

Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education
"Privolzhsky Research Medical University"
Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

BANK OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR DISCIPLINE

DENTISTRY

Training program (specialty): 31.05.01 GENERAL MEDICINE
Department: ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY
Mode of study FULL-TIME

Nizhniy Novgorod
2023

1. Bank of assessment tools for the current monitoring of academic performance, mid-term assessment of students in the discipline

This Bank of Assessment Tools (BAT) for the discipline " DENTISTRY " is an integral appendix to the working program of the discipline " DENTISTRY ". All the details of the approval submitted in the WPD for this discipline apply to this BAT.

(Banks of assessment tools allow us to evaluate the achievement of the planned results stated in the educational program.

Assessment tools are a bank of control tasks, as well as a description of forms and procedures designed to determine the quality of mastering study material by students.)

2. List of assessment tools

The following assessment tools are used to determine the quality of mastering the academic material by students in the discipline/ practice:

No.	Assessment tool	Brief description of the assessment tool	Presentation of the assessment tool in the BAT
1	Test №1 Test №2	A system of standardized tasks that allows you to automate the procedure of measuring the level of knowledge and skills of a student	Bank of test tasks
2	Situational tasks	A method of control that allows you to assess the criticality of thinking and the degree of the material comprehension, the ability to apply theoretical knowledge in practice.	List of tasks
3	An interview	A means of control organized as a special conversation between the teacher and the student on topics related to the discipline being studied, and designed to clarify the amount of knowledge of the student on a particular section, topic, problem, etc.	Questions on topics/sections of the discipline
4	Control work	A means of testing the ability to apply the acquired knowledge to solve problems of a certain type on a topic or section	A set of control tasks by options
5	Report	The product of the student's independent work, which is a summary in writing of the results of the theoretical analysis of a certain scientific (educational and research) topic, where the author reveals the essence of the problem under study, provides various points of view, as well as his own views on it.	List of topics of abstracts

3. A list of competencies indicating the stages of their formation in the process of mastering the educational program and the types of evaluation tools

Code and formulation of competence*	Stage of competence formation	Controlled sections of the discipline	Assessment tools

<p>UC 1 Ability to abstract thinking, analysis, synthesis</p>	<p>Current Mid-term</p>	<p>Section 1 Organizational structure of the dental service. Methods of examination of a dental patient. Dental diseases: caries, pulpities, periodontities. Prevention of dental diseases.</p> <p>Section 2 Odontogenic inflammatory diseases of jaws and soft tissues of the face and neck. Diagnostics and treatment.</p> <p>Section 3 Non-odontogenic inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region. Specific inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region (actinomycosis, tuberculosis, syphilis). Local anesthesia and tooth extraction. Complications.</p> <p>Section 4 Traumatic injuries of maxillofacial region. Traumatic injuries to the face and neck. The combined craniofacial injury. Diagnostic, first aid to injured people, peculiarities of treatment.</p> <p>Section 5 Gunshot injuries of the maxillofacial region. Diagnostics, first aid to injured people, temporary immobilisation in case of jaw fractures, primary surgical treatment of facial wounds.</p> <p>Section 6 Benign and malignant tumors of maxillofacial region. Tumour-like diseases. Clinical picture, diagnostics and treatment. Screening.</p>	<p><i>Test</i> <i>Situational tasks</i> <i>Credit</i></p>
<p>GPC-5 Ability and readiness to analyse the results of one's own activities to prevent professional mistakes</p>	<p>Current Mid-term</p>	<p>Section 1 Organizational structure of the dental service. Methods of examination of a dental patient. Dental diseases: caries, pulpities, periodontities. Prevention of dental diseases.</p> <p>Section 2 Odontogenic inflammatory diseases of jaws and soft tissues of the face and neck. Diagnostics and treatment.</p> <p>Section 3 Non-odontogenic inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region. Specific inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region (actinomycosis, tuberculosis, syphilis). Local anesthesia and tooth extraction. Complications.</p>	<p><i>Test</i> <i>Situational tasks</i> <i>Credit</i></p>

