

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

PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Training program (specialty): 31.05.03. "Dentistry"
code, name

Department: Pediatric dentistry

Mode of study: *full-time*

Nizhniy Novgorod
2021

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

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

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:

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 Task	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.	Bank of tasks
3	Clinical Task	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.	Bank of tasks
4	Control work	A tool of checking the ability to apply acquired knowledge for solving problems of a certain type by topic or section	Set of control tasks in variants
5	Abstract	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 /her own views on it.	List of abstract topics

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. The ability to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, to develop a strategy of action.</p> <p>GPC-1. Ability and willingness to implement ethical and deontological principles in professional activity.</p> <p>GPC-2. The ability to analyze the results of their own activities to prevent professional mistakes.</p> <p>GPC-6. Readiness to diagnose and treat diseases of the maxillofacial region in children and adolescents.</p> <p>GPC-8. Application of the fundamentals of fundamental and natural science knowledge.</p> <p>GPC-9. Ability to assess morpho-functional, physiological conditions and pathological processes in the human body for</p>	Current,	Section 1 Prevention of caries; non-carious lesions of the hard tissues of the teeth, periodontal diseases and oral mucosa in children of different ages.	
	... Current	Section 2 Clinic, diagnosis of caries; pulpitis, periodontitis, non-carious lesions of hard tissues of teeth in children of different ages.	Test №1
	Current	Section 3 Methods of treatment of diseases of hard tissues of teeth in patients of different ages	Situational and clinical Task
	Current	Section 4 Endodontic treatment of pulp and periodontal diseases in patients of different ages	Test №2
	Current	Section 5 Features of the course and treatment of periodontal diseases in patients of different ages	Situational and clinical Task
	Current	Section 6 Features of the course and treatment of typical diseases of the oral mucosa in patients of different ages	Test №3
	Current	Section 7 Anesthesia in the practice of a pediatric dentist.	Situational and clinical Task
	Current	Section 8 Trauma of the soft tissues of the face, organs, oral mucosa, teeth	Test №4
	Current	Section 9 Tumors and tumor-like processes of the maxillofacial region in children.	Control work Abstract <i>Credit Exam</i>

<p>solving professional tasks.</p> <p>GPC-11. Readiness for organization and management.</p> <p>PC-1. Ability to perform diagnostics of dental diseases and pathological conditions of patients.</p> <p>PC-2. Ability to carry out activities for the prevention of dental diseases.</p> <p>PC-5. Application of basic principles of organization of dental care in medical organizations and their structural subdivisions.</p> <p>PC-6. Carrying out diagnostics of dental diseases and pathological conditions of patients.</p> <p>PC-8. Carrying out medical examination.</p> <p>PC-9. Carrying out treatment of patients with dental diseases.</p> <p>PC-12. Participation in solving research and scientific-applied tasks in the field of health care and medical</p>			
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sciences.			
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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: assessment tool 1, assessment tool 2, etc.

Assessment tools for current control.

Assessment tool 1

1. Test
2. Clinical task

Assessment tool 2

1. Control work
2. Situational task

Assessment tool 3

1. Abstract
2. Questions for credit

Assessment tool 4

1. Exam ticket
2. Questions for exam

4.1. Test for the assessment of competence " UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-2, GPC-6, GPC-8, GPC-9, GPC-11, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12. ":

Test 1.

Therapeutic section

THE EPSTEIN – BARR VIRUS CAUSES

scarlet

fever measles

infectious mononucleosis

diphtheria

EDEMA OF THE CERVICAL SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE IS CHARACTERISTIC

of diphtheria

for herpangina

for measles

for infectious mononucleosis

HERPANGINA IS CAUSED

BY hemolytic streptococcus

Epstein – Bar

virus Leffler 's wand

Coxsackie virus and ESNO

AN INCREASE IN PARENCHYMAL ORGANS AND LYMPH NODES IS CHARACTERISTIC

of diphtheria

for infectious mononucleosis

for measles

for scarlet fever

MEASLES ENANTHEMA IS LOCALIZED ON THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE

lips
of the tongue
the sky
of the mouth

Test 2.
Surgical Section

EXPOSURE TO PATHOGENIC FACTORS LEADS TO CLEFT LIP IN THE PERIOD C
4 to 7
8 to 11
12 to 20 WEEKS OF EMBRYOGENESIS

EXPOSURE TO PATHOGENIC FACTORS LEADS TO CLEFT PALATE IN THE
PERIOD C
4 to 7
7 to 12
13 to 20 WEEKS OF EMBRYOGENESIS

ANATOMICAL AND FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS PRESENT WITH CONGENITAL
CLEFT LIP ARE

A defect of the upper lip and deformation of the skin–cartilaginous part of the nose
speech
disorders nutritional
disorders posture disorders

OPTIMAL TERMS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT FOR CONGENITAL UNILATERAL
INCOMPLETE CLEFT OF THE UPPER LIP

4-6 months
to 3 months
4-5 years old
6 – 7 years old

IN THE OCCURRENCE OF PAPILOMAS , ONE OF THE ROLES IS ASSIGNED

toxins viruses
protozoa
trauma destroyed teeth
environmental factors

4.2. Control test for the assessment of competence "UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-2, GPC-6, GPC-8, GPC-9, GPC-11, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12. ":

Therapeutic section

ALONG WITH THE JAW BONES, THE LESION OF THE FLAT BONES OF THE
SKULL, PELVIS, SCAPULA, WHICH ARE DETECTED RADIOLOGICALLY, IS PRESENT IN

benign hereditary neutropenia
diabetes
Papillon-Lefebvre syndrome
X-histiothyocytosis

