

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

**SYLLABUS**  
**EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**«Pediatric surgical dentistry»**

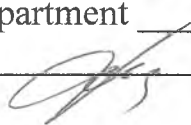
**LEVEL OF HIGHER EDUCATION**    The second (master's) level

**DEGREE OF HIGHER EDUCATION**    Master

**FIELD OF KNOWLEDGE**    22 Healthcare

**SPECIALTY**    221 Dentistry

***COURSE* \_ 5 \_**

Considered and approved  
at a meeting of the Department of Dentistry  
Protocol № 1 from «01» 09 2020 p.  
Acting head of the department \_\_\_\_\_  
MD, prof.  Kuts P.V.

**Kiev 2020**

<b>1. General information</b>	
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Pediatric surgical dentistry</b>
<b>Lector</b>	Acting Head of the Department, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor, Kuts P.V. Polishchuk I.S.
<b>Teacher's e-mail</b>	<a href="mailto:forum-for-me@bigmir.net">forum-for-me@bigmir.net</a>
<b>Discipline format</b>	Normative discipline.
<b>The volume of the discipline</b>	90 hours , 3 ECTS
<b>Link to the distance learning site</b>	maem.kiev.ua
<b>Consultations</b>	Web conferences in various programs (Zoom, Skype, Myit, Jitsy, Teams, Viber, Facebook, Cisco Webs). Exchange tasks via e-mail, Wandrive
<b>2. Annotation to the course</b>	
<p>Pediatric surgical dentistry is a discipline that allows students to master the phantoms of certain dental manipulations used in the clinic in the removal of temporary and permanent teeth, treatment of periostitis of the jaws from temporary and permanent teeth. Acquired in this way special (professional) competencies students then use in the process of working directly with patients. On the phantoms of the skull, students master the technique of extraoral and intraoral anesthesia, as well as practice the skills of typical and atypical removal of temporary and permanent teeth, suturing the tooth cavity after its removal with the development of bleeding. The models of the jaws master the technique of opening axillary abscesses with localization on the cell process and the palate.</p>	
<b>3. Purpose and objectives of the course</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mastering the phantom technique of dental manipulations used in the clinic in the treatment of congenital and acquired diseases of the maxillofacial area in children (traumatic injuries, tumors, congenital malformations).</li> <li>• The main tasks of studying the discipline "Pediatric Surgical Dentistry" are: teaching students the features of diagnosis, clinical manifestations, treatment and prevention of tumors and tumor-like formations of the maxillofacial area; traumatic injuries to soft tissues, teeth and jaws; congenital lesions of the lips and palate in children; anomalies of the bridles of the lips and tongue and to prepare a doctor who is able to work in the treatment and prevention of dental institutions of various levels after the internship.</li> </ul>	
<b>4. Competencies and learning outcomes</b>	
Learning outcomes	Teaching methods
<p>As a result of studying the discipline the student must know: - analgesia of the maxillofacial area in children; - inflammatory processes of the maxillofacial area in children; - traumatic injuries of soft tissues of a maxillofacial site at children; - tumors and tumor-like neoplasms of the tissues of the maxillofacial area; - congenital defects of the maxillofacial area in children;</p>	<p>Lectures, practices, oral interviews, tests, dialogue with applicants for higher education, creative work with the creation of multimedia presentations and their presentation, independent work with literary sources</p>
<p>- integral: Ability to solve problems and problems in the field of health care in the specialty "Dentistry" in a professional activity or in the learning process, which involves research and / or innovation and is characterized by uncertainty of conditions and requirements.</p> <p>- general: 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</p>	

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

. - special (professional, subject):

