

**PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
"INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF ECOLOGY AND MEDICINE"
Department of Dentistry**

"APPROVED"

Acting Head of the Department

 Oleksandr BIDA

WORKING PROGRAM OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

**“Practical training in dentistry.
Pediatric therapeutic dentistry”**

LEVEL OF HIGHER EDUCATION Second (master's) level

DEGREE OF HIGHER EDUCATION Master's degree

BRANCH OF KNOWLEDGE 22 Healthcare

SPECIALTY 221 Dentistry

COURSE 5

Reviewed and approved
at a meeting of the
Department of Dentistry
Protocol No. 1 dated
August 31, 2022

Kyiv 2022

Working program of educational discipline training in dentistry in pediatric therapeutic dentistry the preparation of applicants for higher education of the second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty 221 Dentistry .

Developers: MD, Professor Kuts V.P., assistant Shabranska V.V.

Approved by the Central Methodical Council of the Academy Protocol No. 1 of 31.08 2022

Agreed

First Vice-Rector



Oleksandra SOROKA

INTRODUCTION

The working curriculum is compiled in accordance with the following regulatory documents: the Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education" of July 1, 2014 No. 1556-VII; order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine on June 24, 2019 No. 879 "On approval of the standard of higher education in the specialty 221 "Dentistry" for the second (master's) level of higher education"; educational and professional program (OPP) training of a specialist in the specialty 221 "Dentistry" for the second (master's) level of higher education; the curriculum of the discipline "Pediatric therapeutic dentistry".

Description of the discipline (annotation)

Content module 1. "Industrial medical practice in pediatric therapeutic dentistry" of the discipline "Medical Dental Practice" studies the clinical picture, diagnosis and methods of treatment of diseases of hard tissues of teeth, periodontal tissues and mucous membranes of the oral cavity, tongue and lips, taking into account the age characteristics of the child and the effect of these diseases on the body as a whole. It contributes to the formation of special (professional) competencies among students, which they can use in the process of working directly near the patient's chair. During practical classes, students work out the studied practical manipulations for the diagnosis and treatment of major dental diseases of the children's population.

Mastering the content module 1. "Industrial medical practice in pediatric therapeutic dentistry" of the discipline "Medicinal dental practice" is based on a preliminary study of human anatomy by students; histology, embryology and cytology, medical biology, medical chemistry, biological and bioorganic chemistry, medical physics, microbiology, virology and immunology, childhood diseases, propaedeutic disciplines of dental profile: propaedeutics of pediatric therapeutic dentistry, propaedeutics of therapeutic dentistry, propaedeutics of orthopedic dentistry and integrates with these disciplines. disciplines).

The knowledge gained after studying the content module 1 of the discipline "Medical Dental Practice" lays the foundations for students to study such clinical disciplines as pediatric surgical dentistry, therapeutic dentistry, orthodontics. They form an idea of professional responsibility for the quality of caries treatment and its complications, periodontal tissue diseases and SOPR in children of different ages and the need for widespread introduction of primary prevention of dental diseases.

THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISCIPLINE

The volume of the content module

Number of credits hours – 5.0 / 150, of which:

Practical (seminars) (hour) – 30.

Independent work (h) 120.

Type of control – final modular control

Features of the content module

The nature of the discipline is normative.

Year of study – 5.

Semester – 10.

The purpose and objectives of the discipline:

- the purpose of teaching content module 1. "Industrial medical practice in pediatric therapeutic dentistry" of the discipline "Medicinal dental practice" is the mastery of students' skills in diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of dental diseases (in particular, caries and its complications, diseases of periodontal tissues and oral mucosa) in children of different ages on the basis of studying their etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, methods of diagnosis and differential diagnosis, methods of treatment, selection and use of modern dental materials and medicines. – the main tasks of studying the content module 1. "Industrial medical practice in pediatric therapeutic dentistry" of the discipline "Medical dental practice" is:

isolate and identify the leading clinical symptoms and syndromes in children with dental diseases according to standard methods, using the patient's history, examination data, knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, to establish a probable nosological or preliminary clinical diagnosis; collect information about the general condition of the patient, assess the psychomotor and physical development of the child, the condition of the maxillofacial area;

1. prescribe and analyze (mandatory and optional) additional methods of examination for children with dental pathology for differential diagnosis;
2. determine the final clinical diagnosis, adhering to ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision and logical analysis of the obtained subjective and objective data of clinical and additional examinations, conducting differential diagnostics under the supervision of a doctor-manager in a medical institution; determine the type of treatment by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes;
3. carry out treatment according to existing algorithms and standard schemes under the supervision of a doctor-manager in a medical institution;
4. perform medical dental manipulations on the basis of a preliminary and / or final diagnosis of caries and its complications in temporary and permanent teeth, diseases of periodontal tissues and SOPR in children ;
5. comply with the requirements of ethics, bioethics and deontology in their professional activities; plan and implement preventive measures to prevent the spread of dental diseases in children.

Competences and learning outcomes, the formation of which contributes to the discipline (integral, general, special, matrix of competencies):

Cumulative:

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

General:

1. Ability to abstract thinking, search, analysis, synthesis; processing of

information from various sources, the basics of evidence-based medicine.

2. Continuous learning capacity.
3. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of the profession.
4. Ability to implement knowledge in practice.
5. Ability to communicate orally and in writing in the state language.
Ability to communicate in a foreign language.
6. Capacity for effective professional and interpersonal communication and the use of information and communication technologies.
7. The ability to adapt to new conditions and situations and the ability to act autonomously in them.
8. Ability to identify and solve problems.
9. Capacity to work in a team, including interdisciplinary and international.
10. Compliance with deontological norms in professional activities.
11. Ability to implement a system of knowledge and practical skills to ensure a healthy lifestyle of their own lives and patients.
12. The ability to self-assess their own achievements and increase their level.
The ability to assess the state of the environment, to help eliminate its negative effects on health.
13. Ability to act socially responsibly and civilly-consciously.
14. Ability to organize legal support and management of professional activity.
15. Leadership in the development and implementation of innovations and their use in professional activities.
16. Ability to realize their rights and obligations as a member of society, to realize the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law.
17. Ability to preserve and increase moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society.

Special (professional, subject):

1. Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.
2. Ability to interpret the results of laboratory and instrumental studies.
3. Ability to diagnose: determine preliminary, clinical, final, concomitant diagnosis, emergency conditions.
4. Ability to plan and carry out measures for the prevention of diseases of organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial region.
5. Ability to design the process of providing medical care: to determine the approaches, plan, types and principles of treatment of diseases of organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial region.
6. The ability to determine the rational mode of work, rest, diet in patients in the treatment of diseases of organs, tissues and maxillofacial regions.
7. Ability to determine the tactics of management of patients with diseases of organs and tissues of the oral cavity with concomitant somatic diseases.
8. Ability to perform medical and dental procedures.
9. Ability to treat major diseases of organs and tissues of the oral cavity

and maxillofacial region.

10. Ability to organize and conduct therapeutic measures.
11. Ability to determine tactics, methods and emergency medical care for sick children.
12. Ability to organize and conduct screening examination in pediatric dentistry.
13. The ability to assess the impact of the environment on the health of the child (individual, family, population).
14. Capacity to conduct normative medical documentation children's dentistry.
15. Ability to process state, social and medical information.
16. Ability to organize and conduct rehabilitation activities and care in children with diseases of the oral cavity.
17. Ability to legally support their own professional activities.
18. Ability to provide pre-medical care according to tactical medicine protocols.