		<p>Section 4 Traumatic injuries of maxillofacial region. Traumatic injuries to the face and neck. The combined craniofacial injury. Diagnostic, first aid to injured people, peculiarities of treatment.</p> <p>Section 5 Gunshot injuries of the maxillofacial region. Diagnostics, first aid to injured people, temporary immobilisation in case of jaw fractures, primary surgical treatment of facial wounds.</p> <p>Section 6 Benign and malignant tumors of maxillofacial region. Tumour-like diseases. Clinical picture, diagnostics and treatment. Screening.</p>	
GPC-6 Able to maintain medical records	Current Mid-term	<p>Section 1 Organizational structure of the dental service. Methods of examination of a dental patient. Dental diseases: caries, pulpities, periodontities. Prevention of dental diseases.</p> <p>Section 2 Odontogenic inflammatory diseases of jaws and soft tissues of the face and neck. Diagnostics and treatment.</p> <p>Section 3 Non-odontogenic inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region. Specific inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region (actinomycosis, tuberculosis, syphilis). Local anesthesia and tooth extraction. Complications.</p> <p>Section 4 Traumatic injuries of maxillofacial region. Traumatic injuries to the face and neck. The combined craniofacial injury. Diagnostic, first aid to injured people, peculiarities of treatment.</p> <p>Section 5 Gunshot injuries of the maxillofacial region. Diagnostics, first aid to injured people, temporary immobilisation in case of jaw fractures, primary surgical treatment of facial wounds.</p> <p>Section 6 Benign and malignant tumors of maxillofacial region. Tumour-like diseases. Clinical picture, diagnostics and treatment. Screening.</p>	<p><i>Test</i> <i>Situational tasks</i> <i>Credit</i></p>

<p>PC-5 Able to collect complaints, anamnesis of the patient's life and illness, examination results, laboratory, instrumental, pathoanatomical and other studies in order to recognize the condition or establish the presence or absence of the disease;</p>	<p>Current Mid-term</p>	<p>Section 1 Organizational structure of the dental service. Methods of examination of a dental patient. Dental diseases: caries, pulpities, periodontities. Prevention of dental diseases.</p> <p>Section 2 Odontogenic inflammatory diseases of jaws and soft tissues of the face and neck. Diagnostics and treatment.</p> <p>Section 3 Non-odontogenic inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region. Specific inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region (actinomycosis, tuberculosis, syphilis). Local anesthesia and tooth extraction. Complications.</p> <p>Section 4 Traumatic injuries of maxillofacial region. Traumatic injuries to the face and neck. The combined craniofacial injury. Diagnostic, first aid to injured people, peculiarities of treatment.</p> <p>Section 5 Gunshot injuries of the maxillofacial region. Diagnostics, first aid to injured people, temporary immobilisation in case of jaw fractures, primary surgical treatment of facial wounds.</p> <p>Section 6 Benign and malignant tumors of maxillofacial region. Tumour-like diseases. Clinical picture, diagnostics and treatment. Screening.</p>	<p><i>Test</i> <i>Situational tasks</i> <i>Credit</i></p>
<p>PC-6 An ability to determine in patients the main pathological conditions, symptoms, syndromes of diseases, nosological forms in accordance with the International Statistical</p>	<p>Current Mid-term</p>	<p>Section 1 Organizational structure of the dental service. Methods of examination of a dental patient. Dental diseases: caries, pulpities, periodontities. Prevention of dental diseases.</p> <p>Section 2 Odontogenic inflammatory diseases of jaws and soft tissues of the face and neck. Diagnostics and treatment.</p> <p>Section 3 Non-odontogenic inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region. Specific inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region (actinomycosis, tuberculosis, syphilis).</p>	<p><i>Test</i> <i>Situational tasks</i> <i>Credit</i></p>

<p>Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD)</p>		<p>Local anesthesia and tooth extraction. Complications.</p> <p>Section 4 Traumatic injuries of maxillofacial region. Traumatic injuries to the face and neck. The combined craniofacial injury. Diagnostic, first aid to injured people, peculiarities of treatment.</p> <p>Section 5 Gunshot injuries of the maxillofacial region. Diagnostics, first aid to injured people, temporary immobilisation in case of jaw fractures, primary surgical treatment of facial wounds.</p> <p>Section 6 Benign and malignant tumors of maxillofacial region. Tumour-like diseases. Clinical picture, diagnostics and treatment. Screening.</p>	
<p>PC-8 Ability to determine the tactics of managing patients with various dental diseases and pathologies of the maxillofacial region</p>	<p>Current Mid-term</p>	<p>Section 1 Organizational structure of the dental service. Methods of examination of a dental patient. Dental diseases: caries, pulpities, periodontities. Prevention of dental diseases.</p> <p>Section 2 Odontogenic inflammatory diseases of jaws and soft tissues of the face and neck. Diagnostics and treatment.</p> <p>Section 3 Non-odontogenic inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region. Specific inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region (actinomycosis, tuberculosis, syphilis). Local anesthesia and tooth extraction. Complications.</p> <p>Section 4 Traumatic injuries of maxillofacial region. Traumatic injuries to the face and neck. The combined craniofacial injury. Diagnostic, first aid to injured people, peculiarities of treatment.</p> <p>Section 5 Gunshot injuries of the maxillofacial region. Diagnostics, first aid to injured people, temporary immobilisation in case of jaw fractures, primary surgical treatment of facial wounds.</p> <p>Section 6 Benign and malignant tumors of maxillofacial region. Tumour-like diseases. Clinical picture, diagnostics</p>	<p><i>Test</i> <i>Situational tasks</i> <i>Credit</i></p>

