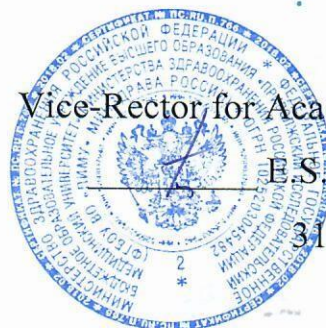


Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education  
"Privolzhsky Research Medical University"  
Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation



APPROVED

Vice-Rector for Academic Affairs

E. S. Bogomolova

31 August 2021

## WORKING PROGRAM

Discipline: Pediatric Dentistry

Specialty - 31.05.03 Dentistry

Qualification: Dentist

Department: Pediatric dentistry

Mode of study: Full-time

Labor intensity of the academic discipline: 504 academic hours

Nizhny Novgorod  
2021

The working program has been developed in accordance with the Federal State Educational Standard for the specialty 31.05.03. "Dentistry", approved by Order of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation No. 988 of August 12, 2020

**Developers of the working program:**

1. Kosyuga Svetlana Yurievna, Head of the Department of Pediatric Dentistry, MD, Associate Professor
2. Varvanina Svetlana Emilyevna, Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Pediatric Dentistry
3. Krivulina Galina Vladimirovna, Assistant of the Department of Pediatric Dentistry

The program was reviewed and approved at a meeting of the Department of Pediatric Dentistry, protocol No. \_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_

Head of the Department of Pediatric Dentistry, MD, Associate Professor Kosyuga Svetlana Yurievna \_\_\_\_\_ (print name)

\_\_\_\_\_ (signature)

\_\_\_\_\_ 2021

AGREED

Deputy Head of the EMA \_\_\_\_\_ L.V. Lovtsova  
(signature)

28 August 2021

**1. The purpose and objectives of mastering the discipline.** The discipline of pediatric dentistry is particularly complex and multicomponent, where a specialist acts as a dentist and thinks like a pediatrician, so the training of such a doctor requires the application of maximum effort, time and energy. Children's age has many features both in the manifestation and course of pathological processes of the maxillofacial region, and in treatment methods. A dentist requires knowledge of the age-related anatomy and physiology of a child; the ability to understand the manifestation of pathology at different ages; the ability to choose methods for the prevention of dental diseases in children and to determine the timing of conservative or surgical treatment.

**1.1. The purpose of the discipline** is to prepare a dentist for independent professional activity in outpatient practice and to perform therapeutic, diagnostic, preventive, advisory, organizational assistance to children with major dental diseases and injuries of the maxillofacial region, taking into account the individual and anatomical and physiological characteristics of the child's body using modern achievements of medical science and practice.

As a result of mastering the program of the discipline "Pediatric Dentistry", the following competencies are formed in the student:

**Universal:**

UC-1. The ability to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, to develop a strategy of action.

**General professional:**

GPC-1. Ability and willingness to implement ethical and deontological principles in professional activity.

GPC-2. The ability to analyze the results of their own activities to prevent professional mistakes.

GPC-6. Readiness to diagnose and treat diseases of the maxillofacial region in children and adolescents.

GPC-8. Application of the fundamentals of fundamental and natural science knowledge.

GPC-9. Ability to assess morphofunctional, physiological conditions and pathological processes in the human body for solving professional tasks.

GPC-11. Readiness for organization and management.

**Professional:**

PC-1. Ability to perform diagnostics of dental diseases and pathological conditions of patients.

PC-2. Ability to carry out activities for the prevention of dental diseases.

PC-5. Application of basic principles of organization of dental care in medical organizations and their structural subdivisions.

PC-6. Carrying out diagnostics of dental diseases and pathological conditions of patients.

PC-8. Carrying out medical examination.

PC-9. Carrying out treatment of patients with dental diseases.

PC-12. Participation in solving research and scientific-applied tasks in the field of health care and medical sciences.

Theoretical knowledge and manual skills, acquired on preclinical course allow to master more deeply and fully the diagnostics and treatment of main dental diseases of oral cavity of children, taking into account anatomic-physiological features of children organism and their influence on clinical course of main dental diseases of children and teenagers.

For the best assimilation of theoretical material and practical skills the educational process is maximally approached to the real situation of work on children's dentist's office both on therapeutic and surgical sections of pediatric dentistry.

Practical lessons are spent at direct work with children who have basic stomatological diseases, and also with their parents that has the big value at formation of competences in preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic and psychological-pedagogical activity of the future pediatric dentist and allows students to acquire appropriate manual skills.