1. Recognize the moral, ethical and professional rules of the pediatric dentist-surgeon. 2. Understand the moral and deontological principles of a medical specialist and the rules of professional subordination in the pediatric dentistry clinic. 3. Learn to promote a healthy psychological microclimate in the team; learn the basics of the legal norms of the relationship pediatric dentist → patient (child). 4. Demonstrate on phantoms the ability to use basic dental tools, materials and use dental equipment in pediatric dentistry: - to get acquainted with the structure of the children's dental office, department, clinic; - to master the dental equipment of the children's dental clinic; - to study the basic dental tools used during the dental reception of children; - to study the classification of dental surgical instruments used in pediatric surgical dentistry - to study the basic requirements for dental surgical materials 5. Demonstrate on the phantoms of dental manipulations in the treatment of teeth in children: • remove a small tumor of soft tissues; • to carry out primary surgical treatment of a wound of soft tissues of SHLD; • immobilize teeth and fragments of the lower jaw in case of injury, depending on the age of the child; • lengthen the bridle of the tongue, upper lip. 6. Distinguish the features of the application of the principles of asepsis and antiseptics in the clinic of pediatric surgical dentistry: - to study modern requirements for sterilization of instruments in the pediatric dentistry clinic; - realize the importance of following the rules of asepsis and antiseptics at the children's dental clinic; - master the rules of control over the effectiveness of sterilization; - to determine methods of preventing conditions for the spread of infection in children's institutions.

### 5. Organization of course training

#### *The volume of the course*

Type of lesson	<i>Total amount of hours</i>
Lectures	10
Practical classes	50
Independent work	30

#### *Course signs*

Semester 9-10	Specialty <u>221 Dentistry</u>	Course (year of study) -5	Normative discipline
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#### *Course thematics*

### **THEMATIC PLAN OF LECTURES by pediatric surgical stomatology for IX term**

#### **Module 2. Tumors and tumor-like neoplasm's in head and neck, congenital anomalies, traumatic injuries of teeth and bones.**

<b>№</b>	<b>Theme of lecture</b>	<b>hours</b>
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1.	Benign tumors of soft tissues and bones of head at children. Classification, etiology. Diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment and rehabilitation of children.	2	
2.	Malignant tumors of soft tissues and bones of head at children. Diagnostics, differential diagnostics, features of clinical course, principles of treatment.	2	
3.	Chronic odontogenic infection. Features of clinical course of inflammation diseases of head and neck at children. Indications to intensive care (emergency) by surgery of head and neck.	2	
4.	Odontogenic and nonodontogenic cysts of jaws. Classification, etiology, clinical symptoms, differential diagnostics and treatment. Ankylosis of TMJ.	2	
5.	Congenital anomalies (development disturbances) of head and neck. Occurrence, etiology, pathogeny, classification, clinical symptoms. Surgical methods of treatment and rehabilitation at children and adolescence.	2	
	Total	10	

### THEMATIC PLAN OF PRACTICAL CLASSES

#### IX TERM

N	Topic of practical studies	Hours
<b>Module 2. Tumors and tumor-like neoplasm's in head and neck, congenital anomalies, traumatic injuries of teeth and bones.</b>		
<b>Content module 1. Benign and malignant tumors, tumor-like neoplasm's of soft tissues and bones in head and neck at children. Classification. Etiology. Diagnostics, differential diagnostics. Treatment and rehabilitation. Using blood substitutes during removal of tumors.</b>		
1	Tumors of soft tissues in head and neck at children (hemangioma, lymphangioma, lipoma, myoma, nevus). Tumor-like neoplasms of head (epidermoid, dermoid, teratoma, atheroma, papiloma). Congenital cysts and fistulas of neck. Neurofibromatosis. True tumors and tumor-like formations of salivary glands. Etiology, pathogeny, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, clinical symptoms, treatment.	3
2	Tumors of facial bones at children (osteoblastoma, osteoma, osteoid-osteoma). Odontogenic jaw tumors (ameloblastoma, odontoma, cementoma). Etiology, pathogeny, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, clinical symptoms, treatment. Tumor-like neoplasm's of jaw – cysts (follicular, residual, fissural, primary osseous, eruption cyst). Diagnostics, differential diagnostics and treatment. Rehabilitation of children after cystotomy and cystectomy. Tumor-like neoplasm's of facial bones: fibrous osteodysplasia, cherubism, hyperparathyreoid fibrous osteodisthrophia, epylis. Clinical symptoms, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.	3
3	Methods of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and methods of treatment. Rehabilitation of children after cystectomy and cystotomy.	
4	Malignant tumors of head and neck at children. Classification. Etiology, pathogeny, clinical symptoms, diagnostics, differential diagnostics. Primary verification of malignant tumors. Principles of treatment and rehabilitation.	3
<b>Content module 2. Congenital anomalies, traumatic injuries teeth and bones in head at children. TMJ ankylosis.</b>		