THE LEADING RADIOLOGICAL SYMPTOM IN PERIODONTAL LESIONS IS

the destruction of the cortical plates of the interalveolar septa
displacement of teeth
a decrease in the height of the interalveolar septa
flattening of the vertices of the interalveolar septa

FEATURES OF COPD IN CHILDHOOD

development of fungal diseases of the oral mucosa
fragility and slight vulnerability, high ability to regenerate
predominance of juvenile gingivitis and mild leukoplakia
frequent mucosal lesions in acute herpetic stomatitis

THE CAUSE OF INJURY TO THE SOPR IN NEWBORNS MAY BE

A prematurely erupted lower incisor
a teaspoon
biting with teeth
plastic toys

FOR APPLICATION ANESTHESIA OF THE ORAL MUCOSA IN CHILDREN, APPLY

gel based on benzocaine
0.5 % suspension of anesthetic in glycerin
2 % r-r of novocaine
10 % lidocaine spray

DRUGS THAT CAUSE CHEMICAL BURNS SOPR

resorcinol-formalin mixture
vinilin
methylene blue
vitaon

Control test Surgical Section

ANATOMICAL AND FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS PRESENT IN CONGENITAL CLEFT LIP

deformity of the cutaneous cartilaginous part of the nose
speech
disorders nutritional
disorders upper lip defect

CHRONIC PARENCHYMAL MUMPS IS AN infectious non-infectious DISEASE

NOVOCAINE BLOCKADE OF THE AFFECTED GLAND IS CARRIED OUT FOR THE PURPOSE

OF anesthesia
interruption of the pathological reflex arc

A MIXED TUMOR IS

A benign tumor
A malignant tumor
A tumor-like disease

TREATMENT OF PARENCHYMAL MUMPS IN CHILDREN IS MORE OFTEN surgical

Examination of the oral cavity on the mesio-central surface of tooth 46, filled with pigmented dentin, after preparation reveals a communication with the tooth cavity, probing is sharply painful at one point, pulp is red, bleeding. There is multiple soft plaque on the upper and lower jaw teeth. The boy has chronic allergic rhinitis.

- 1) State the diagnosis,
- 2) Features of local anesthesia, choice of anesthetic,
- 3) Choice of treatment method for the 46th tooth,
- 4) Make a plan for local and general treatment,
- 5) Recommend the choice of items and means of hygiene.

Clinical task №2

A 10-year-old child. Received a blow to the chin while playing hockey. A week had passed since the injury. The doctor diagnosed: fracture of both condylar processes of the lower jaw.

1. Specify the peculiarities of condylar fractures in children.
2. Draw up a treatment plan and prognosis for the injury.

Clinical task №3.

A 10-year-old child. Painless swelling first appeared in the parotid-mandibular area on the right side. On palpation, the infiltrate in the parotid-mandibular region was dense, limited, with clear contours, painless. Freely transparent saliva exudes from the right parotid duct.

1. What examination methods should be performed?
2. State the most likely diagnosis.

Final control of the discipline is carried out by passing the test with the use of tasks and test tasks.

Situational Task on Pediatric Dentistry №1

A 9-year-old child had chalky spots with indistinct borders on the vestibular surface in the cervical area 1.2, 1.1, 2.1, 2.2 during a preventive examination at school. Enamel surface matt, smooth, no reaction to temperature stimuli. KPU + kp = 4, hygiene index = 1.8.

Questions:

1. Make a preliminary diagnosis of pathology 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2.
2. How do you confirm the diagnosis?
3. Additional methods of examination and treatment plan for the child.
4. Choose a method of treatment for this pathology.

Situational Task in pediatric dentistry №12

A 7-year-old child fell from a bicycle and hit his face and chin. Complaints of difficulty in opening the mouth and pain when biting food.

Objectively: facial configuration changed due to swelling of soft tissues of the chin area, in this area on the skin hematoma and abrasions. Oral cavity: hematoma in the area of 7.4 to 8.4 teeth, the mucosa is edematous. Load symptom is positive in the frontal aspect of the lower jaw.

Questions:

1. Estimated diagnosis of surgical pathology.
2. Make a differential diagnosis of the disease.
3. Make a treatment plan.

Test 1:

To remove a temporary second molar of the lower jaw, forceps are recommended:

1. beak-like convergent
2. nonconvergent beak-shaped
3. bayonet forceps
4. straight
5. bayonet forceps

Test 2:

Surgical treatment for children with unilateral cleft alveolar process, hard and soft palate is indicated:

1. at 1 to 2 years of age
2. at 3-4 years old
3. at 5-6 years old
4. three-stage approach: 2-3 years, 3-5 years, 8-10 years
5. radical at 7-8 years

Intermediate control in the form of an exam on the discipline is held (after the 9th semester in the 5th year) in the form of an interview on the (with the use of clinical situation tasks, tests).

Exam Ticket №1.

1. Fissure sealing in children and adolescents as a method of prevention of dental caries.

Methods of carrying out.

2. Chronic periodontitis of temporary teeth in children. Diagnosis, clinical and radiological picture, differential diagnosis. Determination of possible limits of therapeutic treatment.

3. Dispensary examination of children with diseases of the maxillofacial region in the surgeon-dentist.

4. The etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment of open bite.

Exam ticket № 2.