### **1.2 Objectives of the study of the discipline:**

- To acquaint the student with the anatomical and physiological features of the pediatric organism, their influence on the clinical course of the main dental diseases in children and adolescents;
- To acquaint with features of a clinical course, diagnostics and treatment of these diseases, their outcomes depending on age of the child, possibilities of rehabilitation after the suffered diseases (medical and social) and ways of its realization;
- To acquaint the student with the methods of diagnostics of symptomatic manifestations of somatic and infectious diseases in the oral cavity of children and teenagers;
- To acquaint the student with methods of prevention of basic dental diseases, congenital and hereditary diseases;
- To acquaint the student with methods of diagnostics at examination of children and teenagers with inflammatory stomatological diseases, damages, defects and deformations of tissues of maxillofacial area;
- To teach the student how to perform individual medical manipulations;
- To teach students the skills of communication with children and teenagers of different age and their relatives interaction with the team and colleagues;
- To familiarize students with the organization of work with medications and the observance of the rules of their storage in pediatric dental clinic
- Familiarization of students with office work in pediatric dental clinic.

As a result of studying the discipline

#### **THE STUDENT SHOULD KNOW:**

- stages of development of pediatric dentistry, the role of leading scientists in the development of the discipline, the basics of the organization of dental care for children in the Russian Federation.
- principles of the equipment of a stomatological office for children's stomatological reception;
- Peculiarities of anatomic structure of teeth, soft tissues of the face, jaw and facial bones at children's age;
- Physiological features of individual organs and systems of the child's body;
- methods of examination that allow to diagnose diseases of the teeth, oral mucosa and

periodontal disease in children of different age and sex groups taking into account their anatomical and physiological characteristics;

- features of the clinical manifestation of the main dental diseases of the teeth, oral mucous membrane and periodontal tissues in children and adolescents;
- substantiation of the tactics of patient management, methods of treatment and prevention, determination of the prognosis of dental, oral mucous membrane and periodontal diseases in children of different age and gender groups with regard to their anatomico-physiological features;
- Basic methods of therapeutic treatment for diseases of the teeth, the oral mucosa and periodontal tissues in children of different age and sex groups, taking into account their anatomico-physiological characteristics;
- Possible errors and complications that occur during the treatment of caries, its complications, dental diseases of non-carious origin, their elimination and treatment in children;
- Features of the clinical manifestation of the main surgical dental diseases and injuries of the maxillofacial area in children and adolescents;
- Existing methods of diagnostics and treatment, basic stomatological diseases and damages of maxillofacial area at children and teenagers, methods of their prophylaxis and ways of child rehabilitation in different age periods;
- Principles of dispensary examination of children with diseases and damages of maxillofacial area in the conditions of children's dental polyclinic.
- Fundamentals of planning, implementation, evaluation of efficiency of program of preventive measures of dental diseases among child population.

- The influence of hereditary and environmental factors on

The influence of hereditary and environmental factors on the appearance of basic dental diseases in children;

- Principles of health examination, organizational forms of carrying out

The principles of medical examination and organizational forms of carrying out of planned sanitation of children's oral cavity;

- Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of dentoalveolar anomalies

The principles of diagnostics, treatment and prophylaxis of dentoalveolar anomalies in children;

### **THE STUDENT SHOULD BE ABLE TO:**

- conduct an examination of children of different age groups;
- Establish psychological and verbal contact with a healthy and sick child;
- Establish emotional and psychological contact with the child and his/her parents;
- Evaluate the child's neuro-psychological development and physical and intellectual development;
- Draw up a medical card of a primary patient;
- conduct examinations of the skin, visible mucous membranes, oral mucosa, pharynx;
- conduct a record of the dental formula of permanent and temporary teeth in accordance with the international system of notation;
- determine the hygienic condition of the oral cavity using Fedorov-Volodkina, Green-

Vermillion, RNR and other indices;

- determine the intensity of caries with the help of indices KPU, KP teeth and surfaces;
- determine the condition of periodontal tissues using CPI, PMA indices, etc;
- conduct diagnosis and differential diagnosis in diseases of the teeth, oral mucosa and periodontal tissues in children;
- to dissect carious cavities of I-V classes in the teeth of temporary, mixed and permanent bites (on phantoms, models, in patients);
- fill carious cavities of all classes on phantoms and models with filling materials of different groups of temporary, mixed and permanent bites;
- perform the necessary endodontic measures in the teeth of temporary, mixed and permanent bites (on phantoms, models, in patients, on extracted teeth with formed and unformed roots);
  - conduct techniques of vital staining of foci of enamel demineralization;
- coating teeth with fluoride-containing gel and varnish;
- to perform sealing of dental fissures;
- to fill all types of cavities with modern fillings and restorative materials;
- restore the anatomical shape of the tooth with different filling materials;
- to carry out the application of therapeutic, insulating pads;
- conduct a biological method of treatment of the pulp in permanent teeth;
- conduct pulpotomy with medication in temporary teeth;
- conduct a vital amputation of the pulp in permanent teeth;
- perform pulp devitalization with necrotizing and mummifying pastes in temporary teeth;
- perform pulp extirpation;
- determine the "working" length of the root canal (clinically, electronically and radiovisiographically) in temporary and permanent teeth;
- remove root and crown pulp decay in periodontitis in formed and unformed teeth;
- perform apexification in permanent teeth with discontinued root formation;
- perform instrumental and antiseptic treatment of the root canal;
- Fill root canals with pastes, gutta-percha, rigid pins;
- remove supra- and sub-gingival mineralized dental deposits;
- Prescribe and use medications in an age-appropriate dosage;
- Prescribe vitamin therapy, immunomodulatory therapy, and medications that stimulate nonspecific defense of the child's body;
- read overview radiographs of the jaw bones, orthopantomograms, panoramic and intraoral radiographs, contrast radiographs;
- Identify children with pronounced dentoalveolar anomalies and deformities and refer them to an orthodontist for specialized care and registration in the dispensary;
- To carry out the application of anesthesia;
- perform resuscitation measures;