**Detailing competencies in accordance with NRK descriptors in the form of
"Matrix of competencies"**

No	Competence	Knowledge	Skill	Communication	Autonomy and responsibility
<i>General competencies</i>					
1	The ability to abstract thinking, search, analysis, synthesis, processing information from various sources of evidence-based medicine.	Know the 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 connections to achieve goals.	Be responsible for the timely acquisition of modern knowledge.
2	Continuous learning capacity.	Know the current trends in the development of the industry, innovations that can be introduced in professional activities.	Be able to analyze professional information that requires updating and integrating knowledge.	Establish appropriate connections to achieve goals.	Be responsible for continuous professional development with a high level of autonomy.
3	Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of the profession.	Know the features of the professional activity of a dentist.	Be able to qualitatively carry out professional activities that require updating and integrating knowledge.	To form a communication strategy in professional activities.	Be responsible for the quality of professional activity.

4	Ability to implement knowledge in practice, situations.	Know the methods of implementing knowledge in solving practical problems.	To be able to use - you have professional knowledge to solve practical problems.	Establish links with subjects of practical activity.	Be responsible for the validity of the decisions made.
	Ability orally and in writing communicate state language Ability communicate	Know the state language, including professional direction. Have foreign language at the level	Be able use state foreign languages for implementation professional	Form communication strategy in professional activity from using state language	Carry responsibility for use state language during communication with patients,
	foreign language	enough for professional communication	activities and communication.	and foreign.	colleagues
6	Ability to effective professional and interpersonal communications and using informative communication technologies.	Have moderate knowledge in the field informative and communication technologies that are applied in the professional activity	Be able used - you informative and communication technologies in professional industry that needs update	Uses - you informative and communication technologies in professional activity	Carry responsibility for continuous development professional knowledge and skill

			nd integration of knowledge		
7	Ability to adapt to new conditions and situations and ability to act autonomously in these situations.	Know the methods implementation of knowledge in solution practical tasks professional activity	Be able to use - you are professional knowledge for adaptation and action in situations	Establish connections with subjects practical activity	Carry responsibility for quality implementation of professional tasks again in situations
8	Ability to determine and solve problems	Know the methods implementation of knowledge in detecting staging and solutions to problems professional activity	Be able to use - you are professional knowledge for detection and solution of problems professional activity	Establish connections with subjects practical activities with purpose detection, productions and solution problems professional activity	Carry responsibility for validity decisions made regarding the solution problems professional activity
9	Ability to work with the team in particular interdisciplinary and international	Know the ways collective interactions under working time team	Be able to use ways of knowledge for selection strategies communication during	Form communication strategy in professional activity	Carry responsibility for continuous professional development.

	her		collective interaction		
10	Compliance deontological norms in professional activity	Know morally-ethical principles medical specialist and rules	I will use-cotton wool practical activity morally-ethical principles	adheres to get under professional activity morally-ethical principles	Carry personal responsibility for compliance moral and ethical principles medical specialist and rules professional subordination.
11	The ability to implement a system of knowledge and practical skills regarding the safety of one's own life and patients.	The ability to assess the level dangers in the performance of professional tasks.	Be able to carry out a professional compliance activities own safety life and patients	To ensure high-quality performance of professional activities in compliance with the rules of safety of patients' own lives .	Be personally responsible for compliance with safety rules when performing professional tasks.
Special (professional) competences					
1	Ability collect medical information and analyze clinical data examination children from non-carious lesions solid fabrics	Know algorithms dental foot examination children from non-carious lesions solid fabrics teeth, caries and his	Be able conduct dental examination children from non-carious lesions solid tooth tissues, caries and him	Communicate and interact with parents child and teacher under execution time dental foot examination children from non-carious	Carry personal responsibility for correctness implementation dental examination of children with non-carious lesions solid fabrics teeth, caries and

	teeth, caries and his complications, diseases fabrics periodontal disease and mucous shells oral cavity	complications, disease and fabrics periodontal disease and mucous shells cavities mouth	complicated dumb disease-we tissues periodontal disease and mucous shells cavities mouth	lesions solid fabrics teeth, caries and his complicated dumb disease and fabrics periodontal disease and mucous shells cavities mouth	him complications, diseases periodontal tissues and mucous membrane oral cavity
2	Ability diagnose: determine previous, clinical, final, concomitant diagnoses in children non-carious lesions solid fabrics teeth, caries and his	Know the leading ones clinical signs non-carious lesions solid fabrics teeth, caries and him complications, diseases fabrics periodontal disease and mucous shells cavities	Be able determine previous, clinical, final, concomitant diagnoses in children with non-carious lesions solid tooth tissues, caries and him	Communicate and interact with colleagues and teacher under time of determination previous, clinical, final, companion diagnoses in children with non-carious lesions solid fabrics	Carry personal responsibility for correctness definition previous, clinical, final, companion diagnoses in children with non-carious lesions solid fabrics
	complications, diseases fabrics periodontal disease and mucous shells cavities mouth	mouth in children on at different stages of them development	complication and, disease we tissues periodontal disease and mucous shells cavities mouth	teeth, caries and his complications , disease and fabrics periodontal disease and mucous shells	teeth, caries and him complications, diseases periodontal tissues and mucous membrane oral cavity at different stages of them development

				cavities mouth	
3	Ability to plan and conduct activities with prevention in different children age relative to non-carious solid lesions tooth tissues, caries and its complications, diseases fabrics periodontal disease and mucous shells periodontal disease and mucous shells cavities mouth	Know modern methods prevention non-carious lesions solid fabrics teeth, caries and him complications, diseases fabrics periodontal disease and mucous shells cavities mouth in children of different ages.	Be able to plan and conduct activities with prevention non-carious lesions solid tooth tissues, caries and its complication s, diseases fabrics periodontal disease and mucous shells cavities mouth in children of different ages.	Communicate and interact with colleagues, parents, teachers under planning time and conducting activities with prevention non-carious solid lesions solid fabrics teeth, caries and his complications, diseases fabrics periodontal disease and mucous shells cavities mouth in children of different ages.	Carry personal responsibility for correctness planning and carrying out activities with prevention non-carious solid lesions tooth tissues, caries and its complications, diseases periodontal tissues and mucous membrane oral cavity in children of different ages.
4	Ability perform medical and dental manipulations with treatment non-carious solid lesions tooth tissues, caries and its complications,	Know algorithms implementatio n dental x manipulations during treatment non-carious lesions solid fabrics teeth, caries and	Be able perform according to algorithms dental manipulation for treatment non-carious lesions solid tooth tissues,	Communicate and interact with colleagues and teacher under execution time dental them manipulations for treatment non-carious lesions	Carry personal responsibility for correctness execution on the phantom dental manipulations treatment non-carious solid lesions

	diseases fabrics periodontal disease and mucous shells oral cavity children are different age	him complications, diseases fabrics periodontal disease and mucous shells cavities mouth in children	caries and its complications, diseases fabrics periodontal disease and mucous shells cavities mouth in children	solid fabrics teeth, caries and his complications, diseases fabrics periodontal disease and mucous shells	tooth tissues, caries and its complications, diseases periodontal tissues and mucous membrane oral cavity in children on different age
		of different ages.	of different ages.	oral cavity in children of different ages	
5	Ability driving regulatory medical documentation.	Know the forms regulatory medical dentally documentation.	Be able right to make necessary information in medical dental in documentation	Establish connections with subjects practical activity	Carry personal responsibility for the quality of driving medical dental documentation.