1. Methods to increase the resistance of enamel in children. Fluoride-containing remedies for local application.

2. Catarrhal gingivitis in children. Etiology, clinic, differential diagnosis and treatment.

3. Acute odontogenic periostitis of the jaw. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Outcome of the disease.

4. Orthodontic appliances combined type of action.

Situational Task in pediatric dentistry No.1

A 15-year old teenager had got an injury of lower jaw on his left side a month ago. On external examination - facial asymmetry of cheek area on the left side. In the oral cavity: at the level of 3.7 teeth on the lingual side there are fistulas with purulent discharge, on palpation there is a bone thickening in the region of the lower jaw on the left. On the X-ray: there is discontinuity of the lower jaw in the area of the angle, fracture line with clear boundaries.

Questions:

1. Make a preliminary diagnosis of surgical disease.

2. Make a differential diagnosis of this disease.

3. Make a final clinical diagnosis (nosological form, etiology, localization, clinical course).

Situational Task in pediatric dentistry № 2

Child is 8 years old. Applied to a dentist with complaints of dryness in the oral cavity and pain when swallowing, hoarseness of voice. Body temperature was 37.5 C. Objectively: oral mucosa was hyperemic, small grayish-white spots surrounded by a ring of hyperemia were observed on the cheek mucosa near the side group of teeth. Tongue is edematous, covered with dense grayish plaque.

Questions:

1. Diagnose the diagnosis.
2. What caused the illness.
3. Make a differential diagnosis.
4. Specify the indications for the operation of frenulum plastic surgery.
5. stages of the operation (anesthesia, surgery technique, complications.).

4.3. Questions for credit "UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-2, GPC-6, GPC-8, GPC-9, GPC-11, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12. ":

Therapeutic section

1. Anatomical and physiological features of the development and structure of teeth in children. X-ray diagnosis of diseases of the teeth and periodontal tissues in childhood. Examination of children of different ages, tools. Medical records. Organization work of the pediatric dentist.
2. Dental caries in children, the classification of caries. Caries of temporary teeth. Clinic, differential diagnosis. Caries of permanent teeth. Clinic, differential diagnosis.
3. Methods of anesthesia in the treatment of dental caries in children. Treatment of caries of temporary and permanent teeth. Traditional and alternative technologies. Features of the application of filling materials and adhesive systems. Mistakes and complications in the treatment of dental caries in children.
4. Anatomical and physiological features of the structure of the pulp of temporary and permanent teeth in children. Methods for assessing the condition of the pulp. Etiology, pathogenesis of pulpitis in children. Classification of pulpitis in children.
5. Pulpitis of temporary teeth in children. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Permanent tooth pulpitis with formed and unformed roots in children. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis.
6. Peculiarities of the treatment of pulpitis of temporary teeth in children, stages of treatment. Indications, contraindications. The choice of treatment methods, drugs and filling materials. Mistakes, complications, prognosis. Clinical case studies.
7. Features of treatment of pulpitis of permanent teeth with formed and unformed roots in children and adolescents. The choice of treatment methods, drugs and filling materials. Mistakes and complications, the prognosis for the treatment of pulpitis in children.

The final session. Individual control of knowledge and practical skills of each student. Testing. Solution of clinical case studies.

Surgical section

1. Organization of children's surgery (equipment, instruments).
2. The choice of method of anesthesia in surgical interventions in children in the conditions of the polyclinic, features of the technique of local anesthesia in children of different ages. Indications and features of the technique of removal of milk teeth and permanent teeth in childhood.
3. Complications during and after tooth extraction. Indications and goals of dentures in children of different ages after tooth extraction.
4. Features of the development of odontogenic inflammatory processes in childhood.

5. Lymphadenitis, abscess, phlegmon. The causes of development. Clinic, diagnosis, methods of surgical treatment, the outcome of the diseases.
6. Periostitis of the jaw bones. Etiology. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Indications for hospitalization of the child. Emergency surgical care in the outpatient clinic.
7. Acute and chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis. Clinical and radiological forms of the disease.
8. Methods of surgical treatment of osteomyelitis in children. Indications for hospital admission of the child. Prediction of the course and outcome of the disease.
9. Prevention of acute and chronic hematogenous osteomyelitis.
10. Hematogenous osteomyelitis in newborns and infants. Features of the course. Diagnosis, clinical presentation, treatment.
11. Diseases of the salivary glands. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis.
12. Methods of treatment. Prognosis of the course of diseases of the salivary glands.
13. Tumors of salivary glands in children. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Methods of treatment Final lesson, control of learning.

4.4. Tasks (assessment tools) for the exam

The full package of examination tasks "UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-2, GPC-6, GPC-8, GPC-9, GPC-11, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12. ":

Intermediate control in the form of an exam on the discipline is held (after the 9th semester in the 5th year) in the form of an interview on the (with the use of exam ticket, clinical situation tasks, tests).

Exam Ticket №1.

1. Fissure sealing in children and adolescents as a method of prevention of dental caries. Methods of carrying out.
2. Chronic periodontitis of temporary teeth in children. Diagnosis, clinical and radiological picture, differential diagnosis. Determination of possible limits of therapeutic treatment.
3. Dispensary examination of children with diseases of the maxillofacial region in the surgeon-dentist.
4. The etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment of open bite.

Exam ticket № 2.

1. Methods to increase the resistance of enamel in children. Fluoride-containing remedies for local application.
2. Catarrhal gingivitis in children. Etiology, clinic, differential diagnosis and treatment.
3. Acute odontogenic periostitis of the jaw. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Outcome of the disease.
4. Orthodontic appliances combined type of action.