- Evaluate the results of various methods of examination of patients with dental, oral mucosa and periodontal disease in children;
- conduct hygiene classes with children and their parents in outpatient clinics, in children's institutions and schools.
- Draw up the medical record of the primary surgical patient;
- assess the child's neuro-psychological development, physical and intellectual development, and his or her general condition;
- explain the specificity of the clinical course of various inflammatory diseases and injuries of the maxillofacial region (MF), based on the anatomico-physiological features of the child's body;
- comply with sanitary norms, correctly use personal protective equipment;
- assess the condition of the child based on the examination and the results of additional methods of examination, taking into account the diagnosis;
- choose a method of anesthesia depending on the type and volume of surgical intervention;
- provide emergency care in extreme situations;
- decipher intraoral (aimed) radiographs and radiographs of the bones of the facial skeleton (direct and lateral projections, panoramic, orthopantomograms);
- To perform the operation of temporary and permanent tooth extraction in children for various indications;
- make differential diagnosis of various inflammatory diseases among themselves and with other diseases;
- determine the place of treatment of the child (outpatient clinic, hospital) and the volume of surgical care;
- make differential diagnosis of inflammatory diseases of salivary glands among themselves and with similar clinical course of diseases of the TMJ;
- Make a scheme of examination, treatment and dispensary examination of children with chronic nonspecific parenchymatous parotitis and salivary gland disease;
- Examine patients with temporomandibular joint (TMJ) pathology according to a certain algorithm;
- choose the most informative methods of additional examination of children with primary bone and functional TMJ disorders;
- to make a preliminary diagnosis and plan the examination and treatment of children with primary bone and functional TMJ disorders;
- assess the child's condition on the basis of examination data and the results of additional methods of examination, taking into account the diagnosis made;
- provide emergency pre-hospital care for various types of trauma to the TMJ, determine the combined trauma, indications for hospitalization;
- make differential diagnosis of various tumors and tumor-like neoplasms of soft tissues and bones of the children's humerus;
- choose the most informative method of additional examination for different nosological forms;
- make a preliminary clinical diagnosis and refer the child to a specialized medical institution;
- determine indications for cystotomy and cystectomy operations for odontogenic inflammatory

cysts of the upper and lower jaw, determine the place of treatment of the child (outpatient clinic, hospital);

- to make a preliminary diagnosis after clinical examination of children with congenital pathology of the craniofacial cavity;
- make a scheme of treatment and dispensary examination of a particular patient with congenital pathology with the indication of specialists involved in the medical and social rehabilitation of such patients;
- determine indications for outpatient operations for congenital oral mucosal pathology (logopedic, orthodontic) depending on the age of the child.

**- THE STUDENT MUST KNOW:**

- methods of examination of a child in the conditions of a dental polyclinic (external examination, palpation of regional lymph nodes, examination of temporomandibular joint, oral examination);
- ability to draw up medical documentation;
- techniques of application, infiltration anesthesia on the upper jaw; infiltration and conduction anesthesia on the lower jaw in children and adolescents;
- Methods of preparation, mechanical and medicamentous treatment and filling of carious cavities
- Techniques of mechanical and medicamentous treatment of root canals
- Techniques for root canal filling
- Techniques for treatment of caries, pulpitis, apical periodontitis in children and adolescents
- Methods for the treatment of non-carious dental hard tissue lesions
- Treatment of periodontal disease
- Oral and lip mucous membrane disease treatment methods
- Oral hygiene techniques for professional oral hygiene
- Methods of remodeling
- Fissure sealing procedures
- How to remove temporary and permanent teeth in children according to different indications;
- Emergency treatment in case of emergency conditions (fainting, collapse, shock) in a pediatric surgical outpatient clinic;
- perform bimanual palpation of the TMJ, clinical examination of joint function (mouth opening, mandibular displacement, audible symptoms of disorders, etc.)
- suture the skin and mucous membrane of the oral cavity during PCS (primary surgical treatment);
- make splints and splints made of quick-hardening plastic,
- make a wire composite splint;
- to conduct external examination of the maxilla, torso, extremities, palpation of the maxilla, oral examination (condition of the mucosa, alveolar processes, tongue, soft and hard palate, position of teeth, palpation of soft tissues, maxillary and facial bones for signs of tumor growth (presence of pigment spots on the skin, vascular pattern, symptoms of compression, infusion and others);



- Conduct an external examination of the face and neck to detect congenital malformations of the maxilla;
- Decide on the hospitalization of the child and make a referral to a specialized institution.