*Occurrence, etiology, pathogeny, classification, clinical symptoms, treatment, rehabilitation.*

5	Congenital anomalies of head and neck. Cleft of lip. Cleft of palate. Complex treatment and rehabilitation of patient with congenital anomalies head and neck.	3
6	Traumatic injuries of teeth at children (contusion, luxation – complete, incomplete, intrusion). Traumatic injuries of facial bones at children. Diagnostics and treatment of traumatic injuries of soft tissues, teeth and jaws. Examination by out-patient medical card. Total class by tumors, congenital anomalies and traumatic injuries of head and neck.	3
7	<b>Control</b>	2

**THEMATIC PLAN OF PRACTICAL CLASSES**

**Of pediatric surgical dentistry**

**For students of the 5th year of the 10th semester**

<b>№</b>	<b>Lesson topic</b>	<b>Hours</b>
1	Regularity of clinical course, algorithm of diagnostic and treatment and preventive measures in children with inflammatory diseases of the thyroid gland and concomitant somatic diseases in the clinic and hospital.	3
2	Choice of anesthesia method in children with inflammatory diseases of the thyroid gland and concomitant somatic diseases.	3
3	Diagnostic criteria for benign tumors of the thyroid gland in children.	3
4	Diagnostic criteria for tumor-like neoplasms of the thyroid gland in children	3
5	Principles of drug tactics and rehabilitation at the stages of their treatment.	3
6	Pathognomonic signs of traumatic injuries of the tissues of the thyroid gland in children.	3
7	Clinical signs of traumatic injuries of the tissues of the thyroid gland in children.	3
8	Methods of diagnosis of traumatic injuries of the tissues of the thyroid gland in children	3
9	Comprehensive treatment and stages of rehabilitation of children with congenital malformations of the tissues of the thyroid gland.	3
10	Differential test	3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>

**THEMATIC PLAN OF INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS (IWS)**

<b>№</b>	<b>Task 9 semester</b>	<b>Number of hours</b>
<b>Module 2: Tumors and tumor-like neoplasms, congenital malformations, acquired defects and deformities of the maxillofacial area in children</b>		
1.	Independent study of topics that are not included in the classroom plan:	
1.1	Paraneoplastic syndrome. Primary verification of malignant tumors. Types of biopsies. Principles of treatment and medical examination.	3
1.2	Preparation for the differential test	10
	<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>№</b>	<b>Task 10 semester</b>	<b>Number of hours</b>

<b>Module 2: Tumors and tumor-like neoplasms, congenital malformations, acquired defects and deformities of the maxillofacial area in children</b>		
1.	Independent study of topics that are not are included in the plan of classroom classes:	
1.1	Precancerous processes in the maxillofacial area in children. Distribution of tumors, tumor-like neoplasms of the face and jaws in children according to the international histological classification of the WHO.	3
1.2	Prevention of infection with specific diseases (tuberculosis, syphilis, AIDS and HIV - infection) by a dentist at the outpatient clinic and in the hospital.	3
1.3	Treatment and prevention of pathological scars after surgery in SHLD in children.	3
1.4	Types of immobilization. Indications for osteosynthesis in children. Combined and combined SHLD trauma in children.	3
2	Preparation for the differential test	3
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>15</b>