Final control is carried out at the end of training, students pass the final state certification in the form of state final examinations after the 5-th course in 3 stages: certification of practical skills, test tasks, interview on clinical situational tasks.

Example: Test tasks.

1. An index is used to assess oral hygiene in children under 5-6 years of age:
 - 1). CPITN .
 - 2). Green-Vermillion
 - 3). PMA
 - 4). Fedorov-Volodkina

2. Teeth 55, 65, 75, 85 erupt at:

- 1). 9-10 months
- 2). 10-12 months
- 3). 12-18 months
- 4). 18-20 months
- 5). 20-30 months

3. Prevention of dental caries in children includes:

- 1). teaching rational oral hygiene
- 2). supervised tooth brushing
- 3). remineralizing therapy
- 4). fissure sealing
- 5). all of the above

4. The alveolar bone in children is characterized by:

10. A sharper ridge, thicker lattice plate, greater degree of mineralization.
11. a flatter ridge, thinner lattice plate, less mineralization than in adults.
12. Not different from that of adults.

Situation task in pediatric dentistry № 1

A patient, 8.5 years old, applied to a dental clinic with complaints of dryness in the oral cavity, pain when swallowing, appetite disorder, which appeared two days ago against the background of a temperature increase to 38.5 C. Objectively, the oral mucosa was hyperemic, diffuse catarrhal stomatitis, "flaming pharynx". Tongue was swollen, covered with dense grayish plaque.

8.5 - deep cavity, thin white scars on the gum mucosa in the projection area of the roots. On X-ray: foci of bone destruction in the area of root bifurcation, vertical resorption of roots 8.5.

Questions:

1. Make a preliminary diagnosis of the disease.
2. Make a differential diagnosis.
3. Make a preliminary diagnosis 8.5.
4. What anesthetics, and in what amount, can be used in the treatment of a patient of this age.
5. Your tactics for treating 8.5 (in stages).

Situation Task in pediatric dentistry № 2

Child is 8 years old. Painless swelling first appeared in the parotid-mandibular area on the right side. On palpation, the infiltrate in the parotid-mandibular area was dense, limited, with clear contours, painless. Freely transparent saliva was secreted from the right parotid duct.

Questions:

1. State the most likely diagnosis of surgical pathology.
2. Make a differential diagnosis of the disease.
3. Your tactics in the treatment of this disease.

Situational task in pediatric dentistry №3

A 6.5 year old child has been sick for 3 days. General state of moderate severity, body temperature 38.6 C. The child refuses to eat, sleep badly, is agitated. Skin was pale. Oral cavity:

mucous membrane of gingival margin, alveolar process and transitional fold in the area of 6.5, 6.4 is edematous, with inflammatory infiltration.

Blood test: Hb 92 g/l, er. 3 - 1012/l, leukocytes 12 -109 /l, neutrophils: stabular - 8, juvenile forms - 1, eosinophils - 0, lymphocytes 52%, monocytes - 0, SLE 35 mm/hr. Urinalysis shows traces of protein.

On the vestibular surfaces 5.2, 5.1, 6.1, 6.2 - chalky spots, with indistinct contours, enamel dull, enamel surface rough. In the cervical area of all groups of teeth soft plaque is present. The IG according to Fyodorov-Volodkina 3.8 points.

Questions:

1. justify a possible clinical diagnosis.
2. Prognosis of the disease.
3. Physician tactics for treatment.
4. Make differential diagnosis of pathology 5.2, 5.1, 6.1, 6.2.
5. Your treatment tactics for 5.2, 5.1, 6.1, 6.2.

Situation Task in pediatric dentistry №4

A 12-year-old child. On oral examination, Green-Vermillion hygiene index = 2.8. KPU = 5. 1.1, 1.2 discolored (gray shade of enamel), crowns intact, percussion painless. Mucous membrane in the area of 1.1, 1.2 with cyanotic tint. The anamnesis revealed that at the age of 8 years, there was an injury to 1.1, 1.2 (child fell from a swing), no doctor was consulted. EOD = 140 μ A. On the radiograph in the apical 1.1, 2.1, bone destruction with indistinct boundaries, roots formed by 2/3, apical foramen is wide.

When the lower lip is retracted, the gingiva on the vestibular side in the area of 4.1, 3.1 is receding and does not adjoin the teeth. Plaque and tartar can be seen on the vestibular and lingual surfaces in the area of necks 4.2, 4.1, 3.1, 3.2. The gingival mucosa is bluish in color.



Questions:

1. Diagnose pathology 1.1, 2.1.
2. Method of treatment 1.1, 2.1 (in stages).
3. Provisional diagnosis of surgical pathology.
4. Make a plan for the surgical treatment of the child.
5. Dispensary follow-up of the child after treatment.
5. Justify the choice of filling material for treatment 1.6, 3.6.

Test Assignments:

1. The form of dental education depends on:
 1. age

2. patient's oral hygiene status
3. dental status of the patient
4. dental morbidity of the population of the region
5. level of dental care for the population

2. CARS in children is differentiated with:

- a). traumatic erosion;
- b). chronic recurrent herpetic stomatitis;
- c). secondary syphilis;
- d). drug-induced stomatitis;
- e). erythema multiforme exudative;
- f). aphtha of Bednar's disease;
- g). Behcet's syndrome;
- h). all of the above.