**To fulfill this provision, the instructor has the following objectives:**

1. Demonstrate to the student by personal example, demeanor, appearance, examination technique and communication with patients the basic principles that must be observed in communication with a sick child or adolescent and the ability to come into contact with him or her.
2. Demonstrate in practice a model of consistent methodical examination of a patient, showing as much as possible the symptomatology of a particular disease.
3. to actively involve students in the conversation with patients, in the individual stages and moments of the examination of the patient (palpation, percussion, probing, determination of various symptoms) and thus facilitate students' first independent steps and help to overcome the "barrier" in communication with sick children and teenagers.
4. by analyzing the data obtained in the collection of anamnesis, objective data and additional methods of investigation, to teach students an example of clinical thinking at the patient's chair.
5. Involve students in the primary preventive measures to reduce dental diseases among the child population, as well as dental education (holding health lessons in organized children's groups, oral hygiene lessons in game form, writing lectures and talks on topical dental topics for children and parents, issue health bulletins, brochures, pamphlets on basic issues of dental disease prevention).
6. Study of diseases of hard tissues of teeth, pulp, periodontium, periodontal and oral mucosa, inflammatory diseases of maxillofacial region and temporomandibular joint, traumatic damages and tumors of maxillofacial region, congenital pathology of maxillofacial region in children is accompanied by demonstration of patients. The anamnesis, etiology and course of the disease are analyzed, the complex general and local treatment of pathology is discussed, focusing on modern aspects in the practice of treatment of this or that disease and anatomical and physiological features of the child's organism.

Involvement of students in direct work with patients contributes to the fulfillment of the main task to teach students not only theoretical knowledge, but also practical skills.

**2. The place of the discipline in the structure of the educational program of the organization**

2.1 Pediatric dentistry refers to the section of professional disciplines of the educational standard of higher professional medical education, belongs to the basic part of Block 1 of the HPEO.

The discipline "Children's Dentistry" is studied by students of the Faculty of Dentistry at the 4th and 5th courses. The discipline includes academic modules:

1. therapeutic pediatric dentistry,
2. pediatric surgical dentistry and pediatric maxillofacial surgery.

Professional cycle (basic part).

The chair of pediatric stomatology is the graduating chair.

2.2 To study the discipline the knowledge, abilities and skills formed by the previous disciplines are necessary:

#### 2.2.1 Foreign Language.

Knowledge - General medical terms in English and Latin. Dental medical terms in English and Latin.

Skills - Understand dental medical terms in English and Latin.

Skills - use general medical and dental medical terms in English and Latin.

#### 2.2.2 Human Anatomy.

Knowledge - the anatomical structure, blood supply and innervation of the maxillofacial region in children of different ages.

Skills - to assess the bite and its types in different age periods, the anatomical structure of temporary and permanent teeth and the maxillofacial area in children.

Skills - determine the norm and pathology of the bite in children of different ages, determine the timing of the eruption of temporary and permanent teeth.

#### 2.2.3. histology and embryology.

Knowledge - histology of organs of the mouth and teeth, embryology of organs of the mouth and teeth.

Skills - identify the histological structure of oral tissues.

Skills - identify histological changes in oral tissues in the normal and pathological processes.

#### 2.2.4 Normal physiology.

Knowledge - functions of the teeth and their role in the body.

Skills - to identify changes in the tooth pulp, periodontium in inflammation and age-related changes.

Skills - methods of registering pain syndrome in dental caries and its complications.

#### 2.2.5 Microbiology.

Knowledge - Microflora of the oral cavity. Infection. Physiology of microorganisms. Immunity.

Skills - methods of swabbing and scraping oral microflora.

Skills - determine the microflora of the oral cavity in the normal and with pathology.

#### 2.2.6 Biochemistry.

Knowledge - Properties and composition of saliva. Amino acids of dental hard tissues.

#### 2.2.6 Biochemistry.

Knowledge - Properties and composition of saliva. Amino acids of dental hard tissues and pulp. Protein metabolism in dental hard tissues.

Skills - to identify changes in the composition and properties of saliva, changes in the structure of dental hard tissues.

Skills - determine the pH of saliva, remineralizing ability of saliva, permeability of dental hard tissues.

#### 2.2.7 Pathological physiology.

Knowledge - Inflammation. Pathology of thermoregulation. Fever. Tumors. Allergies.

Skills - identify the presence of inflammation, allergic reaction, tumor.

Skills - determine the acuteness and severity of the inflammatory process.

#### 2.2.8 Pathological anatomy.

Knowledge - Inflammation. Necrosis. Regeneration. Tumors. Injuries.

Skills - take material for cytological examination (scrapes, imprints) from the examined area;

Skills - to distinguish different pathological processes from each other.