Learning outcomes:

Upon completion of the study of the content module 1. "Industrial medical practice in pediatric therapeutic dentistry" of the discipline "Medical dental practice" students must

- KNOW:
- analyze the prevalence and intensity of dental caries in children in the age aspect and the factors affecting these indicators;
- clinical classification of dental caries and formulation of the diagnosis of caries; patterns of clinical course of caries of temporary teeth depending on the age of the child;
- features of caries in permanent teeth, depending on the stage of tooth development;
- treatment of caries of temporary and permanent teeth in children;
- selection of filling materials and medicines for the treatment of caries of temporary and permanent teeth in children;
- errors and complications in the treatment of caries of temporary and permanent

- teeth in children, their prevention and elimination;
- classification of non-carious lesions of teeth in children and formulation of the diagnosis;
- clinical features of non-carious lesions of teeth in children and an integrated approach to their treatment;
- anatomical and physiological features of the pulp of temporary and permanent teeth at different stages of their development;
- patterns of clinical course of pulpitis in temporary and permanent teeth in children of different ages;
- pulpitis treatment methods; algorithms for performing the main methods of treatment of pulpitis in children;
- errors and complications in the treatment of pulpitis in children, their prevention and elimination;
- patterns of clinical course of periodontitis in temporary and permanent teeth in children of different ages;
- the choice of treatment of periodontitis, algorithms for performing a conservative method of treatment of periodontitis;
- errors and complications in the treatment of periodontitis in children, to be able to prevent and eliminate them;
- morpho-functional features of periodontal tissues in children of different ages;
- basic and additional methods of examination of periodontal tissues in children, methods for determining the indices of PMA and CPI;
- means and methods of prevention of periodontal tissue diseases in children;
- morphological features of SOPR in children in different age periods; etiological factors, periods of development, general and local manifestations of GGS in children with varying degrees of severity;
- general and local methods of treatment of GGS, groups of drugs, mechanism of action;
-
- pathogen, clinical course, manifestations in the oral cavity, changes in peripheral blood, tactics of a dentist in infectious mononucleosis;
- pathogen, general clinical picture, manifestations in the oral cavity, tactics of the dentist with scarlet fever;
- causes, clinical picture, methods and means of treatment of acute candidiasis (mold) SOPR in children with varying severity;
- emergency measures for children in case of anaphylactic shock;
- causes, mechanism of development, clinical manifestations, principles of treatment and first aid measures for angioedema;
- causes, mechanism of development, clinical manifestations, means of general and local treatment of multiform exudative erythema;
- general clinical signs, manifestations in the oral cavity, changes in peripheral blood, tactics of a dentist in acute and chronic leukemia in children;
- changes in dental status in diseases of the endocrine system in children;
- changes in the oral cavity in children with diseases of the gastrointestinal tract;
- causes of development, clinical course, tactics of the dentist in various

forms of glossitis in children.

●
BE ABLE TO:

- to diagnose and differential diagnosis of various forms of caries of temporary teeth in children of different ages;
- to treat caries of temporary teeth in children by various methods (remineralizing therapy, deep fluoridation of enamel and dentin, ART technique, preparation and filling with various filling materials);
- to carry out diagnostics and differential diagnosis of various forms of caries of permanent teeth in children of different ages;
- to diagnose and differential diagnosis of various forms of non-carious lesions of the teeth in children of different ages;
- be able to choose filling materials for the treatment of caries and non-carious lesions of the teeth in children;
- determine therapeutic tactics and treat various forms of non-carious lesions of the teeth in children of different ages;
- to treat caries of temporary teeth in children by various methods (remineralizing therapy, deep fluoridation, preventive filling, preparation and filling with various filling materials);
- prescribe general treatment of dental caries for children with a decompensated form of caries;
- diagnose and conduct differential diagnosis of various forms of pulpitis in temporary and permanent teeth in children;
- choose a method of treatment of pulpitis of a temporary or permanent tooth, depending on the form of pulpitis, the stage of tooth development and other factors;
- treat pulpitis in temporary and permanent teeth in children using various methods;
- choose a method of treatment of periodontitis of a temporary or permanent tooth, depending on the form of periodontitis, the stage of tooth development and other factors;
- to treat periodontitis in temporary and permanent teeth in children using various methods;
- interpret the data of cytological and microbiological examination of the contents of the periodontal pocket;
- interpret the data of X-ray examination for periodontal diseases in children;
- interpret these hemograms normally in children of different ages, in diseases of the blood system and other pathological conditions;
- determine the severity of chronic catarrhal gingivitis index;
- determine the degree of damage to periodontal tissues by the SRI index;
- determine the hygienic state of the oral cavity according to the Green-Vermillion index;
- to carry out individual hygienic training and upbringing of the child depending on the dental status, in particular, the distance of the tissueperiodonta SOPR ;
- prescribe products for individual hygienic care of the oral cavity with different

- dental status, in particular for diseases of periodontal tissues and SOPR;
- to carry out professional oral hygiene during gingivitis and periodontitis in children and adolescents;
 - to irrigate the oral cavity for children of different ages;
 - carry out instillation of medicines in gingival and periodontal pockets;
 - to carry out applications of medicines in the treatment of periodontal tissue diseases and SOPR;
 - remove plaques and layers from the surface of the gum mucosa and other parts of the oral cavity;
 - prescribe physiotherapeutic methods for the treatment of periodontal tissue diseases and SOPR in children;
 - identify risk factors for the development of major dental diseases during the dental examination of the child;
 - draw up a comprehensive plan for the prevention of dental caries and periodontal tissue diseases in a child, depending on individual risk factors;
 - determine the need for therapeutic, surgical, orthodontic care during the dental examination of the child and draw up an individual plan for the rehabilitation of the child;
 - to cover the teeth with fluoride-containing varnish, application of fluoride-containing gel, deep fluoridation of enamel;

THE STRUCTURE OF THE DISCIPLINE

Titles of content modules and topics	Number of hours, incl			
	In total	Lecture	Practical	S.S.
1	2	3	4	5
Content module 1. Industrial medical practice in pediatric therapeutic dentistry module 1 "Pediatric therapeutic dentistry"				
Control of content module 1			30	
Independent work on the basis of practice				120
In total	150		30	120

Thematic plan of lectures on modules and content modules indicating the main issues addressed at the lectures

No	Topic name	Number of hours
1	No lectures are provided	
	In total	

Thematic plan of seminars on modules and content modules indicating the main issues addressed in the seminar

No	Topic name	Number of hours
1	Seminars are not provided	

	In total	
--	----------	--

Thematic plan of practical classes on modules and content modules indicating the main issues addressed in the practical lesson

No	The topic of the practical classes	Number of hours
Content module 1. Industrial medical practice in pediatric therapeutic dentistry of the discipline "Medicinal dental practice"		
1	Organization of work of the children's dental clinic (department) Medical ethics and deontology Accounting and reporting documentation	3
2	Diseases of hard tissues of teeth of non-carious origin, which occur during their development	3
3	Caries and its complications (pulpitis, periodontitis)	3
4	Periodontal disease	3
5	Anesthesia during surgery of the maxillofacial area	3
6	Indications for removal of permanent and temporary teeth	3
7	Inflammatory diseases of SCHLD in children	3
8	Diagnosis of dental anomalies and deformities	3
9	Medical examination and rehabilitation of children at the dentist Prevention of dental diseases in children	3
10	Final test	3
	Total hours:	30