3. ME in children is differentiated with:

- a). vesicles;
- b). acute herpetic stomatitis;
- c). drug-induced stomatitis;
- d). secondary syphilis;
- e). Lyell's syndrome;
- f). all of the above.

4. Oral manifestations in a child have:

- a). measles;
- b). chicken pox;
- c). influenza;
- d). all of the above;
- e). none of the above.

ABSTRACT TOPICS

1. Caries. Clinic, diagnosis. Treatment of initial forms of caries of temporary and permanent teeth and criteria of its effectiveness.
2. Dissection of carious cavities of different localization. The choice of filling materials.
3. The pulpitis of temporary teeth in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Features of the clinic.
4. Treatment of pulpitis of temporary teeth in children.
5. Pulpitis of permanent teeth in children with formed and unformed roots.
6. Treatment of pulpitis of permanent teeth in children.
7. Errors and complications in the treatment of pulpitis. Criteria for the effectiveness of treatment.
8. Periodontitis of temporary teeth in children. Clinic, diagnosis, choice of method of treatment.
9. Periodontitis of permanent teeth with formed and unformed roots. Treatment. Choice of materials for root canal filling.
10. Malformations of the hard tissues of the tooth. Modern methods of treatment.
11. dental trauma: contusions, dislocations, fractures. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, differential diagnosis.
12. new methods of treatment of dental trauma in children. Errors, complications, prognosis.
13. Diseases of the oral mucosa of different origin. Principles of treatment and prevention.
14. Differential diagnosis of acute inflammatory diseases of the oral mucosa.
15. Periodontal diseases in children. New medicines in the treatment of SOPR and periodontal diseases.
16. Prevention of periodontal and oral mucosa diseases.

17. Radiological diagnosis of diseases of the teeth and peritoneal tissues in childhood.
18. Features of the choice of method and means for local anesthesia in children when performing outpatient oral interventions. Types of interventions. Complications.
19. Indications for use of general anesthesia in children in the provision of medical care in the outpatient setting. Contraindications. Preparation of the patient for anesthesia.
20. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Principles of treatment. Modern antibacterial therapy.
21. Chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical and radiological forms. Peculiarities of treatment. Prevention. Rehabilitation.
22. Fracture of the anterior alveolar process of the upper and lower jaw. Clinical picture. Diagnosis, treatment, prognosis.
23. Fracture of the lower jaw in children. Types, localization, clinical manifestations. First medical aid. Treatment. Peculiarities of splinting.
24. Combined cranio-maxillofacial trauma. Features of the course of maxillofacial trauma in children. Care at pre-hospital stage and in specialized institutions.
25. Secondary deforming osteoarthritis of the temporomandibular joint. Causes. Clinic. Methods of examination. Planning of complex treatment and rehabilitation of children with this pathology.
26. Application of compression-distraction osteogenesis in children.
27. Juvenile temporomandibular joint dysfunction. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
28. Congenital cleft of the upper lip, alveolar process, hard and soft palate. Stages of complex rehabilitation of children in the dispensary centers.
29. Modern methods of diagnostics of soft tissue neoplasms (hemangiomas, lymphangiomas) in maxillofacial area in children.
30. Emergency dental care for children.
31. Premedication and anesthesia in pediatric therapeutic dentistry.
32. Indications for the use of general anesthesia in children in the provision of medical care for dental interventions.

Examination questions for foreign students 5 course of paediatric dentistry

THE PREVENTION OF ORAL DISEASES AND THERAPEUTIC PAEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

1. Caries of teeth. Indexes characterizing prevalence and intensity of caries.
2. The etiology and pathogenesis of caries in children.
3. The cariesogenic factors and their role in caries process development in child.
4. The cariesogenic situation in oral cavity, methods of revealing and elimination of the cariesogenic situation in children.
5. Local demineralization. Methods of revealing local demineralization.
6. Modern view about local immunity of the oral cavity. Its role in the caries development.
7. Endogenic preventive maintenance of teeth caries
8. Exogenic preventive maintenance of teeth caries.
9. Preventive maintenance of periodontal diseases in children. Indexes characterizing prevalence and intensity of periodontal diseases in children.
10. Methods and means of removal of teeth tartar and calculus.
11. Methods of increase of enamel resistance in children. The means include of calcium and phosphate for local application.
12. Methods of increase of enamel resistance in children. The means include of fluoride for local application.
13. Mechanisms of anti-caries action of fluoride. The toxic effect of fluoride on the organism of children.