#### 2.2.9 Pharmacology.

Knowledge - Antiseptics in pediatric dentistry clinic.

Enzymes. Antibiotics. Antimicrobial and antiparasitic agents. Agents affecting tissue metabolism. Anti-allergic agents. Antidotes and complexons. Tranquilizers and sedatives. Narcotic and non-narcotic analgesics. Local anesthetics.

Skills - Choosing the right medication depending on the pathology

Skills - Writing prescriptions for drugs.

#### 2.2.10 Topographical anatomy and operative surgery.

Knowledge - topographic anatomy of the head and neck.

Skills - determine the pathways of spread of purulent infection,  
ways of spreading of metastases.

Skills - identify the area of inflammation spreading, identify the area of tumor process spreading

#### 2.2.11. Pediatrics

Knowledge - Features of physical and mental development of the child. Features of nutrition of children of the first year of life, preschool and school age children.

Skills - assess the physical and mental development of the child, determine the nature of the child's nutrition

Skills - to identify abnormalities in the physical and mental development of the child, to suggest a scheme of rational nutrition of the child in different age periods for the formation of oral health.

#### 2.2.12. Propaedeutic Dentistry

Knowledge - Prevention of caries and non-carious lesions.

Prevention of periodontal disease.

Prevention of oral mucous membrane diseases.

Skills - to assess the values and criteria of oral hygiene indices, as well as indices and criteria of prevalence and intensity of major dental diseases.

Skills - to determine the indices of assessment of oral hygiene.

Indices and criteria for assessing the prevalence and intensity of major dental diseases.

#### 2.2.13. Therapeutic dentistry

Knowledge - clinic, diagnostics and treatment of the main dental diseases in children and teenagers.

Skills - to estimate a condition of an oral cavity at children and teenagers at the basic stomatological diseases and to choose tactics of treatment.

Skills - to carry out diagnostics and treatment of the main dental diseases at children and teenagers.

#### 2.2.14 Dental surgery and maxillofacial surgery

Knowledge - Features of anesthesia in surgical dentistry.

Inflammatory diseases and traumatic injuries of the maxillofacial region. Reconstructive and plastic surgery in the face and neck.

Skills - determine the methodology of anesthesia in surgical dentistry, determine tactics for inflammatory diseases and traumatic injuries of the maxillofacial area.

Skills - conduct anesthesia in the maxillofacial region, provide dental care for inflammatory diseases and traumatic injuries of the maxillofacial region.

#### 2.2.15 Orthopedic dentistry (orthodontics and pediatric prosthetics).

Knowledge - Organization of orthodontic care for children.

Types of dentoalveolar anomalies. Classifications. Etiology.

Skills - to assess the state of bite in children of different ages.

Skills - to conduct an examination of children with orthognathic bite and dental anomalies, diagnose and treat dental anomalies.

### 3. Results of mastering the discipline and indicators of achievement of competence.

**The study of the discipline is aimed at forming the following universal (UK), general professional (GPC) and professional (PC) competencies:**

№ п/ п	Com pete nce code	The content of the competence (or part of it)	Code and name of the competence achievement indicator	As a result of studying the discipline , students should:		
				know	Be able to	Possess skills
1.	UC-1	Ability to abstract thinking, analysis, synthesis	UC-1. He is able to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, to develop a strategy of actions	basic principles and algorithms of information analysis and synthesis in the professional medical activity of a pediatric dentist	analyze the situation and systematize the information data received for each specific clinical case in pediatric dentistry	clinical thinking, synthesis of the obtained data and analysis of the situation depending on the specific clinical case in pediatric dentistry
2.	PC-1	Ability to	PC-1. Ability and	fundamental	conduct	methods

		diagnose dental diseases and pathological conditions of patients	readiness to implement a set of measures aimed at preserving and strengthening health and including the formation of a healthy lifestyle of the patient (their relatives / legal representatives). Prevention of the occurrence and (or) spread of dental diseases, their early diagnosis, identification of the causes and conditions of occurrence and development, as well as prevention..	s of preventive measures for the formation of dental health of children and adolescents, the influence of hereditary factors and environmental factors on the occurrence of major dental diseases among the child population	lectures, talks, discussions about factors affecting the dental health of children and adults, the causes of major dental diseases among children and adolescents, measures to prevent dental diseases in the family and in society	of dental education, methods of auditory, speech, illustrative motivation for the formation of dental health of children and their parents
3.	PC-2	Ability to carry out measures for the prevention of dental diseases	PC-2. The ability and readiness to conduct preventive medical examinations, medical examination of various categories of citizens and the implementation of dispensary supervision of patients with dental pathology	Fundamentals of planning and conducting preventive medical examinations, medical examinations and the implementation of dispensary supervision of children and adolescents with dental pathology.	to carry out preventive medical examination and to carry out dispensary supervision of children and adolescents with dental diseases	methods of preventive dental examination of the maxillofacial region in children and adolescents of different ages and methods of dispensary observation in children and adolescents with different nosological forms of dental diseases