No	The topic of the practical classes	Number of hours
Content module 1. Industrial medical practice in pediatric therapeutic dentistry module 1 "Pediatric therapeutic dentistry"		
1	Independent study of topics that are not included in the classroom plan	
	1. Treatment of pulpitis of permanent teeth in children. Vital amputation and pulp extirpation. Endodontic treatment of root canals, materials for obturation of root canals of permanent teeth at different stages of their formation	2
	2. Choosing a method of treatment for periodontal tissue diseases	2
	3. Chronic recurrent herpetic stomatitis. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention	2
	4. Medicines for the treatment of diseases of the oral mucosa in children. The choice of methods and means, dosage forms for various types of treatment of lesions of the oral mucosa. Methods of use and dosage	2

	5. Physiotherapeutic methods of treatment in pediatric therapeutic dentistry	2
2	Independent work on the basis of practice	110
2		
	Total hours:	120

Self study

Individual tasks

Content module 1: Industrial medical practice in pediatric therapeutic dentistry of the discipline "Medicinal dental practice"

1. Prepare essays on topics:

- Pharmacodynamics of the main groups of drugs used in the treatment of periodontal diseases and mucous membranes in children
- Phytotherapy in the complex treatment of periodontal diseases and oral mucosa in children.
- Physiotherapeutic methods of treatment in pediatric therapeutic dentistry.
- Changes in the oral cavity during orthodontic treatment with removable and non-removable equipment.
- Modern methods of preventing dental caries and periodontal tissue diseases in children. Assessment of individual risk of developing dental diseases and drawing up preventive programs.

The list of theoretical questions to prepare students for the final module control

1. The main components of periodontal disease. What are the morpho-functional features of periodontal tissues in children of different ages.
2. Classification of periodontal tissue diseases (according to WHO).
3. What are the main and additional methods used in the examination of periodontal tissues in children? Describe the methodology for determining the RMA and SRI indices. Indicate the factors leading to the development of acute catarrhal gingivitis in children and describe its clinical signs.
4. Name the factors that lead to the development of chronic forms of gingivitis in children, and describe the clinical signs of chronic catarrhal gingivitis in children.

5. What are common and local factors leading to the development of chronic hypertrophic gingivitis? Describe the clinical signs of fibrous and granulating forms of hypertrophic gingivitis.
6. Indicate the factors and conditions for the development of acute ulcerative gingivitis in children. Describe the clinical course of this form of gingivitis in children.
7. Conduct a differential diagnosis between different clinical forms of gingivitis.
8. Determine the treatment tactics for acute catarrhal gingivitis in children. What groups of drugs are used to treat acute catarrhal gingivitis in children? The mechanism of their action.
9. Determine the treatment and prophylactic tactics for chronic catarrhal gingivitis in children. What groups of drugs are used to treat chronic catarrhal gingivitis in children? The mechanism of their action.
10. Determine the treatment tactics for hypertrophic gingivitis in children. What groups of drugs are used to treat hypertrophic gingivitis in children? The mechanism of their action.
11. Determine the treatment tactics for acute ulcerative gingivitis in children. What groups of drugs are used for the general and local treatment of this form of gingivitis in children? The mechanism of their action. Sequence of application.
12. Indicate the general and local causes of localized and generalized periodontitis in children. What are the main clinical and radiological signs of periodontitis in children.
13. Conduct a differential diagnosis between chronic forms of gingivitis and periodontitis.
14. Determine the treatment tactics for generalized periodontitis in children. What groups of drugs are used in the treatment of periodontitis in children? The mechanism of their action.
15. What are the means and methods for the prevention of periodontal tissue diseases in children.
16. Indicate the main clinical signs and features of periodontal tissue damage in hereditary neutropenia. Determine the treatment tactics.
17. Name the options for the clinical course of eosinophilic granuloma. What disorders are observed in periodontal tissues? Determine the tactics of the dentist.
18. What are the main clinical manifestations and features of periodontal tissue damage in Hand-Schüller-Christen disease. What is Krischen's triad? Determine the tactics of the dentist.
19. Describe the features of professional oral hygiene for gingivitis in children and adolescents. Execution algorithm.
20. Describe the features of professional oral hygiene for periodontitis in children and adolescents. Execution algorithm.
21. Describe the main clinical manifestations and changes in periodontal tissues in Papillon-Lefebvre syndrome and determine the tactics of the dentist.
Describe morphological features of mucosaulcaurotaudits in different age

- periods.
22. What are the etiological factors and conditions for the development of GGS? What periods of development are distinguished for acute infectious diseases of viral etiology? Name the general and local clinical signs of GGS in children with varying degrees of severity.
 23. Outline general and local treatments for GGS. What groups of drugs are used in the treatment of GGS in children? Mechanism of action.
 24. Describe the clinical course, determine the treatment tactics for recurrent herpes of the oral cavity in children.
 25. Name the pathogen and describe the general and local clinical signs of herpetic tonsillitis in children. Determine the treatment tactics for herpetic sore throat in children.
 26. Name the pathogen, describe the clinical course and manifestations of infectious mononucleosis in the oral cavity. Tactics of the dentist. What changes are observed in peripheral blood in infectious mononucleosis?
 27. Name the causative agent of measles. Describe the clinical course and manifestations in the oral cavity in the cortex. Give a description of the rash. Determine the tactics of the dentist.
 28. Name the pathogen, describe the general clinical picture and manifestations in the oral cavity with scarlet fever. Give a description of the rash. Determine the tactics of the dentist.
 29. Name the pathogen and describe the clinical course and manifestations in the oral cavity in diphtheria. Tactics of the dentist.
 30. What is the classification of candidiasis SOPR in children.
 31. What causes lead to the development of mold in children? Describe the clinical picture of acute candidiasis of SOPR in children with varying degrees of severity.
 32. What methods and remedies do you know for topical treatment of mold in children? Groups of drugs, the mechanism of their action.
 33. Give a clinical description and name the differential signs of chronic candidiasis of SOPR in children. What are the laboratory methods used for candidiasis of SOPR in children. How should the results of the mycological examination of SOPR be interpreted?
 34. What methods and remedies do you know for chronic candidiasis of SOPR in children? Groups of drugs, the mechanism of their action.
 35. What methods and means of preventing acute and chronic candidiasis of SOPR in children do you know?
 36. Name the causes, mechanism of development and describe the clinical manifestations of anaphylactic shock in children. What are the main differential signs from other emergencies.
 37. Determine the principles of treatment of anaphylactic shock in children. What emergency measures should be provided?
 38. Name the causes, mechanism of development and clinical manifestations of angioedema. Determine the principles of treatment and first aid measures for angioedema.
 39. Name the causes, mechanism of development, and characterize the clinical manifestations of multiforme exudative erythema.