### 6. Course evaluation system

General course evaluation system	<p><b>Current control</b> is performed based on the control of theoretical knowledge, skills and abilities in practical classes. Independent study students are assessed in practical classes, and is an integral part of the final grade of the student. Current control is performed during the training sessions and aims at checking the assimilation of students learning the material. Forms of current control are:</p> <p>a) test tasks with a choice of one correct answer, with the definition of the correct sequence of actions, with determination of the conformity, defining the specific portion of the photo or diagram ("detection");</p> <p>b) individual oral questioning, interview;</p> <p>c) the solution of typical situational tasks;</p> <p>g) control of practical skills;</p> <p>Grades on the national scale ("excellent" - 5, "good" - 4, "satisfactory" - 3, "unsatisfactory" - 2), received by students, are displayed in the journals of attendance and academic group performance.</p> <p><b>Final control</b></p> <p>The final control is the form of a differentiated credit at the end of the 1st semester and at the end of the 2nd semester upon completion of the course of medical biology. The semester exam is a form of final control of mastering by the student of theoretical and practical material on academic discipline. The final control (exam) is carried out at the last control lesson.</p> <p>Students are admitted to the FC who have attended all the classes provided by the curriculum in the discipline and while studying the module scored the number of points not less than the minimum (<b>72 points</b>). A student who, for good or bad reasons, has missed classes, is allowed to rework academic debt for a certain period of time.</p> <p><b>Evaluation of current educational activities.</b> During the assessment of mastering each topic for the current educational activity of the student scores are set on a 4-point (national) assessment scale. This takes into account all types of work provided by the discipline program. The student must receive a score on each topic. Scores on the traditional scale are converted into points. The final assessment of the current academic activity is the arithmetic mean (the sum of scores for each lesson is divided by the number of lessons per semester) and translated into points according to <b>Table 2</b>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Table 2. Conversion of the average score for the current activity into a multi-point scale (for disciplines completed by diff.credit, exam)</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">4-</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">120-</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">4-</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">120-</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">4- point</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">120-</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">4- point</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">120-</td> </tr> </table>	4-	120-	4-	120-	4- point	120-	4- point	120-
4-	120-	4-	120-	4- point	120-	4- point	120-		

point scale	point scale	point scale	point scale	scale	point scale	scale	point scale
5	120	4,45	107	3,91	94	3,37	81
4,95	119	4,41	106	3,87	93	3,33	80
4,91	118	4,37	105	3,83	92	3,29	79
4,87	117	4,33	104	3,79	91	3,25	78
4,83	116	4,29	103	3,74	90	3,2	77
4,79	115	4,25	102	3,7	89	3,16	76
4,75	114	4,2	101	3,66	88	3,12	75
4,7	113	4,16	100	3,62	87	3,08	74
4,66	112	4,12	99	3,58	86	3,04	73
4,62	111	4,08	98	3,54	85	3	<b>72</b>
4,58	110	4,04	97	3,49	84	<3	Not enough
4,54	109	3,99	96	3,45	83		
4,5	108	3,95	95	3,41	82		

**The maximum number of points that a student can collect for current educational activity during semester in order to be admitted to the exam is 120 points.**

**The minimum number of points that a student can collect for current educational activity during semester in order to be admitted to the exam is 72 points.**

Calculating of the number of points is based on obtained marks of student according to traditional scale while learning subject during the semester, by calculating the arithmetic mean (AM) that is rounded to two signs after comma.

**Evaluation of independent work of students.** Independent work of students, which is provided by the topic of the lesson together with the classroom work, is evaluated during the current control of the topic in the relevant lesson. Assimilation of topics that are submitted only for independent work is checked during the final module control.

**Evaluation of final control.**

**The maximum number of points that a student can score during the exam is 80 points.**

The final control is considered credited if the student scored at least 60% of the maximum amount of points (for a 200-point scale - at least **50 points**).

**Determining the number of points that a student scored in the discipline:** the number of points that a student scored in the discipline is defined as the sum of points for the current academic activity (Table1) and for the final control (diff.credit, exam) (Table 3).

**Table 3. Scale of assessment of differentiated (exam) credit:**

Traditional scale	Points
«5»	<b>70-80</b>
«4»	<b>60-69</b>
«3»	<b>50-59</b>

Requirements for written work

The final written work is performed in the form of a test.