4.	PC-5	Application of the basic principles of the organization of dental care in medical organizations and their structural divisions.	<p>PC-5. Ability and readiness to use social and hygienic methods of collecting and medical-statistical indicators on dental morbidity, indicators of the quality of dental care.</p>	<p>Rules of registration and peculiarities of maintaining medical documentation, including in the form of an electronic document, in medical organizations of dental profile. Rules of work in medical information systems and information and telecommunication network "Internet". Job responsibilities of medical workers in medical organizations of dental profile. Organization of dental offices, equipment and equipping of dental offices, departments and polyclinics. Occupational health,</p>	<p>Make a work plan and a work report. Fill out medical documentation, including in the form of an electronic document and monitor the quality of its management. To analyze medical and statistical indicators of the incidence of dental diseases. To use information systems in the field of healthcare and the Internet information and telecommunication network in their work. To monitor the performance of official duties of the medical personnel at the disposal. To use personal data of patients and information constituting a medical secret in the work</p>	<p>Drawing up a work plan and a report on their work. Maintaining medical records, including in the form of an electronic document. Control of the performance of official duties by the medical personnel at the disposal. The use of information systems in the field of healthcare and the information and telecommunication network "Internet". The use of personal data of patients and information constituting a medical secret in the work.</p>
----	------	---	---	---	---	---

				safety and fire safety requirements, procedures for emergency situations.		
5.	PC-6	Conducting diagnostics of dental diseases and pathological conditions of patients.	PC-6. The ability to determine the main pathological conditions, symptoms, syndromes of dental diseases, nosological forms in patients in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health-related Problems, X viewing.	pathological physiology and pathological anatomy, clinic, diagnostics and differential diagnostics, nosological forms of major dental diseases in children and adolescents in accordance with ICD-10	to determine in patients the main pathological conditions, symptoms, syndromes, nosological forms of dental diseases in children and adolescents	methods for determining pathological conditions, symptoms, syndromes of dental diseases and their nosological forms in children and adolescents
6.	PC-8	Conducting a medical examination	PC-8. Readiness to carry out the examination of temporary disability, participation in the medical and social examination, the statement of biological death of a person	The procedure for issuing disability certificates. Medical indications for referral for medical and social examination. Requirements for registration of medical documentation.	Identify signs of temporary care for a sick child suffering from a dental disease. To draw up medical documentation for the referral of children with dental diseases to federal state institutions of medical and social expertise	Examination of temporary disability to care for a sick child suffering from a dental disease. Registration of the necessary medical documentation for medical and social expertise in federal state institution

						<p>s of medical and social expertise. Referrals of children and adolescents with dental diseases for medical and social expertise. Issuance of a disability certificate, including to persons caring for a sick family member.</p>
7.	PC-9	Treatment of patients with dental diseases	PC-9 Readiness to determine the need for the use of natural therapeutic factors, medicinal, non-drug therapy and other methods in patients with diseases of the maxillofacial region in need of medical rehabilitation and spa treatment	Indications and contraindications to the use of natural therapeutic factors, medicinal, non-drug therapy and other methods in children and adolescents with diseases of the maxillofacial region in need of medical rehabilitation and sanatorium	Indications and contraindications to the use of natural therapeutic factors, medicinal, non-drug therapy and other methods in children and adolescents with diseases of the maxillofacial region in need of medical rehabilitation and sanatorium treatment; efficacy and safety of non-drug therapy; features of interaction of	Has practical experience: determining indications and contraindications to the use of natural therapeutic factors, medicinal, non-drug therapy and other methods in children and adolescents with diseases of the maxillofacial region in



				treatment; efficacy and safety of non-drug therapy; features of interaction of non-drug therapy methods in patients with diseases of the maxillofacial region in need of medical rehabilitation and sanatorium-resort treatment; the algorithm for performing physiotherapy procedures.	non-drug therapy methods in patients with diseases of the maxillofacial region in need of medical rehabilitation and sanatorium-resort treatment; the algorithm for performing physiotherapy procedures.	need of medical rehabilitation and sanatorium treatment; evaluating the effectiveness and safety of non-drug therapy; analyzing the interaction of non-drug therapy methods in patients with diseases of the maxillofacial region; facial area in need of medical rehabilitation and spa treatment; performing physiotherapy procedures.
8.	PC-12	Participation in solving research and scientific-applied problems in the field of health and medical sciences	PC-12. Willingness to participate in scientific research, analysis and public presentation of medical information based on evidence-based medicine and to participate in the introduction of new methods and techniques aimed at protecting public health and reducing dental morbidity.	Fundamentals of evidence-based medicine; main sources of medical information based on evidence-based medicine; methods and forms of public presentation	To search for medical information based on evidence-based medicine; interpret the data of scientific publications; critically evaluate modern methods of diagnosis, prevention and treatment of	Has practical experience in: Developing algorithms for examination and treatment of adults and children with dental diseases in