40. Name the main differential features of multiforme exudative erythema. What additional research methods are used in erythema multiforme? Interpretation of results.
41. Name the general and local treatment of multiforme exudative erythema. Groups of drugs used for this purpose, the mechanism of their action.
42. Name the causes, mechanism of development and describe the clinical course of chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis (CRAS). What methods and remedies do you know for general and topical treatment of CRAS?
43. Describe common clinical signs and oral manifestations of iron deficiency anemia in children. What changes are determined in peripheral blood in iron deficiency anemia? Tactics of the dentist.
44. Provide a description of common clinical signs and oral manifestations in acute leukemia in children. What changes are determined in peripheral blood in acute leukemia in children? Tactics of the dentist.
45. Describe common clinical signs and manifestations in the oral cavity of chronic leukemia in children. What changes are observed in peripheral blood in chronic leukemia in children? Tactics of the dentist.
46. Provide a description of general clinical signs and oral manifestations in hemophilia. How do the indicators and rate of peripheral blood clotting change in hemophilia? Tactics of a dentist for hemorrhagic diathesis in children.
47. Name the causes of development and clinical manifestations of agranulocytosis in children. What changes occur in peripheral blood during agranulocytosis in children? Determine the tactics of the dentist.
48. Describe changes in dental status in hypo- and hyperfunction of the thyroid and parathyroid glands. What hormones are associated with dental calcification?
49. What changes are observed in the oral cavity in children with diseases of the liver and biliary tract?
50. Describe the dental status in chronic gastritis in children, depending on the state of secretion and intestinal diseases in children.
51. What is the classification of cheilitis and the causes that lead to lip disease in children.
52. Describe the clinical course and conduct a differential diagnosis of meteoric cheilitis. What are the principles of treatment and prevention.
53. Describe the clinical course and conduct a differential diagnosis of glandular cheilitis. What are the principles of treatment and prevention.
54. Describe the clinical course and conduct a differential diagnosis of contact allergic cheilitis. What are the principles of treatment and prevention.
55. Describe the clinical course and conduct a differential diagnosis of microbial cheilitis. What are the principles of treatment and prevention.
56. Describe the clinical course and conduct a differential diagnosis of atopic cheilitis. What are the principles of treatment and prevention.
57. Describe the clinical course and conduct a differential diagnosis of eczematous cheilitis. What are the principles of treatment and prevention.
58. Describe the clinical course and conduct a differential diagnosis of

- lymphedematous cheilitis. What are the principles of treatment and prevention.
59. Name the causes of development and describe the clinical course of desquamative glossitis. Describe the morphological changes in the epithelium of the tongue in desquamative glossitis. Tactics of the dentist.
 60. Give a description of the clinical course of folded and diamond-shaped glossitis. What are the features of the structure of the tongue with folded and diamond-shaped glossitis? Tactics of the dentist.
 61. The importance of scientific research of domestic scientists (IY Novyk, VK Leontiev, TF Vinogradova, LO Khomenko, etc.) in the creation and improvement of methods of prevention and treatment of major dental diseases of children.
 62. Epidemiology of major dental diseases in children. Methods of dental examination according to WHO. Prevalence, intensity of dental caries, CPI index as the main epidemiological indicators. Their characteristics, interpretation of the results.
 63. Assessment of the hygienic state of the oral cavity. The purpose of the study. Hygiene indices Fedorov-Volodkina, Green-Vermilon, Silnes-Lowe. Methods of determination, interpretation of results.
 64. Index assessment of periodontal tissue (RMA, SRI, SBI). Method of determination, interpretation of results.
 65. Homeostasis of hard tooth tissues. Mechanisms of its regulation. The role of saliva and tooth pulp in maintaining the mineral composition of the hard tissues of the tooth.
 66. Cariesogenic situation in the oral cavity. The main components, methods of detection and elimination. Enamel demineralization mechanism.
 67. Means and methods of hygienic oral care. Individual, controlled, professional teeth cleaning.
 68. Prevention of periodontal tissue diseases. Professional removal of dental layers. Means and methods of individual oral hygiene in periodontal tissue diseases.
 69. Hygienic training and education in the system of prevention of dental diseases. Organizational principles and methods of hygienic training and education.
 70. The main directions of prevention of dental caries. Endogenous and exogenous prophylaxis, their essence, justification of use.
 71. Endogenous prevention of dental caries. Characteristics of the groups of drugs used. Drawing up a prevention plan, evaluating effectiveness.
 72. Endogenous prevention of dental caries with fluoride preparations. Indications, dose determination, mechanism of action of fluoride, evaluation of effectiveness
 73. Exogenous prevention of dental caries. Modern means and methods of exogenous prevention of dental caries, evaluation of effectiveness.
 74. Fissure sealing as a method of preventing caries of chewing teeth in children. Classification of sealants. Indications. Terms of sealing. Invasive and non-invasive sealing.

75. Comprehensive system for the prevention of dental diseases. The main components, stages of implementation.
76. Analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the primary prevention of dental caries and periodontal diseases.
77. Medical examination of children at the dentist as a method of introducing primary prevention of dental diseases. Organizational principles, methods of formation of dispensary groups.
78. Mechanisms of protection of the oral cavity, dental-gingival sulcus. Their role in the prevention of dental caries and periodontal tissue diseases in children and adolescents .
79. The role of dental layers in the development of periodontal diseases in adolescents. Methods for their detection, elimination and prevention of education.
80. The choice of methods and means for individual hygienic care of the oral cavity, depending on the dental status.
81. Planning and prevention of dental caries in children of different ages. The choice of prophylactic agents, methods of their use.
82. The purpose, methods and means of dental examination. Identification of risk factors for the development of major dental diseases.
83. Periods of development of temporary teeth. Terms of laying and mineralization of temporary teeth. Factors affecting these processes in the antenatal period. Terms and signs of physiological eruption of temporary teeth.
84. Periods of development of temporary teeth. Terms of formation and resorption.
85. Periods of development of permanent teeth. Terms of laying, mineralization and eruption of permanent teeth. Factors affecting these processes in the intra-maxillary period of tooth development.
86. Anatomical and topographical features of the structure of temporary and permanent unformed teeth. Stages of development of the tooth root, their radiological characteristics.
87. Etiology and pathogenesis of dental caries in children and adolescents. Classification. The main regularities of caries of temporary and permanent teeth in children.
88. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis of caries of temporary and permanent teeth at different stages of their development in children.
89. Treatment of caries of temporary and permanent teeth in children. Modern methods of treatment. Filling materials, their choice.
90. Treatment of caries of permanent teeth with incomplete formation of roots. Selection of medicinal and filling materials Treatment of caries of permanent teeth with incomplete formation of roots. Selection of medicinal and filling materials
91. Remineralizing therapy of acute initial dental caries in children. Indications, means, methods of conduct, performance criteria.
92. Decompensated form of dental caries in children. Causes of development. Tactics of a pediatric dentist. Local and general treatment.
93. Systemic and local enamel hypoplasia. Causes of development, clinic,

- differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
94. Fluorosis. Causes of development, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Tactics of treatment and prevention.
 95. Hereditary malformations of teeth (Steinton-Capdepon syndrome, imperfect dentino- and amelogenesis). Causes of development, clinic, medical tactics.
 96. Anatomical and physiological features of the pulp of temporary and permanent teeth at different stages of tooth development. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis of acute and chronic pulpitis of temporary teeth in children.
 97. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis of acute and chronic pulpitis of permanent teeth in children.
 98. Acute traumatic pulpitis of temporary and permanent teeth in children. Treatment tactics. The choice of medicines. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of pulpitis, complicated by periodontitis, in temporary and permanent teeth in children.
 99. Biological method of treatment of pulpitis in children. Indications, methods, modern therapeutic agents, the mechanism of their action. Control of the effectiveness of treatment.
 100. Vital amputation of pulp of permanent teeth in children. Indications, method of execution, prognosis. Modern methods of anesthesia in the treatment of pulpitis in children, the choice of drugs for local anesthesia.
 101. Vital extirpation of pulp of permanent teeth in children. Indications, methods of execution in children. Features of anesthesia in childhood, the choice of drugs for local anesthesia.
 102. Vital amputation of the pulp in temporary teeth. Indications, methods of conducting, selection of devitalizing agents, performance control.
 103. Congenital extirpation of the pulp in temporary and permanent teeth in children. Indications, methods of execution, performance control.
 104. Filling the root canals of temporary and permanent teeth in children in the treatment of pulpitis. The choice of materials for root fillings depends on the stage of tooth development. Method of filling, control of efficiency.
 105. Anatomical and physiological features of the periodontium of temporary and permanent teeth in children. Growth zone, its structure, participation in the formation of the tooth root. X-ray characteristics of the stages of root formation.
 106. Classification of periodontitis. Features of the course of acute and exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of temporary and permanent teeth in children. Differential diagnosis.
 107. Clinical and radiological characteristics of chronic forms of periodontitis of temporary and permanent teeth in children. Differential diagnostics.
 108. Treatment of acute periodontitis of temporary and permanent teeth in children.
 109. Treatment of exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of temporary and permanent teeth in children.
 110. Principles of treatment of chronic periodontitis of temporary and

- permanent teeth in children. The choice of treatment method for chronic periodontitis of temporary teeth.
111. Treatment of chronic periodontitis of permanent teeth with unformed roots. Methodology, performance control, forecast.
 112. The choice of root fillings in the treatment of periodontitis of temporary and permanent teeth in children. Methods of temporary and permanent obturation of root canals.
 113. Classification of traumatic dental lesions in children. Clinic, diagnosis, tactics of treatment of traumatic lesions of temporary teeth. Forecast.
 114. Clinic, diagnosis and tactics of treatment of traumatic injuries of permanent teeth in children.

List of practical skills for the final module control

1. Be able to interpret the data of cytological and microbiological examination of the contents of the periodontal pocket.
2. Be able to interpret X-ray examination data for periodontal diseases in children
- 3.
4. Be able to interpret hemogram data normally in children of different ages, be able to determine the severity of chronic catarrhal gingivitis by the RMA index.
5. Be able to determine the degree of damage to periodontal tissues by the SRI index.
6. Be able to determine the hygienic state of the oral cavity by the Green-Vermillion index.
7. Be able to conduct individual hygienic training and upbringing of the child depending on the dental status, in particular on the condition of periodontal tissues and SOPR.
8. Be able to prescribe products for individual hygienic care of the oral cavity with different dental status, in particular for diseases of periodontal tissues and SOPR.
9. Be able to carry out professional oral hygiene for gingivitis and periodontitis in children and adolescents.
10. Be able to irrigate the oral cavity for children of different ages.
11. Be able to carry out instillation of medicines in gingival and periodontal pockets.
12. Be able to carry out applications in the treatment of periodontal tissue diseases and SOPR.
13. Be able to remove plaques and layers from the surface of the gum mucosa and other parts of the oral cavity.
14. Be able to prescribe physiotherapeutic methods for the treatment of periodontal tissue diseases and SOPR in children.
15. Be able to identify risk factors for the development of major dental diseases during the stomatological examination of the child.
16. Be able to make an individual plan for the prevention of dental

- caries and periodontal tissue diseases in a child.
17. Be able to determine the need for therapeutic, surgical, orthodontic care during the dental examination of the child and draw up an individual plan for the rehabilitation of the child.
 18. Be able to coat the teeth with fluoride-containing varnish, application of fluorine-containing gel, deep fluoridation enamel.
 19. Be able to seal fissures by non-invasive and invasive methods using various sealants .
 20. Be able to determine the group of dispensary observation of the child and the individual volume of treatment and preventive measures.

The form of the final control of learning success - control of the content module 1

The system of current and final control

Control of knowledge on the study of the discipline is carried out in the form of: current control, which is carried out during industrial practice and allows you to identify the level of assimilation of individual elements of educational material; control of the content module - serves to test and evaluate knowledge, skills and abilities through oral questioning and control of practical skills. The following means of diagnosing the level of students' training are used: oral questioning, control of keeping a practice diary, as well as control of practical skills and abilities in accordance with the list of practical skills..

Evaluation of current learning activities

Current learning activities are assessed by keeping a diary of production practice.

The diary of industrial medical practice is the main document for the period of industrial practice. A link to a diary is a form of diary. The practice diary describes complaints, anamnesis, objective examination, diagnosis and treatment of 45 patients. In the diary there is a list of manipulations that students are obliged to perform during the internship (Table 1).

Table 1

No	List of practical skills	Planned	Perform ed
1	Number of days worked	10	
2	Total patients: - of these, primary patients with dental formula recording, determination of caries indices, hygiene - Repeated	40 25 15	
2	Treatment of uncomplicated caries, together with remineralizing therapy for caries and non-cariou s lesions	20	
3	Oral hygiene training	25	
4	Filling teeth: - SIC; - chemical composite;	30 21 8	

	- light-hardening composite	1	
5	Treatment of pulpitis in children (total):	8	
	Treatment of pulpitis conservative method	1	
	Treatment of pulpitis by the vital method	2	
	Treatment of pulpitis by the method of devital method	5	
	Extirpation	3	
	Amputation	4	
6	Treatment of periodontitis (total):	4	
	- Chronic;	2	
	- - Acute;	1	
	- Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis	1	
7	Filling the root canals of temporary and permanent teeth	7	
8	Treatment of periodontal diseases	3	
9	Treatment of diseases of SOPR	5	
10	EOD	3	
11	Sealing of fissures of teeth	3	
12	Appointment of physiotherapeutic methods of treatment	10-12	
13	Sanitized patients	25	
14	Sanitary and educational work: issuing a sanitary bulletin	1	
15	Produced UOP (conventional units of labor)		

Students are required to record the work done in their diary every day. After completing the internship, the student completes digital and text reports on the work done. The immediate supervisor of the practice is provided to the student with a description and review of the diary. The head of industrial practice analyzes the work of students in the departments, taking into account their discipline (the student should not have missed days of practice), the quality of keeping a diary, the quality of mastering practical skills according to the list, adherence to the principles of ethics and deontology in the practice of a dentist. The characteristic must be certified by the seal of the medical institution where the production practice was carried out. The presence of a diary filled out in accordance with the form and certified by the signature of the head of practice and the final report is mandatory for the student's admission to the control of the content module.

Criteria for evaluating the maintenance of a practice diary in points: "5" points - is received by a student who has outlined the proposed number of manipulations in writing and described them at a fairly high theoretical level

"4" points - receives a student who has set out the proposed number of manipulations in writing and provided them with a theoretical description, but at the same time made insignificant mistakes.

"3" points - receives a student who has set out the proposed number of manipulations in writing and provided them with a theoretical description, but made significant mistakes.

"2" points - receives a student who has set out in writing the proposed

number of manipulations and provided them with a theoretical description, but at the same time made gross significant errors.

- monitoring the implementation of practical skills;
- Self-control;
- self-esteem.

