13, AB-18, AB-20, AB-21, AB-22			
3H-2, 3H-3,3H-5, 3H-8,3H-10,3H-13, 3H-15,3H-18,3H-20, 3H-21,3H-22, VM-2, VM-3, VM-5, VM-8, VM-13,VM-14,VM-20, VM-22, ΦK-2, ΦK-5, ΦK-24, ΦK- 25, ΦK-26,ΦK-30,ΦK-31, 3K-1, 3K-2, 3K-3, 3K-4,3K-7,3K-13, AB-3, AB-4, AB-8, AB-12, AB-13, AB-14, AB-20, AB-22, AB-23	P-17	Individual test task Get an anatomical impression of the upper / lower jaws Cast gypsum model for the manufacture of wax bases with occlusal rims Make a wax base with occlusal rims	0% -49% = unsatisfactory 50% -70% = satisfactory 71% -90% = good 91% -100% = excellent Completed = "is passed" Not fulfilled = "isn`t passed"
3H-1, 3H-2, 3H-4, 3H-6,3H-7,3H-11, 3H-14,3H-17,3H-21, 3H-22, УМ-2, УМ-4, УМ-5, УМ-7,УМ-11,УМ-18, УМ-21 ФК-3, ΦК-4, ΦК-5, ΦК-6, ΦК-20,ΦК-23, 3K-3,3K-4,3K-5, 3K-8,3K-15, AB-9, AB-13, AB-18, AB-20,AB-21, AB-22, AB-23	P-18	Individual test task Fix the central occlusion on the phantom using wax bases with occlusal rims	0% -49% = unsatisfactory 50% -70% = satisfactory 71% -90% = good 91% -100% = excellent Completed = "is passed" Not fulfilled = "isn`t passed"
3H-1,3H-3,3H-4, 3H-6,3H-8,3H-11, 3H-18,3H-21,3H-22, УМ-2, УМ-4, УМ-5,УМ- 7,УМ-11,УМ-18,УМ-21 ФК-4, ФК-5, ФК-6, ФК-21, 3К-2, 3К-3, 3К-5, 3К-9, 3К-14, AB-9, AB-12, AB-21, AB-22	P-19	Individual test task Arrangement of artificial teeth on a wax base	0% -49% = unsatisfactory 50% -70% = satisfactory 71% -90% = good 91% -100% = excellent Completed = "is passed" Not fulfilled = "isn`t passed"

211215217	D 20	Individual test task	0% 40% - unsatisfactory
511-1,511-5,511-7,	F-20	παινιαμαί τεςι ταςκ	0% - 49% = ullsatisfactory
3H-13,3H-15,3H-20,			50% - 10% = satisfactory
3H-21,			71% -90% = good
УМ-6,УМ-7,УМ-13,			91% - 100% = excellent
УМ-14,УМ-22,			
<u> </u>			
$\begin{array}{c} \Psi \mathcal{R} & \mathbf{i}, \ \Psi \mathcal{R} & \mathbf{j}, \ \Psi \mathcal{R} & \mathbf{i}, \ \Psi \mathcal{R} \\ \mathbf{n} & \mathbf{n} & \mathbf{n} \\ \mathbf{n} & \mathbf{n} & \mathbf{n} \\ \mathbf{n} $			
22, 5K-3, 5K-4,			
3K-8,3K-10,3K-14,3K-15			
AB-3, AB-6, AB-14,			
AB-15,AB-21			
3H-1 3H-2 3H-4	P-21	Individual test task	0% - 49% = unsatisfactory
2U 5 2U 7 2U 12	1 21	marrianar rest task	50% $70%$ – anisatisfactory
511-5,511-7,511-15,			50% - 70% = satisfactory
3H-15,3H-20,3H-21,3H-22,			/1% -90% = good
УМ-1, УМ-5, УМ-6,			91% - 100% = excellent
УМ-7,УМ-9,УМ-13,			
YM-14.YM-15.YM-21.			
VM_22			
5 101-22,			
$\Phi$ K-1, $\Phi$ K-6, $\Phi$ K-20,			
ФК-21, ФК-22,ФК-23,			
ФК-24, ФК-25,ФК-26,			
ФК-27.			
3K-3 3K-4 3K-7			
510, 510, 510, 700, 700, 700, 700, 700, 700, 700, 7			
3K-8,3K-10,3K-15			
AB-3, AB-4, AB-14,			
AB-21, AB-22			
3H-1,3H-4,3H-7,	P-22	Individual test task	0% - 49% = unsatisfactory
3H-13 3H-20 3H-21			50% - 70% = satisfactory
$\frac{1}{2}$			71% - 90% = 300
y = 1,			71% - 90% = g000
УМ-13,УМ-14,УМ-21,			91% - 100% = excellent
УМ-22,		Repair a partial	
ФК-4, ФК-5, ФК-24, ФК-		removable prosthesis	Completed = "is passed"
25.ФК-27.		with self-hardening	Not fulfilled = "isn`t passed"
3K-3 3K-4 3K-8		plastic	<u>I</u>
51(3, 51(4, 51(0, 51)))		Proste	
3K-14, 3K-13			
AB-6, AB-10, AB-14,			
AB-21			
3H-1, 3H-2, 3H-4,	P-23	Individual test task	0% - 49% = unsatisfactory
3H-73H-133H-20			50% - 70% = satisfactory
20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20,			71% - 90% = 300
511-21, 511-22,			71% - 90% = g000
УМ-1, УМ-5, УМ-9,			91% - 100% = excellent
УМ-13,УМ-14,УМ-21,			
УМ-22, ФК-5, ФК-24,			
ФК-25.ФК-26.			
3K-3 3K-4 3K-7			
51(-3), 51(-4), 51(-7), 51(-			
3K-8,3K-14			
АВ-6, АВ-14,АВ-15,			
AB-21, AB-22			
3H-2, 3H-4, 3H-5 <u>,3H-8</u> ,	<i>P-24</i>	Individual test task	0% - 49% = unsatisfactorv
3H-10.3H-13.3H-20			50% - 70% = satisfactory
3H-21 3H-22			71% -90% - good
			010/1000/ = good
y IVI-3, y IVI-3, y IVI-7, y IVI-9,			91% -100% = excellent
УМ-13,УМ-14,УМ-15,		Checking knowledge of	
УМ-20,		the structure of the	Completed = "is passed"
ΦΚ-4, ΦΚ-5, ΦΚ-6, ΦΚ-20.		parallelometer and the	Not fulfilled = "isn`t passed"
ФК-21.ФК-23.ФК-24 ФК-		principle of its operation	1 · · ·
29			