14. The systemic methods of fluoridation. Fluoridation of salt, water, milk. The indications and contraindications to use of fluoride containing means.
15. The methods of deep fluoridation. The means. The indications and contraindications to use of deep fluoridation.
16. Pit and fissures sealants in children as the method of preventive maintenance of teeth caries. Methods of pit and fissures sealants.
17. Pit and fissures sealants in children as the method of preventive maintenance of teeth caries. The indications and contraindications. The materials for sealing (classification and properties of the materials).
18. Correlation of caries and its complications with teeth-jaw pathology.
19. Prophylaxis of paradontium diseases for children and teenagers. Methods and means.
20. Criteria of estimation prevalence and intensity of paradontium diseases for children and teenagers.
21. The epidemiological dental examination of the population. Age - groups. The dental status.
22. The epidemiological dental examination of the population. The map of WHO? Registration dental status of criteria WHO in children and teenagers.
23. History of paediatric dentistry development.
24. Interaction of paediatric dentistry with other medical disciplines.
25. Tasks of paediatric dentistry are in the prophylaxis and treatment of dental diseases
26. Tasks of paediatric dentistry are in the prophylaxis and treatment of common diseases.
27. A role of scientists is in development of paediatric dentistry.
28. Organization of paediatric dentistry service in Russia.
29. Ergonomics and scientific organization of paediatric dentistry.
30. Disinfection and pre-sterilization cleaning of dental instruments in the paediatric dentistry. Methods and means.
31. Sterilization of dental instruments in the paediatric dentistry. Methods and means.
32. Epidemiology mode of operations doctor in paediatric dentistry. Measures of warning of VIH-infection and hepatitis B for children.
33. Methods of examination children in the therapeutic paediatric dentistry.
34. Development of teeth. Factors influencing on forming and mineralization of hard tissue primary and permanent teeth.
35. The structure and properties of enamel after eruption of teeth. The zones of risk in caries development.
36. The periods of mineralization, eruption of primary teeth, periods of formed and resorbtion roots primary teeth. Factors, these defeat processes.
37. The periods of mineralization, eruption of permanent teeth, periods of formed roots permanent teeth. Factors, these defeat processes.
38. Premedication and anesthesia is in therapeutic paediatric dentistry. Age-related and individual indication of anesthesia and premedication for children.
39. Classification of teeth caries in children. The peculiarities of localization and development of teeth caries in primary and permanent teeth.
40. Caries in a stage of macula in primary teeth. The clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics. Methods of treatment.
41. Caries in a stage of macula in permanent teeth. The clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics. Methods of treatment.
42. Medium caries in primary and permanent teeth in children. The clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment. Mistakes and complications of treatment.
43. Deep caries of permanent teeth in children. The clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment. Mistakes and complications of treatment.
44. The peculiarity of local and general treatment of caries primary teeth for children. Choice of method treatment depending on age of child, group belonging of tooth and localization of carious cavity.

45. The peculiarity of local and general treatment of caries permanent teeth for children. Choice of method treatment depending on age of child, group belonging of tooth and localization of carious cavity.
46. Pulp of teeth. Peculiarity of it's the structure, blood, supply, innervation of a pulp in children. Functions of a pulp.
47. Pulpitis primary and permanent teeth in children. Classification, etiology and pathogens pulpitis in children.
48. Acute focal pulpitis of permanent teeth. The etiology, clinical pictures, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
49. The acute diffuse pulpitis of permanent teeth. The etiology, clinical pictures, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
50. Chronic fibrous pulpitis in children. Clinical pictures, diagnostics, differential diagnostics. Methods of treatment permanent teeth with not formed of radicals, mistakes and complications.
51. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis in primary teeth. Clinical pictures, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment, mistakes and complications.
52. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis in permanent teeth in children. Clinical pictures, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment, mistakes and complications.
53. Chronic hypertrophy pulpitis in children. Clinical pictures, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment, mistakes and complications.
54. Exacerbation of chronic forms pulpitis in children. Clinical pictures, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment, mistakes and complications.
55. Pulpitis of primary and permanent teeth with not formed of radicals. The peculiarity of its clinical picture. The method of treatment choice, mistake and complications.
56. The biological method of treatment pulpitis in children. The indications. The procedure, dental materials, monitoring of treatment, prognosis.
57. The vital methods of treatment pulpitis in children. The procedure, dental materials, monitoring of treatment, prevention of complications.
58. The method of vital extirpation of pulp. The indications. The procedure, dental materials, monitoring of treatment, prevention of complications.
59. Nonvital methods of treatment of pulpitis in children. The indications, the procedure. Mistakes and complications of treatment pulpitis with application of arsenic pasta, its prevention and elimination.
60. Anatomy-physiological peculiarity of periodontium structure. The histological structure, innervations, blood supply. The functions of periodontium in children.
61. Apical periodontitis of primary and permanent teeth in children. Classification. Etiology and pathogenesis of acute and chronic apical periodontitis.
62. The acute form of apical periodontitis primary teeth in children. The clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, peculiarity of treatment in children.
63. The acute form of apical periodontitis in permanent teeth. The clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment in children.
64. The chronic fibrous apical periodontitis in primary and permanent teeth in children. Diagnostic, the clinic and X-ray picture, differential diagnostics, peculiarity of treatment.
65. The chronic granulose apical periodontitis forms of primary teeth in children. Diagnostic, the clinic and X-ray picture, differential diagnostics, peculiarity of treatment.
66. The chronic granulose apical periodontitis forms of permanent teeth in children. Diagnostic, the clinic and X-ray picture, differential diagnostics, peculiarity of treatment.
67. The chronic granulomatosis apical periodontitis of primary and permanent teeth in children, the clinical picture and X-ray picture, differential diagnostics, peculiarity of treatment.
68. Exacerbation of chronic forms apical periodontitis of primary teeth in children. The clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment. The indication of therapeutic methods of treatment.