The main task of meta control is entrusted to the main supervision – the protection of the highest theoretical and scientific development of nauchalno-vikhovnoi robots and, reshest, yakisnoi pidgostrovy predgotov. Specifically, the meta-control of the field is the development of the competencies of the world and the development of competencies in the field and the development of the competencies of the department and the head of the navchannya navchannya navchalnoidisciplini.

Principles of control: universal character, systematicness, centrality, objectivity, efficiency, validity, post-production of all forms and methods.

Effective functioning of the system of pedagogical control of the need for dotrimannya of singing minds:

- Students, students, and students, and students,;
- the estimates obtained as a result of control are considered inviolable, not questioned both by those who control and by those who are controlled, since they are based on objective criteria known to both parties;
- control and its results require publicity so that anyone can carefully study them, draw reasonable conclusions on the basis of this, which set up active positive work aimed at the necessary adjustment of the educational process.

Before control, know, mind and whistle hang taki vimogi:

- objectivity— creation of conditions under which the knowledge, skills and abilities of students would be revealed as accurately as possible, the presentation of common requirements, fair treatment of each student, the inadmissibility of the presence of elements of bias, the desire to find negative facts or impose purely personal views of the controlling person on certain theoretical problems, methodological techniques, etc.;
- At the same time, it should be remembered that the objectivity of control is incompatible with a liberal attitude to shortcomings and errors, superficiality and narrowness in the analysis and evaluation of the work being checked;
- Information is the essence of the polls — ikh argumentation;
 - systematicity, an important psychological factor that contributes to the formation of qualities such as organization and discipline, forms perseverance and focus on achieving the goal;
 - An individual and differentiated approach to the assessment of knowledge, skills and abilities involves the use of such didactic conditions under which psychological tension is reduced, the peculiarities of the student's nervous system, his character, potential capabilities, abilities, etc. are taken into account, due to which the teacher becomes able to identify and evaluate the knowledge of each student as fully, correctly and objectively as possible.;

- comprehensiveness and optimality implies: first, the adequacy of control over the objectives of learning, that is, the substantive side of control should control what students were taught and take into account the amount of material to be learned; secondly, the validity of control, it should cover the entire amount of knowledge, skills and abilities that are controlled; thirdly, reliability — the consistency of the results obtained by repeated control after a certain time, as well as the proximity of the results during the control by different teachers;

- professional orientation of control, which is due to the targeted training of a specialist and thereby contributes to increasing the motivation of cognitive activity of students — future specialists.

Forms of control:

- according to the coverage of students: frontal, individual, pair, group ;
- by method of implementation : oral, written;
- according to the method of organization : control by the teacher, mutual control, self-control;
- by the use of teaching aids : control using printed aids, volume aids (models, dummies, simulators, devices), technical aids, computer systems, including those with support for multimedia files;
- by level of standardization : standardized, non-standardized.

Each of the forms of control has its own characteristics and is determined by the goal , content , method and character of education.

An **oral survey** makes it possible to control not only knowledge , but also verbal abilities, helps to correct speech errors . Reproducing the material contributes to its better memorization , active use of scientific concepts, which is impossible without sufficient application of them in speech .

Written surveys help to find out the level of mastery of the material, but the possibility of copying should be excluded and students should be carefully monitored during this survey. Written works require a considerable amount of the teacher's time for checking.

An integral element of the system of the educational process in higher medical educational institutions of III and IV levels of school accreditation is **testing** as a standardized evaluation method that meets the new goals and objectives of higher medical education and promotes individualization and control of the educational process and is designed to ensure the quality of training of the future doctor.

All forms of control, with their skillful implementation, are accompanied by instructions, advice and recommendations of the teacher to the student. Control in all cases enables the auditee to learn lessons from the inspection of his work and draw correct conclusions for the future.

Assessment and marking .

The practical application of any form of pedagogical control ends with evaluations and marks .

Assessment is a method and result of establishing the fact of conformity or non-conformity of acquired knowledge and formed abilities and skills to the goals and tasks of education. The assessment also provides for the identification of the reasons that

hindered learning and the means of organizing educational activities to eliminate gaps in knowledge .

A mark is a numerical analogue of a grade and has several rank values.

The basis for assessing the quality of students' knowledge , abilities, and skills is the requirements of programs in academic disciplines , but regardless of the specifics of the subject, the general requirements are as follows :

- understanding and degree of assimilation of the question, completeness, which is measured by the amount of software knowledge about the object being studied;
- depth, which characterizes the set of connections between knowledge realized by students;
- methodological organization of knowledge;
- familiarization with the main literature of the academic discipline , and at the same time with modern periodical domestic and foreign literature in the specialty;
- the ability to apply theory in practice, to solve situational problems , etc.; operability , that is, the number of situations in which the student can apply his knowledge in practice ;
- familiarization with the history and current state of science and perspectives of its development;
- logic, structure, response style and the student's ability to defend the proposed scientific and theoretical propositions, awareness, generalization, concreteness;
- that is, the student's ability to independently find situations in which knowledge is applied ;
- strength of knowledge.

In the process of pedagogical control, it should be taken into account that :

- it is impractical to control what should be learned by the student at the level of - cognition, primary representation or recognition ;
- control should not be used if the teacher is sure that all students will cope with the task 100%, at the same time , sometimes it is appropriate to give such tasks that most students can cope with, because in this way students' faith in their own abilities is stimulated;
- well-organized step-by-step control reduces the need for final control or makes the latter unnecessary at all;
- it is necessary to vary the means of control;
- creation of a calm and friendly atmosphere during the control process contributes to the better work of students and has a positive effect on its results.

the student's **current educational activity is carried out** when mastering each topic of the module by issuing a rating on a 4-point traditional scale, at the end of the module the average rating is calculated, which is converted into points.

The maximum number of points for the student's current educational activity is **120 points**.

Assessment of students' independent work, which is provided for in the topic together with classroom work, is carried out during the ongoing control of the topic in the corresponding classroom lesson. The evaluation of topics that are submitted only for independent work and are not included in the topics of classroom training sessions is controlled during the defense of the essay and during the final module control.

13. Form of final control of study success

The final module control is carried out upon completion of the study of all topics of the module (content modules) in the last session of the module. Students who have completed all types of work provided for in the curriculum and who have studied the module and scored at least the minimum number of points are admitted to the final examination.

The final module control is standardized and includes control of theoretical and practical training. The theoretical part of the PMK consists of 25 test tasks (2 points each - a total of 50 points) and 1 theoretical question and 2 practical tasks, which are evaluated for 10 points. Practical training is evaluated based on the student's ability to perform a patient examination, differential diagnosis of diseases, establish a diagnosis, reasonably choose a treatment method, perform basic dental manipulations on phantoms (80 points in total). **The final module control** is credited to the student if he scored at least **50** points out of a possible 80. The **total** number of points for each module is 200.

Final semester certification

Compilation of semester final certifications (SPA, exams).

Students who have fulfilled all the requirements of the curriculum are allowed to take the final certification, and in the individual curriculum (report book) there is a note about admission to the SPA.

The last final module control of the academic discipline subject to SPA is conducted in the form of an exam. For students with a normative (shortened) term of study, the semester final certification is not conducted in the 2nd year of study.

The exam is taken by a commission approved by the order of the rector, consisting of: an examiner, members of the commission - representatives of the dean's office and specialized departments, in the presence of the teacher who last taught in this student group.