Practical classes

Classroom work

**The 1st semester**

Classroom work - score from 2 to 5 for each topic.

<p><i>Differentiated credit (semester control)</i> Semester control at the end of the 1st semester is provided in the form of Differentiated credit. (Table 2) Provides a final grade on a 120-point scale as the sum of grades for the current control of knowledge (oral examination, written survey, Practical work, abstracts). Semester control includes control of theoretical and practical training.</p>
<p>Amount: minimum <math>72 + 50 = 122</math>, maximum <math>120 + 80 = 200</math></p>
<p><b><i>The 2nd semester</i></b></p>
<p>Classroom work - score from 2 to 5 for each topic.</p>
<p>Final module control is evaluated from 50 to 80 points and consists of:  Test control - 40 tests = 40 points (1 point for the correct answer to 1 test).  Answer to 2 theoretical questions of 20 points for each = 40 points. Amount: 80.</p>
<p>Amount: minimum <math>72 + 50 = 122</math>, maximum <math>120 + 80 = 200</math></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The list of theoretical questions to prepare students for the exam.</b></p> <p>1 Tumors and tumor-like neoplasms of soft tissues and salivary glands 1. Classification of benign tumors and tumor-like neoplasms of soft tissues of the maxillofacial area. 2. Capillary hemangiomas of the soft tissues of the maxillofacial area. Patterns of clinical course, their diagnosis and methods of treatment. 3. Cavernous soft tissue hemangiomas of the maxillofacial area. Patterns of clinical course, their diagnosis and methods of treatment. 4. Clinic and differential diagnosis of superficial and deep hemangiomas of the maxillofacial area. 5. Clinic and diagnosis of mixed hemangiomas of the maxillofacial area and methods of treatment. 6. Advantages and disadvantages of the main methods of treatment of hemangiomas of the maxillofacial area. 7. Neurofibromatosis. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis. 8. Facial nevi. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment methods. 9. Lymphangiomas of the maxillofacial area. Classification, clinic, diagnosis and treatment. 10. Differential diagnosis of maxillofacial lymphangiomas from other soft tissue tumors. 11. The truth of salivary gland tumors in children. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment methods. 12. Retention cysts of the salivary glands. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment methods. 13. Atheroma. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment Median cysts and fistulas of the neck. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. 14. Lateral cysts and fistulas of the neck. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. 15. Differential diagnosis and treatment of lateral cysts and fistulas of the neck. 16. Dermoid cysts of the maxillofacial area. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment methods. 17. Epidermoid cysts of the maxillofacial area. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment methods. 18. Fibroma, lipoma. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment Malignant tumors of the tissues of the thyroid gland 19. Classification and clinical signs of malignant tumors of soft tissues of the maxillofacial area. 20. Clinical, pathomorphological and other additional signs of malignant tumors of the maxillofacial area. 21. Methods of diagnosis of malignant tumors of the maxillofacial area. 22. Complex treatment of malignant tumors of the maxillofacial area. 23. Differential diagnosis of malignant and benign tumors. 24. Malignant neoplasms of the jaws. Ewing's sarcoma. 25. Primary verification of malignant tumors of the jaws and principles of surgical treatment. 26. Biopsy of malignant tumors, rules and methods of its implementation. 27. Comprehensive treatment of malignant tumors of the maxillofacial area. 28. Radiation treatment in the complex treatment of malignant tumors. 29. Chemotherapy of malignant tumors of the maxillofacial area. Complications and their prevention. Bone tumors of odontogenic and osteogenic origin. Tumor-like bone tumors. 30. Classification of benign tumors and tumor-like neoplasms of the maxillofacial bones. 31. Osteoblastoclastoma. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. 32. Differential diagnosis of osteoblastoclastoma with other neoplasms and malignant tumors of the maxillofacial area. 33. Osteoma. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. 34. Parathyroid osteodystrophy. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. 35. Fibrous osteodysplasia. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis. 36. Odontogenic cysts of the upper jaw from temporary and permanent teeth. Diagnosis, clinical and radiological picture, methods of treatment. 37. Odontogenic cysts of the mandible from temporary and permanent teeth. Diagnosis, clinical and radiological picture, methods of treatment. 38. Follicular cysts of the upper jaw. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. 39. Follicular cysts of the lower jaw. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis,</p>