69. Exacerbation of chronic forms apical periodontitis of permanent teeth in children. The clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment. The indication of therapeutic methods of treatment.
70. Mistakes and complications in treatment of apical periodontitis in children. Methods of their prevention.
71. Amelogenesis and dentinogenesis imperfect. The clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostic, treatment, prevention.
72. Pathological hard tooth tissues. Hypoplasia. Etiology, clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostic, treatment.
73. Fluorosis. The etiology, clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment, preventive maintenance.
74. Classification of traumatic damages teeth. Methods of examination child with the trauma of teeth.
75. Fracture of crown primary and permanent teeth in children. Clinic, diagnostics, treatment, prognosis.
76. Fracture of root primary and permanent teeth in children. Clinic, diagnostics, treatment, prognosis.
77. The peculiarity of structure periodontium in children. Periodontal diseases. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis.
78. Methods of examination a child with periodontal diseases.
79. Acute and chronic catarrhal gingivitis in children. Etiology, clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
80. Hypertrophy gingivitis in children. The etiology, clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
81. Periodontitis in children. Peculiarity of the clinical picture, diagnostics and treatment.
82. Idiopathic periodontal diseases in children. Clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
83. Anatomy-physiological peculiarity structure of oral mucosa in children and teenager.
84. Chemical trauma of the oral cavity mucosa in children, the clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
85. Acute and chronic mechanical trauma of the oral cavity mucosa in children, the clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
86. Thermal trauma of the oral cavity mucosa in children. Clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
87. Radiation injuries of the oral cavity mucosa in children. The clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
88. Acute herpetic stomatitis in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment, preventive maintenance.
89. Candidosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
90. Ulcer-necrotic gingivitis in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
91. Medicamental stomatitis. Clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
92. Recrudescence chronic aphtous stomatitis. Clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
93. Multiform exsudative erythema. Clinic, differential диагностика, principles of treatment.
94. Acute infectious diseases on the oral mucous. (chicken-pox, measles, scarlatina, infectious mononucleosis, diphtheria), tactics of paediatric dentistry.
95. Cheilitis in children. Classification, clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
96. Glossitis in children. Classification. Clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.

97. Tubercular and syphilitic infection on the oral mucosa in children. Tactics of stomatology.
98. Displays on the oral mucous of the blood diseases in children. Clinic, diagnostics. Tactics of stomatology.
99. Changes of oral mucous at gastro duodenal diseases and hypovitaminosis. Clinic, diagnostics. Tactics of stomatology.
100. Follow up of children on the therapeutic paediatric dentistry.

SURGICAL PAEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

1. Methods of examination a child on the surgical paediatric dentistry.
2. Anesthesia. A choice of a method anesthesia in dental treatment of children. The indications for general anesthesia.
3. General anesthesia. Problems of general anesthesia. Exacerbations and prevention. The indications for narcosis in children.
4. Kinds of anesthesia in maxillary facial surgery in children, the principles of a choice method of anesthesia. Methods and peculiarity of anesthesia in ambulance.
5. Local anesthesia. Kinds, procedure, peculiarities in case of clinical children's practice.
6. Complication of local anesthesia, prevention and treatment.
7. Etiology, pathogenesis, the clinical picture or urgent states in children. The organization and realization of resuscitation measures.
8. Indications and contraindications for extraction of primary and permanent teeth in children.
9. Peculiarity of teeth extraction in children.
10. Complication's occurring, during after teeth extraction.
11. Trauma of teeth in children's age. The clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment, follow up.
12. Trauma of primary and permanent teeth in children (clinical picture, diagnostics, methods of treatment). Tactics of a dentist in trauma of primary and permanent teeth.
13. Acute purulent odontogenic periostitis of a jaw in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, the clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment, prevention.
14. Chronic odontogenic periostitis of a jaw in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, the clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment, prevention, follow up.
15. Odontogenic osteomyelitis of a jaw, acute stage. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment, prevention in children, follow up.
16. Odontogenic osteomyelitis of a jaw, chronic stage. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment, prevention in children, follow up.
17. Chronic hyperplastic osteomyelitis in children. The clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
18. Chronic destructive osteomyelitis of a jaw in children. The clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
19. Chronic destructive-productive osteomyelitis of a jaw in children. The clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
20. Hematogenic osteomyelitis of facial bones in children. The etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
21. Odontogenic chronic intoxication. The clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment, prevention.
22. Odontogenic inflammatory diseases of the jaw-facial area in children. General principles of diagnostics and treatment.
23. Acute inflammatory diseases of salivary glands of the oral cavity. The etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
24. Calculus sialadenitis in children. The clinical picture, diagnostics, methods of treatment.