				of medical information; basic principles of medical scientific research.	diseases from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine; to justify your choice of methods of diagnosis, prevention and treatment of dental diseases; prepare a presentation for public presentation of medical information, the results of scientific research.	accordance with the principles of evidence-based medicine; search and interpretation of medical information based on evidence-based medicine; public presentation of medical information based on evidence-based medicine; partial participation in scientific research.
10	GPC-2	Use of ethical and legal bases of professional activity	GPC-2. The ability to analyze the results of their own activities to prevent professional mistakes	Procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations, taking into account the standards of medical care; methodology for analyzing the results of their own activities.	To analyze the results of examination and treatment of patients with dental diseases; to draw up an action plan to prevent professional mistakes based on the analysis of the results of their own activities.	Participation in the clinical (clinical-anatomical) conference on the analysis of errors of professional activity
11	GPC	Use of ethical and	GPC-1 Ability and	The basic	To	medical

.	-1	legal bases of professional activity	willingness to implement ethical and deontological principles in professional activity.	principles of ethics and deontology of medical practice, adapted to the interaction with the team, children and their parents during the children's dental reception.	contact children and adolescents of different ages, as well as interact with parents of children, taking into account ethical and deontological norms and rules	deontological communication skills with colleagues patients and junior medical staff
12	GPC-6	Readiness to diagnose and treat diseases of the maxillofacial region in children and adolescents.	GPC-6. Is able to conduct a patient examination in order to establish a diagnosis when solving professional tasks	Knows the methodology of collecting anamnesis of life and diseases, complaints in children and adults (their legal representatives); methods of examination and physical examination; clinical picture, methods of diagnosis of the most common diseases; methods of laboratory and instrumental studies to assess the state of health, medical indications	Collect complaints, life history and diseases in children and adults (their legal representatives), identify risk factors and causes of diseases; apply methods of examination and physical examination of children and adults; interpret the results of examination and physical examination of children and adults; diagnose the most common pathology in children and adults; identify risk factors for cancer; formulate a preliminary diagnosis, make	He has practical experience in: collecting complaints, anamnesis of life and disease in children and adults (their legal representatives), identifying risk factors and causes of diseases; examination and physical examination of children and adults; diagnosis of the most common diseases in children and adults; identification of risk factors for

				<p>for research, rules for interpreting their results; international statistical classification of diseases and health-related problems (ICD-10); conditions requiring urgent medical care</p>	<p>a plan for laboratory, instrumental and additional studies in children and adults in accordance with the procedures for providing medical care, clinical recommendations, taking into account the standards of medical care; send children and adults to laboratory, instrumental and additional studies in accordance with the current procedures for providing dental medical care, clinical recommendations, taking into account standards of medical care; refer children and adults for consultations with specialist doctors in accordance with the procedures for providing medical care, clinical recommendations, taking into account the standards of medical care; interpret and analyze the</p>	<p>major oncological diseases; formulation of a preliminary diagnosis, drawing up a plan conducting instrumental, laboratory, additional studies, consultations of specialist doctors; referrals of patients for instrumental, laboratory, additional studies, consultations of specialist doctors in accordance with the current procedures for providing medical care, clinical recommendations, taking into account the standards of medical care; interpretation of data from additional (laboratory</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

					<p>results of consultations by specialist doctors for children and adults; interpret and analyze the results of basic (clinical) and additional (laboratory, instrumental) examination methods; conduct differential diagnostics diseases in children and adults; to identify clinical signs of sudden acute diseases, conditions, exacerbations of chronic diseases without obvious signs of life-threatening, requiring urgent medical care.</p>	<p>and instrumental) examinations of patients; making a preliminary diagnosis in accordance with the international statistical classification of diseases and health-related problems (ICD); differential diagnosis of diseases; recognition of conditions arising from sudden acute diseases, exacerbation of chronic diseases without obvious signs of a threat to the patient's life and requiring urgent medical care</p>
13	GPC-8	Application of the fundamentals of fundamental and	GPC-8. Able to use basic physico-chemical, mathematical and	Basic physico-chemical,	Interpret the data of the basic physico-	He has practical experience

		natural science knowledge	natural science concepts and methods in solving professional problems	mathematical and natural science concepts and methods used in medicine	chemical, mathematical and natural science research methods in solving professional problems	in the application of basic physico-chemical, mathematical and natural science research methods in solving professional problems
14.	GPC-9	Application of the fundamentals of fundamental and natural science knowledge	GPC-9. Ability to assess morphofunctional, physiological conditions and pathological processes in the human body for solving professional tasks.	Algorithm of general clinical examination, indicators of laboratory and instrumental methods of research in normal and pathological conditions in children and adolescents to assess morphofunctional, physiological conditions and pathological processes.	To conduct a general clinical examination, issue a medical history, interpret the results of laboratory and instrumental research methods.	methods of conducting a general clinical examination, registration of a medical history, methods of evaluating the results of laboratory and instrumental research methods
15.	GPC-11	Readiness for organization and management	GPC-11. Ability to implement the principles of quality management in professional activity	Basic concepts of the quality management system of a medical organization; requirements for ensuring internal quality control and safety of medical activities	To analyze the quality of medical care for dental patients; to ensure internal quality control and safety of medical activities; to organize work and monitor the performance of official duties of the medical personnel at the disposal.	He has practical experience in: carrying out work to ensure internal quality control of medical care for dental patients and the safety of medical activities