		and treatment. Screening.	
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* - not provided for postgraduate programs

4. The content of the assessment tools of entry, current control

Current control is carried out by the discipline teacher when conducting classes in the form of: *Test, situational tasks.*

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF CARIES PAIN:

- a) local, from a local irritant
- b) spontaneous
- c) increases with biting
- d) local, the feeling of a "grown tooth"
- e) radiating along the branches of the trigeminal nerve

2. CLINIC OF ACUTE PERIODONTITIS:

- a) intact tooth, negative percussion
- b) a tooth with a deep carious cavity, painful probing, negative percussion
- c) A tooth with a carious cavity, painful percussion, painless probing
- d) a movable intact tooth
- e) a tooth with a deep carious cavity, a positive reaction to cold.

3. THE CAUSE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ODONTOGENIC OSTEOMYELITIS IS:

- a) acute pulpitis
- b) caries
- c) periodontitis
- d) bridge prosthesis
- e) aphthous stomatitis

4. AN ORGAN-SPECIFIC TUMOR INCLUDES:

- a) fibroids
- b) papilloma
- c) odontoma
- d) neurinoma
- e) melanoma

5. LEAD POISONING IS CHARACTERIZED BY:

- a) 1 white necrotic plaque on the tongue
- b) ulcerative stomatitis
- c) gray-black border on the gum
- d) bluish-black border on the gum
- e) whitish plaque, plaque on the gum

6. A LEFOR FRACTURE IS

- a) a fracture of the zygomatic bone
- b) a fracture of the upper jaw
- c) a fracture of the condylar process of the lower jaw
- d) fracture of the bones of the nose with displacement.

4.1. Tasks for the assessment of competence "UC-1":

Task 1.

The patient, 33 years old, complains of shooting, drilling pains in the area of the entire half of the lower jaw on the right, general weakness, an increase in body temperature to 39 ° C, chills, sweating, bad breath. From the anamnesis of the disease: five days ago there were pains in the previously treated 4.b, pain when biting on this and nearby teeth, swelling of the gums and cheeks on the right. I had chills at night, went to the doctor in the morning. The tooth was removed, but there was no improvement. Pain in the jaw and general weakness increased, numbness of the skin of the lower lip on the right appeared, bad breath. The swelling of soft tissues increased, the body temperature increased. Transferred and concomitant diseases: practically healthy.

On examination: a significant swelling is detected in the submandibular and buccal areas on the right, the skin above it is hyperemic, tense, not going into a fold. Palpation of soft tissues is painful. The pain sensitivity of the skin of the lower lip and chin on the right is reduced. Palpation of the base of the lower jaw on the right is sharply painful. In the oral cavity: the mucous membrane of the alveolar part of the lower jaw in the area 4.5,4.6, 4.7 on the vestibular and lingual sides is edematous and hyperemic. Percussion 4.5,4.6,4.7 is sharply painful, teeth are mobile. Bulging along the transitional fold in the region 4.7,4.6,4.5 from the vestibular side, infiltration of soft tissues of the alveolar part in the area of these teeth from the lingual side is determined. Pus is released from the hole of the removed 4.b.

1. Make a diagnosis.
2. What additional research methods should be carried out?
3. Treatment tactics.

Task 2.

The patient, 71 years old, complains of a tumor-like formation on the skin of the right cheek, first noticed a year and a half ago. Objectively: there is a crater-shaped ulcer on the skin of the cheek on the right, measuring 3x4 cm, rounded in shape, with a granular surface covered with grayish crusts, the edges of the ulcer are dense, raised. The surrounding tissues are not changed. The submandibular and parotid lymph nodes are palpated, dense, but not soldered with soft tissues.