differential diagnosis, treatment. 40. Differential diagnosis of jaw cysts 41. Banal and giant cell epulides. Clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment methods. 42. Ameloblastoma. Clinical manifestations, diagnosis, principles of treatment. 43. Differential diagnosis of ameloblastoma with other tumors of the jaws. 44. Odontoma and cementoma of the jaws. Clinic, diagnosis, principles of treatment. 45. Differential diagnosis of odontogenic tumors with other tumors of the jaws. 46. Methods of treatment of odontogenic tumors of the jaws. Traumatic injuries of the maxillofacial area in children Ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint 47. Classification of fractures of the lower jaw. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment methods depending on the age of the child. 48. Classification, clinical picture of fractures of the upper jaw. Methods of their diagnosis. 49. Comprehensive treatment of fractures of the upper jaw depending on the severity of the injury and the age of the child. 50. Features of treatment of fractures of jaws at children in the period of a variable bite. 51. Mixed lesions of the maxillofacial area. Clinic, diagnosis, principles of treatment. 52. Traumatic injuries of teeth. Classification, diagnosis, clinic. 53. Dislocations of temporary and permanent teeth. Clinic, diagnosis, features of treatment in children of different ages. 54. Fractures of permanent teeth. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. 55. Causes and clinic of unilateral ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint. Surgical methods of treatment of temporomandibular ankylosis. 56. Clinical picture, diagnosis and differential diagnosis of bilateral ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint. 57. Principles of complex treatment of patients with ankylosis. 58. Diagnosis and methods of treatment of microgeny in unilateral and bilateral ankylosis. Compression-distraction method. 59. The use of free cartilage graft as an interpolating material in the treatment of ankylosis in children. Congenital malformations of the tissues of the thyroid gland 60. Etiology, classification of congenital malformations of the upper lip and palate. 61. Congenital isolated nonunion of the upper lip: clinic and principles of surgery. 62. Unilateral through nonunion of the upper lip and palate: clinic, timing and principles of surgery. 63. Bilateral through nonunion of the upper lip: clinic, timing of surgery. 64. Comprehensive preparation of the patient for cheiloplasty with bilateral through nonunion of the upper lip. 65. Free skin graft. Indications, contraindications. Skin retrieval technique. Postoperative management. Complications of free skin grafting. 66. Free transplantation of skin-cartilage and cartilaginous rags according to Suslov. Indications, contraindications. Method of material collection. Postoperative management. Complications and their prevention. 67. Methods of feeding children with penetrating nonunion of the palate. 68. Indications, time of manufacture and application of the obturator at through nonunions of the palate. 69. Anatomical and functional disorders that are caused by nonunion of the upper lip and palate. 70. The influence of congenital nonunion of the lips and palate on the overall development of the child's body in the first years of life. 71. Clinical picture of congenital unilateral nonunion of the upper lip and palate. Terms and principles of surgical intervention. 72. Principles of orthodontic rehabilitation of a child with congenital nonunion of the palate. 73. Bilateral nonunion of hard and soft palate. Preoperative preparation of such children and terms of surgical intervention. 74. Complex treatment and terms of its carrying out to patients with congenital nonunion of a palate. 75. Stages of rehabilitation of patients with nonunion of the palate. 76. Medical and social rehabilitation of patients with congenital malformations of the maxillofacial tissues. 77. Features of the course, indications, timing and types of surgery for short bridles of the lips and tongue, small mouth.