ЗК-1, ЗК-5,ЗК-14,			
ЗК-15,			
AB-2, AB-6, AB-8, AB-10			
, , , , , ,			
	D 25		
$3\Pi - 2, 3\Pi - 8, 3\Pi - 10,$	P-23	Inaiviauai test task	0% - 49% = unsatisfactory
$3\Pi - 20, 3\Pi - 21,$			50% - 70% = satisfactory
y M - 3, y M - 5, y M - 13,			71% -90% = good
$\mathbf{y}$ MI-20, $\mathbf{\phi}_{\mathbf{V}}$ 5 $\mathbf{\phi}_{\mathbf{V}}$ ( $\mathbf{\phi}_{\mathbf{V}}$ 22			91% - 100% = excellent
$\Psi$ K-24, $\Psi$ K-30,			
SR-3, SR-0, SR-13,			
AD-1, AD-0, AD-10, AD-21			
AB-21			
ЗН-1,3Н-4,3Н-6,	P-26-	Individual test task	0% -49% = unsatisfactory
ЗН-7,3Н-12,3Н-20,			50% -70% = satisfactory
УМ-1, УМ-3, УМ-13,			71% -90% = good
УМ-16,УМ-21, УМ-22,			91% -100% = excellent
ФК-4, ФК-5, ФК-22,			
ФК-23,ФК-24, ЗК-2,			
ЗК-6, ЗК-13,			
AB-3, AB-8, AB-9, AB-13			
3H-2, 3H-3, 3H-5,	<i>P-27</i>	Individual test task	0% -49% = unsatisfactory
ЗН-11,3Н-14,3Н-17,			50% -70% = satisfactory
УМ-7, УМ-11, УМ-14,			71% -90% = good
ФК-23, ФК-31,			91% -100% = excellent
ЗК-3, ЗК-9, ЗК-10,		Model the frame of the	Completed = "is passed"
ЗК-13, ЗК-16,		clasp prosthesis on the	Not fulfilled = "isn`t passed"
AB-3, AB-7, AB-10		proposed model	
3H-1, 3H-2, 3H-6,	P-28	Individual test task	0% -49% = unsatisfactory
ЗН-7,3Н-8,3Н-14,3Н-15,			50% - 70% = satisfactory
3H-20,3H-21,			71% -90% = good
УМ-3, УМ-5, УМ-7,			91% -100% = excellent
УМ-13,УМ-14,УМ-15,			
ФК-1, ФК-3, ФК-5, ФК-15,			
ФК-17,			
ЗК-2, ЗК-3, ЗК-4,ЗК-5,			
ЗК-8,ЗК-13,ЗК-14,			
AB-1, AB-5, AB-7, AB-11,			
AB-13, AB-14			
3H-1, 3H-3, 3H-5,	P-29	Individual test task	0% -49% = unsatisfactory
ЗН-6,3Н-10,3Н-12,			50% -70% = satisfactory
ЗН-13,3Н-15,3Н-16,			71% -90% = good
ЗН-19,3Н-21,3Н-22,			91% - 100% = excellent
УМ-1, УМ-4, УМ-7,			
УМ-9,УМ-13,УМ-15,			
УМ-17УМ-19,УМ-20,			
УМ-22, ФК-5, ФК-24, ФК-			
25, ФК-26,ФК-23,			
ФК-27, ФК-29, ФК-31,			
ЗК-2, ЗК-4, ЗК-5,			
ЗК-10,3К-14,3К-15,			
AB-4, AB-9, AB-10, AB-			
14, AB-19, AB-21, AB-22			
		Final control	