1. Make a preliminary diagnosis (according to the TNM system)
2. Additional research methods.
3. Make a treatment plan.

4.2 Tasks for the assessment of competence " GPC-5"

Task 1. A 43-year-old patient was examined and found to have a sharply painful inflammatory infiltrate in the left temporal region, occupying the anterior 2/3 of this area. The skin above it is hyperemic, it is not going to fold. In the anterior parts of the infiltrate, the symptom of fluctuation is determined. The opening of the mouth and lateral movements of the jaw are limited, sharply painful. The oral cavity is not sanitized.

1. What data is missing to make a final diagnosis?
2. Make a presumptive diagnosis based on the available data.
3. Which localization of the inflammatory process should be excluded or confirmed in this case in the first place and why? Based on what signs?
4. What circumstances should be taken into account when drawing up a treatment plan?

Task 2. The patient, 37 years old, was admitted to the clinic with complaints of severe, constant pain in the right half of the head, pain when swallowing and opening the mouth, visual disturbances. Symptoms of intoxication are expressed: an increase in body temperature to 39.0-39.5 ° C, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, chills, disruption of the gastrointestinal tract. From the anamnesis it was revealed that 1.8 fell ill three days ago. I was worried about the constant, aching pain, which worsened when biting. I didn't go to the doctor, I took analgesics. Two days ago, the pain spread to the entire right half of the upper jaw, radiated into the ear, into the temple. There was pain when swallowing and opening the mouth. The symptoms increased rapidly, and soon there were symptoms of visual impairment: diplopia, decreased visual acuity of the right eye. On examination: edema is determined in the parotid-masticatory and temporal areas on the right, an hourglass symptom is noted. Palpation in these areas is painless. The swelling of the eyelids on the right is significantly pronounced, the eye is completely closed. The conjunctiva of both eyelids is hyperemic. The swelling of the eyelids of the left eye is also determined. With symmetrical pressure on the eyeballs, sharp soreness on the right is determined. The opening of the mouth is completely limited, there is a deep carious cavity in the mouth, percussion is sharply painful, mobility of the II degree. The mucous membrane along the transitional fold and gums from the vestibular side at the level of the molars is hyperemic, edematous, edema is determined in the area of the pterygoid-mandibular fold on the right. When pressing on soft tissues in the direction of the upper jaw hillock on the right, a

painful infiltration is determined. X-ray examination in the area of 1.8 determines the rarefaction of bone tissue in the area of the root tips with clear contours, measuring 0.4-0.5 cm.

1. Make a diagnosis.
2. Perform a differential diagnosis.
3. What is the reason for the presence of edema of both eyelids of the left eye?
4. Which specialists are needed in the treatment of such a patient?

4.3 Tasks for the assessment of competence "GPC-6"

Task 1.

The patient, 33 years old, complains of shooting, drilling pains in the area of the entire half of the lower jaw on the right, general weakness, an increase in body temperature to 39 ° C, chills, sweating, bad breath. From the anamnesis of the disease: five days ago there were pains in the previously treated 4.b, pain when biting on this and nearby teeth, swelling of the gums and cheeks on the right. I had chills at night, went to the doctor in the morning. The tooth was removed, but there was no improvement. Pain in the jaw and general weakness increased, numbness of the skin of the lower lip on the right appeared, bad breath. The swelling of soft tissues increased, the body temperature increased. Transferred and concomitant diseases: practically healthy.

On examination: a significant swelling is detected in the submandibular and buccal areas on the right, the skin above it is hyperemic, tense, not going into a fold. Palpation of soft tissues is painful. The pain sensitivity of the skin of the lower lip and chin on the right is reduced. Palpation of the base of the lower jaw on the right is sharply painful. In the oral cavity: the mucous membrane of the alveolar part of the lower jaw in the area 4.5,4.6, 4.7 on the vestibular and lingual sides is edematous and hyperemic. Percussion 4.5,4.6,4.7 is sharply painful, teeth are mobile. Bulging along the transitional fold in the region 4.7,4.6,4.5 from the vestibular side, infiltration of soft tissues of the alveolar part in the area of these teeth from the lingual side is determined. Pus is released from the hole of the removed 4.b.

1. Make a diagnosis.
2. What additional research methods should be carried out?
3. Treatment tactics.

Task 2.

The patient, 71 years old, complains of a tumor-like formation on the skin of the right cheek, first noticed a year and a half ago. Objectively: there is a crater-shaped ulcer on the skin of the cheek on the right, measuring 3x4 cm, rounded in shape, with a granular surface covered with grayish crusts, the edges of the ulcer are dense, raised. The surrounding tissues are not changed. The submandibular and parotid lymph nodes are palpated, dense, but not soldered with soft tissues.