#### **The list of practical skills for final module control**

1. Make a medical history. 2. Make an extract from the medical history. 3. Be able to perform local anesthesia of the mandible by intra- and extraoral methods. 4. Be able to perform conductive anesthesia of the upper jaw by internal and extraoral methods. 5. Be able to perform application and infiltration anesthesia of the tissues of the thyroid gland. 6. To make an autopsy of SHLD fabrics at inflammatory processes (abscesses, infiltrates). 7. Prescribe conservative therapy and physical therapy to patients with diseases of the tissues of the thyroid gland. 8. To appoint additional methods of inspection which are necessary for diagnosis (research of blood, urine, a smear - an imprint from a mucous membrane, taking of punctates, pus) 9. To appoint X-ray inspection of

SHLD tissues. To be able to make typical and atypical removal of temporary and permanent teeth. 11. Remove the calculus from the anterior salivary duct. 12. Make a puncture of neoplasms of soft tissues and bones of the thyroid gland. 13. Fix the dislocation of the lower jaw. 14. Correctly select and refer the patient to a medical institution in case of need for consultation of related specialists. 15. Remove benign tumors and tumor-like tumors in an outpatient setting (atheroma, retention cyst of the oral mucosa, small cysts of the jaws, papilloma). 16. Be able to perform tooth replantation, resection of the apex of the tooth root. 17. To carry out primary surgical treatment of a wound of soft tissues of SHLD without defect. 18. Immobilize teeth in case of damage. 19. Apply a toothache splint in case of fracture of the mandible. 20. Perform a biopsy of small tumors of the thyroid gland. 21. Perform a cystectomy and cystotomy in the case of cysts of the salivary glands and jaws. 22. Provide emergency ambulance in case of loss of consciousness, shock, bleeding, asphyxia, collapse. 23. Know the indications for hospitalization of children in the maxillofacial department. 24. Know the principles of deontological work with children with diseases of the thyroid gland. 25. Be able to draw up documents for children with diseases of the SHLD to receive a social pension.

<b>Circumstance of admission to the final control</b>	<p>1. Semester control at the end of the 1st semester is provided in the form of a differential credit. (Table 2) Provides a final score on a 120-point scale as the sum of scores for the current control of knowledge (oral examination, written survey, tests, verification of identification of micropreparations, abstracts), the results of 2 content modules.</p> <p>2. Students are allowed to take the differentiated credit, exam only if there is no debt for the implementation of the curriculum.</p>
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### 7. Course policy

The organization of the educational process is carried out with the use of the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) to assess student performance. The points gained in the current survey, independent work and points of the final control are credited. This must take into account the student's presence in class and his activity during practical work. Inadmissible: absences and late classes; use of a mobile phone, tablet or other mobile devices during the lesson (except for the cases provided by the curriculum and methodical recommendations of the teacher); copying and plagiarism; untimely performance of the task, the presence of unsatisfactory grades for 50% or more of the submitted theoretical and practical material.

### 8. RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

#### 1. Basic:

1. Dmitrieva A.A. Local anesthesia in oral and maxilla-facial surgery / A.A. Dmitrieva, A.V. Kuritsyn. – Kharcov, 2010. – 24 p.
2. Miloro M. Peterson's Principle of oral and maxillofacial surgery. Second Edition / M. Miloro, G.E. Ghali, P.E. Larsen, P.D. Waite. – Hamilton London, BC Decker Inc, 2004. – 1502 p.
3. Master dentistry / P. Coulthard, K. Horner PH. Sloan, E Theaker. – Edinburg, London, New York, Philadelphia, St Louis, Toronto, Churchill Livingstone, 2003. – 267 p.
4. Oral and maxillofacial surgery : textbook / Ed. by prof. V. Malanchuk / part one. – Vinnytsia : Nova Knyha Publishers, 2011. – 424 p.
5. Oral Surgery / Ed. by Fraiskos D. Fragiskos. – Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, 2007. – 367 p.
6. Principle of oral and maxillofacial surgery / Ed. by U.J. Moore. – Blackwell Science, 2001. – 276 p.
7. Tkachenko P.I. Propaedeutics of surgical stomatology and inflammatory diseases of maxillofacial region / P.I. Tkachenko, A.I. Pankevich, K. Yu. Rezvina. – Poltava, ASMI, 2011. – Part 1. – 284 p.
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