The grade for the exam corresponds to the scale:

- Grade "5" - 80-71 points;
- Grade "4" - 70-61 points;
- Grade "3" - 60-50 points;
- Grade "2" - less than 50 points.

The results of the student's completion of the SPA (exam) are recorded in the "Students' Performance Information in the Discipline" and sealed with the signatures of the examiner and members of the commission, after which the results of the SPA are announced to the students.

14. Scheme of accrual and distribution of points received by students

Conversion of a traditional 4-point scale into a multi-point (maximum 120 points) – conversion of the total current success rate for the module – is carried out only after the current class, which precedes the final module control. The conversion is carried out according to the following algorithm:

- the student's average grade on a traditional 4-point scale obtained during current classes belonging to this module is calculated (to the nearest hundredth of a point);
- in order to obtain a converted multi-point total assessment of current success for the module, the average assessment obtained on a traditional 4-point scale must be

multiplied by a factor of 24. The exception is the case when the average assessment on a traditional 4-point scale is 2 points. In this case, the student receives 0 points on a multi-point scale;

– the current grade point average is calculated based on the total number of classes in the module, not on the number actually attended by the student.

Correspondence of the average score of the current academic performance according to the traditional one 4-point scale to the total evaluation of the current success rate for the module

The minimum converted sum of current success points for all modules of the discipline is **72 points**.

Average score of current academic performance on the traditional 4-point scale	Points for current performance after converting the average score
2.00	0
2.05	49
2.10	50
2.15	52
2.20	53
2.25	54
2.30	55
2.35	56
2.40	58
2.45	59
2.50	60
2.55	61
2.60	62
2.65	64
2.70	65
2.75	66
2.80	67
2.85	69
2.90	70
2.95	71
3.00	72
3.05	73
3.10	74
3.15	75
3.20	77
3.25	78
3.30	79

3.35	80
3.40	82
3.45	83
3.50	84
3.55	85
3.60	86
3.65	87
3.70	89
3.75	90
3.80	92
3.85	93
3.90	94
3.95	95
4.00	96
4.05	97
4.10	98
4.15	99
4.20	101
4.25	102
4.30	103
4.35	104
4.40	106
4.45	107
4.50	108
4.55	109
4.60	110
4.65	111
4.70	113
4.75	114
4.80	115
4.85	116
4.90	118
4.95	119
5.00	120

The result of the final modular control is estimated in points (the traditional 4-point score is not set). The maximum number of points of the final modular control is 80 points. The minimum number of points of the final modular control, in which control is considered compiled, is 50 points.

The maximum number of points for the module is 200 points. The criteria for evaluating the PMK are determined by the department, approved by the cyclic methodical commission on the implementation of the credit-modular training system

and communicated to students at the beginning of the discipline (the first lecture and practical lesson).

Assessment in the discipline

The grade in the discipline "Therapeutic Dentistry" is given only to students who are enrolled in all modules in the discipline. Incentive points by the decision of the Academic Council can be added to the number of points in the discipline for students who have scientific publications or won prizes for participating in the Olympiad in the discipline among universities of Ukraine, student conferences, etc. The objectivity of the assessment of students' learning activities should be checked by statistical methods (according to the correlation coefficient between current academic performance and the results of the final modular control). The grade in the discipline is set by the department on a traditional (national) 4-point scale based on the average number of points for all modules provided by the discipline program. The scale of transfer of the average number of points for all modules provided by the program from the discipline to the traditional assessment on a 4-point scale of disciplines and for all departments is the same (according to the table).

Conversion of the average number of points for all modules provided by the program in the discipline into a traditional score on a 4-point scale

The average number of points for all modules provided by the discipline program	Traditional score on a 4-point scale
120 - 149.99	"3"
150 - 179.99	"4"
180 - 200	"5"

A grade in the discipline is not converted from an ECTS score.

The grade in the discipline is given to the student no later than the next working day after the last final module control.

If the student has not passed at least one final module control before the start of the new semester, he receives for the discipline a traditional grade "2" and an ECTS grade "F", which is the basis for expulsion of the student.

Methodological support

1. Working curriculum and working curriculum of the content module1. "Industrial medical practice in pediatric therapeutic dentistry" of the discipline "Medical dental practice".
2. Plans of practical classes and independent work of students.
3. Methodical instructions for independent work of students during preparation for practical classes and in class.
4. Methodical instructions for independent work of students on the study of topics submitted for independent study.
5. Methodical recommendations for teachers.
6. List of recommended literature.

7. Materials for the control of knowledge, skills and abilities of students: a diary of industrial practice

8. Algorithms for performing dental procedures.

Recommended Literature Basic

1. Therapeutic dentistry of childhood. T.1. "Caries of teeth and its complications / LO Khomenko, YB Tchaikovsky, NI Smolyar [et al.]; ed. LO Khomenko – Book-plus, 2014. –432s
2. Therapeutic dentistry of childhood. T.2. / Khomenko LO and sang. - K.: Book-plus, 2015. -328s.

Secondary

1. AI Sidorova, SA Pavlenko, LI Amosova, OE Berezhna. Caries of teeth and its complications (clinic, diagnosis, treatment, prevention) (in English): textbook. posib. – Poltava, 2015. – 104 p. (with the stamp of the CMC from the WMO of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine).
2. Vinogradova TF Medical examination of children at the dentist / 2nd ed., perep. slave. and add.– (B-ka practice.vracha. Important questions of dentistry). - M.: Medicine, 1988 - 256 p.
3. Danilevsky MF, Sidelnikova LF, Rakhniy JI Pulpit. - K. Zdorovya, 2003. - 168
4. Deltsova OI, Tchaikovsky Yu.B., Gerashchenko SB Histology and embryogenesis of the oral organs: a textbook. - Kolomyia: VPT "Vik", 1994. – 94s.
5. Kaskova LF, Andriyanova OY Industrial practice in pediatric dentistry // Textbook. – Poltava, 2013. -124s. (with the stamp of the CMC from the WMO of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine).
6. Impaired development and formation of teeth: textbook. possible for students, doctors-interns, dentists / EV Bezvushko, MM Uhryn, ZR Popovych; rec.: LF Kaskova, OV Denga. - Lviv: GalDent, 2007. - 72 p.
Propaedeutics of pediatric therapeutic dentistry (edited by Prof. LO Khomenko). - K.: "Book Plus", 2011. - 320 p.
7. Prevention of dental diseases: handy. for stud. stom. faculus. zakl. higher honey. education / [LF Kaskova, LI Amosova, OO Kulay, etc.]; ed. prof. LF Kaskova.; UMSA. stereotypical publication. – Lviv.: PE "Magnolia 2006", 2019. – 404 p.
8. Khomenko LO, Savichuk OV, Ostapko OI Kharkov LV, Yakovenko LM and others. Algorithms of tomato manipulations for the State practical exam in the specialty 7.110106 "Dentistry" (discipline – pediatric dentistry). - Kyiv, "Book Plus", 2008.– 111c

Information resources

1. Information resources of the university library.

- Information resources on the Internet: Internet catalogs and collections of links. Medical web-servers and web-pages:
- Mediclab (medical information portal)
- [http: www. Swissimplant.ru/glossary.php](http://www.Swissimplant.ru/glossary.php)
- www.wikident.ru/index.php _
- www.eurolab.ua/encyclopedia _
- MedUniver.com