1. Make a preliminary diagnosis (according to the TNM system)
2. Additional research methods.
3. Make a treatment plan.

4.4 Tasks for the assessment of competence "PC-6"

Task 1.

The patient, 71 years old, complains of a tumor-like formation on the skin of the right cheek, first noticed a year and a half ago. Objectively: there is a crater-shaped ulcer on the skin of the cheek on the right, measuring 3x4 cm, rounded in shape, with a granular surface covered with grayish crusts, the edges of the ulcer are dense, raised. The surrounding tissues are not changed. The submandibular and parotid lymph nodes are palpated, dense, but not soldered with soft tissues.

1. Make a preliminary diagnosis (according to the TNM system)
2. Additional research methods.
3. Make a treatment plan.

4.5 Tasks for the assessment of competence "PC-8"

Task 1.

The patient, 71 years old, complains of a tumor-like formation on the skin of the right cheek, first noticed a year and a half ago. Objectively: there is a crater-shaped ulcer on the skin of the cheek on the right, measuring 3x4 cm, rounded in shape, with a granular surface covered with grayish crusts, the edges of the ulcer are dense, raised. The surrounding tissues are not changed. The submandibular and parotid lymph nodes are palpated, dense, but not soldered with soft tissues.

1. Make a preliminary diagnosis (according to the TNM system)
2. Additional research methods.
3. Make a treatment plan.

5. The content of the assessment tools of mid-term assessment

Mid-term assessment is carried out in the form of a credit

5.1 The list of control tasks and other materials necessary for the assessment of knowledge, skills and work experience

5.1.1. Questions for the credit in the discipline _____ (if there is a credit)

Question	Competence code (according to the WPD)
Organizational structure of the dental service. Methods of examination of a dental patient. Dental diseases: caries, pulpitis, periodontitis. Prevention of dental diseases.	UC-1; GPC-5; GPC-6; PC-5; PC-6; PC – 8
Odontogenic inflammatory diseases of jaws and soft tissues of the face and neck. Diagnostics and treatment.	UC-1; GPC-5; GPC-6; PC-5; PC-6; PC – 8
Non-odontogenic inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region. Specific inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region (actinomycosis, tuberculosis, syphilis).	UC-1; GPC-5; GPC-6; PC-5; PC-6; PC – 8
Local anesthesia and tooth extraction. Complications.	UC-1; GPC-5; GPC-6; PC-5; PC-6; PC – 8
Traumatic injuries of maxillofacial region. Traumatic injuries to the face and neck. The combined craniofacial injury. Diagnostic, first aid to injured people, peculiarities of treatment.	UC-1; GPC-5; GPC-6; PC-5; PC-6; PC – 8
Gunshot injuries of the maxillofacial region. Diagnostics, first aid to injured people, temporary immobilisation in case of jaw fractures, primary surgical treatment of facial wounds.	UC-1; GPC-5; GPC-6; PC-5; PC-6; PC – 8
Benign and malignant tumors of maxillofacial region. Tumour-like diseases. Clinical picture, diagnostics and treatment. Screening.	UC-1; GPC-5; GPC-6; PC-5; PC-6; PC – 8

6. Criteria for evaluating learning outcomes

Learning outcomes	Evaluation criteria	
	Not passed	Passed

Completeness of knowledge	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements. There were bad mistakes.	The level of knowledge in the volume corresponding to the training program. Minor mistakes may be made
Availability of skills	Basic skills are not demonstrated when solving standard tasks. There were bad mistakes.	Basic skills are demonstrated. Typical tasks have been solved, all tasks have been completed. Minor mistakes may be made.
Availability of skills (possession of experience)	Basic skills are not demonstrated when solving standard tasks. There were bad mistakes.	Basic skills in solving standard tasks are demonstrated. Minor mistakes may be made.
Motivation (personal attitude)	Educational activity and motivation are poorly expressed, there is no willingness to solve the tasks qualitatively	Educational activity and motivation are manifested, readiness to perform assigned tasks is demonstrated.
Characteristics of competence formation*	The competence is not fully formed. The available knowledge and skills are not enough to solve practical (professional) tasks. Repeated training is required	The competence developed meets the requirements. The available knowledge, skills and motivation are generally sufficient to solve practical (professional) tasks.
The level of competence formation*	Low	Medium/High

* - not provided for postgraduate programs

For testing:

Mark "5" (Excellent) - points (100-90%)

Mark "4" (Good) - points (89-80%)

Mark "3" (Satisfactory) - points (79-70%)

Less than 70% – Unsatisfactory – Mark "2"

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Date " _____ " _____ 202__