General system	Participation in the work during the semester 100%		
evaluation	on a 200-point scale		
Scales	traditional 4-point scale, multi-point (200-point) scale,		
evaluation	ECTS rating scale		
Terms of admission to	The student attended all practical (laboratory	, seminar) classes and	
final control	received at least 120 points for current performance		
Type of final Methods of final control		Criteria	
control		enrollment	
Test	All topics listed on must be credited	Maximum	
	current control. Scores from the 4-point	number of points - 200.	
	scale are converted into points on a multi-	Minimal	
	point (200-point) scale in accordance with	number of points - 120	
	the Regulations		
	"Evaluation criteria, rules and procedures		
	results of students' educational activities "		

*The calculation of number of points* is based on the student's grades for 4 score (national) scale during the study of the discipline, by calculating the arithmetic mean (AM), rounded to two decimal places. The resulting value is converted into points on a multi-point scale as follows:

AM	Х	120
x =	_	

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- 1. Vishwas Kharsan. Textbook of Materials in Maxillofacial Prosthodontics: In Daily Practice. -LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing (May 30, 2020)
- 2. Gaurav Vaishnav, Sareen Duseja, Birood Patel. Evolutionary Changes in Bridge Design: Textbook of Fixed Prosthodontics. - LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing (June 1, 2020)
- 3. Rangarajan. Textbook of Prosthodontics. ELSEVIER RS; 2/E edition (January 1, 2017)
- 4. Deepak Nallaswamy Veeraiyan. Textbook of Prosthodontics 2nd Edition. Jaypee Brothers Medical Pub; 2nd edition (September 30, 2017)
- 5. Mukti Goel, Pankaj Dhawan, Ankur Kansal. Occlusion in Fixed Prosthodontics. LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing (May 17, 2017)
- 6. Raisa Rashid, Shazana Nazir. Interocclusal Relations and Records in Prosthodontics. -Scholars' Press (January 23, 2018)
- 7. <u>Kenneth L. Stewart</u>. Clinical removable partial prosthodontics. Mosby; 1st printing edition (January 1, 1982)
- 8. Alan B. Carr, Glen P. McGivney, David T. Brown. McCracken's Removable Partial Prosthodontics--11th International Edition. - Elsevier/Mosby; 11th Edition (January 1, 2005)
- 9. Herbert T Shillingburg Jr. Fundamentals of Fixed Prosthodontics-International Economy Edition Hardcover. Quintessence India; Indian edition; 4th edition (January 1, 1900)
- 10. Alan B. Carr DMD MS, David T. Brown DDS MS. McCracken's Removable Partial Prosthodontics 13th Edition. Mosby; 13th edition (December 16, 2015)
- Herbert T. Shillingburg, David A. Sather Jr., Edwin L. Wilson Jr., Joseph R. Cain, Donald L. Mitchell, Luis J. Blanco, <u>James C. Kessler</u>. Fundamentals of Fixed Prosthodontics 4th Edition.
  Quintessence Pub Co; 4th edition (March 30, 2012)
- 12. Rodney D. Phoenix, David R. Cagna, Charles F. DeFreest. Stewart's Clinical Removable Partial Prosthodontics, 4th Edition. CBS; 4th edition (October 1, 2008)
- 13. Stephen F. Rosenstiel BDS MSD, Martin F. Land DDS MSD. Contemporary Fixed Prosthodontics 5th Edition. Mosby; 5th edition (October 2, 2015)

#### **10.** Equipment, logistics and software of the discipline / course

-methodical instructions for practical classes, lectures, independent work in the discipline "propaedeutics of orthopedic dentistry";

-individualized test tasks;

-multimedia presentations;

-phantoms of teeth;

-models with phantom teeth;

-phantom phantom of the patient;

-articulators with models of jaws with various defects of dentitions;

-tools for performing orthopedic manipulations;

-tools for technical manipulation manipulations;

-materials for technical manipulation manipulations;

- MISA learning environment;

-demonstration material.

Compiler of syllabus Assoc. Prof. Klyuchkovska N.R. Assoc. Prof Kulinchenko R.V.

(Signature)

The head of department Assoc. Prof. Kukhta V.S.

(Signature)