25. Chronic inflammatory disease's salivary glands of the oral cavity. The etiology, clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
26. Chronic parenchymatous parotids in children. The clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
27. Acute lymphadenitis of the jaw-facial area in children. The etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnostics, treatment.
28. Chronic lymphadenitis of the jaw-facial area in children. The etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnostics, treatment.
29. Adenophlegmona. Etiology, the clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
30. Follow up children with diseases jaw - facial area in the surgery paediatric dentistry.
31. Prevention inflammatory diseases of orofacial area in children. Role of surgery paediatric dentist.
32. Thermal trauma. Etiology, the clinical picture, first help, treatment, prognosis.
33. Trauma of soft tissues face and the nasal cavity in children. The etiology, clinical picture, prevention of children's traumatism. The urgent surgery and its methods.
34. Fracture of maxillary jam in children. The clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
35. Fracture of mandible jam in children. The clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
36. Cysts of jaws. Etiology, classification. Radicular cysts. The clinical pictures, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment, prognosis.
37. Cysts of jaws. Etiology, classification. Follicular cysts. The clinical pictures, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment, prognosis.
38. Surgical methods of treatment of chronic periapical inflammatory process of primary teeth in children.
39. Surgical methods of treatment of chronic periapical inflammatory process of permanent teeth in children.
40. Tumors of soft tissue orofacial area in children. Capillary hemangioma. The clinical pictures, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
41. Tumors of soft tissue orofacial area in children. Cavernous hemangioma. The clinical pictures, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
42. Lymphangioma. The clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
43. Papilloma. The clinical pictures, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
44. Fibroma. The clinical pictures, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
45. Tumors of bone tissue face in children. The clinical picture, methods of treatment.
46. Odontoma. The clinical pictures, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
47. Tumors of bone tissue face in children. Fibroma. The clinical pictures, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
48. Chondroma. The clinical pictures, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
49. Osteoma. The clinical pictures, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
50. Tumors of a dento-facial area in children. Fibrous osteodysplasia. The clinical pictures, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, principles of treatment.
51. Cherubim. Etiology, pathogenesis, the clinical pictures, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, principles of treatment.
52. Plastic surgery of tongue frenum in children. Methods of operations.
53. Plastic surgery of maxillary labial frenum in children. Methods of operations.
54. Plastic surgery of mandibular labial frenum in children. Methods of operations.
55. Plastic surgery of mandibular vestibulum oris in children. Methods of operations.
56. Diseases of temporo - mandibular joint in children. Classification, differential diagnostics. Principles of treatment and prevention.
57. The functional muscular- joint diseases of temporo - mandibular joint in children. Classification. Methods of examination.

58. Syndrome of painful muscles dysfunction of temporo - mandibular joint in children. Etiology, clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
59. The teenager's dysfunction of temporo - mandibular joint. Etiology, the clinical picture, diagnostics, treatment.
60. Arthritis. Etiology, forms, the clinical pictures, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
61. Deforming osteoarthritis in children. Etiology, the clinical pictures, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, principles of treatment.
62. Ankylosis of temporo - mandibular joint in children. Etiology, the clinical picture, diagnostics, treatment.

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

Mid-term assessment is carried out in the form of an exam.

The content of the assessment tool question for exam.

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 discipline exam *PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY* (*if an exam is provided*)

Question	Competence code (according to the WPD)
Prevention of caries; non-carious lesions of the hard tissues of the teeth, periodontal diseases and oral mucosa in children of different ages.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-2, GPC-6, GPC-8, GPC-9, GPC-11, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12.
Clinic, diagnosis of caries; pulpitis, periodontitis, non-carious lesions of hard tissues of teeth in children of different ages.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-2, GPC-6, GPC-8, GPC-9, GPC-11, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12.
Methods of treatment of diseases of hard tissues of teeth in patients of different ages	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-2, GPC-6, GPC-8, GPC-9, GPC-11, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12.
Endodontic treatment of pulp and periodontal diseases in patients of different ages	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-2, GPC-6, GPC-8, GPC-9, GPC-11, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12.
Features of the course and treatment of periodontal diseases in patients of different ages	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-2, GPC-6, GPC-8, GPC-9, GPC-11, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12.
Features of the course and treatment of typical diseases of the oral mucosa in patients of different ages	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-2, GPC-6, GPC-8, GPC-9, GPC-11, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12.
Anesthesia in the practice of a pediatric dentist.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-2, GPC-6, GPC-8, GPC-9, GPC-11, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12.
Trauma of the soft tissues of the face, organs, oral mucosa, teeth	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-2, GPC-6, GPC-8, GPC-9, GPC-11, PC-1,

	PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12.
Tumors and tumor-like processes of the maxillofacial region in children.	UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-2, GPC-6, GPC-8, GPC-9, GPC-11, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12.

6. Criteria for evaluating learning outcomes

For the credit

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 the exam

Learning outcomes	Assessment of competence developed			
	unsatisfactory	satisfactory	good	excellent
Completeness of knowledge	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements. There were bad mistakes	The minimum acceptable level of knowledge. A lot of light mistakes were made	The level of knowledge in the volume corresponding to the training program. A few light mistakes were made	The level of knowledge in the volume corresponding to the training program, without errors
Availability of skills	Basic skills are not demonstrated when solving standard tasks. There were bad	Basic skills are demonstrated. Typical problems with light	All basic skills are demonstrated. All the main	All the basic skills were demonstrated, all the main tasks

Learning outcomes	Assessment of competence developed			
	unsatisfactory	satisfactory	good	excellent
	mistakes	mistakes have been solved. All tasks have been completed, but not in full.	tasks have been solved with light mistakes. All tasks have been completed, in full, but some of them with shortcomings	were solved with some minor shortcomings, all the tasks were completed in full
Availability of skills (possession of experience)	Basic skills are not demonstrated when solving standard tasks. There were bad mistakes	There is a minimal set of skills for solving standard tasks with some shortcomings	Basic skills in solving standard tasks with some shortcomings are demonstrated	Skills in solving non-standard tasks without mistakes and shortcomings are demonstrated
Characteristics of competence formation*	The competence is not fully formed. The available knowledge and skills are not enough to solve professional tasks. Repeated training is required	The formation of competence meets the minimum requirements. The available knowledge and abilities are generally sufficient to solve professional tasks, but additional practice is required for most practical tasks	The formation of competence generally meets the requirements, but there are shortcomings. The available knowledge, skills and motivation are generally sufficient to solve professional tasks, but additional practice is required for some professional tasks	The formation of competence fully meets the requirements. The available knowledge, skills and motivation are fully sufficient to solve complex professional tasks
The level of competence formation*	Low	Below average	Intermediate	High

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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