**4. Sections of the discipline and competencies, which are formed in their study:**

№	Competence code	Name of the discipline section	The content of the section in didactic units
1	UC-1 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -6 GPC -8 GPC -11 PC- 1 PC- 2 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-9 PC-12	Prevention of caries; non-carious lesions of the hard tissues of the teeth, periodontal diseases and oral mucosa in children of different ages.	Prevention of major dental diseases in children and adolescents, forms and methods of prevention. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy of caries; pulpitis, periodontitis, non-carious lesions of hard tissues of teeth, periodontal diseases and oral mucosa. Registration of medical documentation.
2	UC-1 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -6 GPC -8 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.	Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis of caries; pulpitis, periodontitis, non-carious lesions of hard tissues of teeth in children and adolescents. Registration of medical documentation.
3	UC-1 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -6 GPC -8 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	Methods of treatment of caries and non-carious lesions of hard tissues of teeth in children and adolescents. Registration of medical documentation.
4	UC-1 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -6 GPC -8	Endodontic treatment of pulp and periodontal diseases in patients of different ages	Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, methods of treatment and prevention of pulpitis, periodontitis in children and adolescents.

	<p>GPC - 11 PC- 1 PC- 2 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-9 PC-12</p>		<p>Registration of medical documentation.</p>
	<p>UC-1 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -6 GPC -8 GPC - 11 PC- 1 PC- 2 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-9 PC-12</p>	<p>Features of the course and treatment of periodontal diseases in patients of different ages</p>	<p>Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnosis, methods of treatment and prevention of periodontal diseases in children and adolescents. Registration of medical documentation.</p>
	<p>UC-1 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -6 GPC -8 GPC - 11 PC- 1 PC- 2 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8 PC-9 PC-12</p>	<p>Features of the course and treatment of typical diseases of the oral mucosa in patients of different ages</p>	<p>Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnosis, methods of treatment and prevention of diseases of the mucous membrane of the mouth and lips in children and adolescents. Registration of medical documentation.</p>
	<p>UC-1 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -6 GPC -8 GPC - 11 PC- 1 PC- 2 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8</p>	<p>Anesthesia in the practice of a pediatric dentist.</p>	<p>Indications and contraindications to general and local anesthesia during dental manipulations in a pediatric dental clinic. The value of premedication. Types of local anesthesia, features of its implementation in children. Help with emergency conditions in the conditions of a children's dental clinic.</p>



	PC-9 PC-12		
	UC-1 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -6 GPC -8 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	Treatment of dislocations and fractures of teeth in children. Complications and their prevention.  Etiology of soft tissue injuries of the face and oral mucosa in children. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment, outcomes. Registration of medical documentation.
	UC-1 GPC -1 GPC -2 GPC -6 GPC -8 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.	Benign and malignant tumors of the soft tissues of the face, organs and oral mucosa in children. Clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics. Tactics of treatment of neoplasms in children. Principles of oncological alertness in the practice of a pediatric dentist at a therapeutic appointment. Registration of medical documentation.

### 5. Volume of the academic discipline and types of academic work

Distribution of labor capacity of the discipline and types of educational work by semesters (total labor capacity of the discipline is 13 credit units (36 academic hours):

Type of academic work	Workload		Workload by semester (ACh)			
	Volume in credit units (CU)	Volume in academic hours (Ah)	7	8	9	10
Lectures with the use of DET and EES (L)	1,6	58	10	16	18	14

Practical training with the use of DET and EES (PT)	5,7	206	34	38	82	52
Independent work of the student (IWS)	4,7	168	28	36	62	42
Intermediate attestation pass/fail exam (specify type)	1	36			exam 18	State final certification 18
TOTAL	13	504	72	90	180	126

## 6. Content of the academic discipline

### 6.1. Sections of the discipline, types of learning activities and forms of current monitoring:

№	№ semester	Name of discipline section	Types of academic work (in Ah)							Assessment tools
			L	LP	CPT	PT	S	SCIW	TOTAL	
1.	7	Features of the structure of the maxillofacial region in children. Caries and pulpitis of temporary and permanent teeth in children. Pain management in pediatric dentistry. Anatomo-physiological features of the pediatric body and the maxillofacial area in children.	10		34			28	72	credit
3.	8	Periodontitis. Non-carious lesions. Dental trauma in children. Inflammatory diseases of the children's TMJ. Temporomandibular joint disease in children. Salivary gland diseases in children.	16		38			36	90	credit
3.	9	Periodontal and oral mucosa diseases in children. Traumas of	18		82			62	162	credit exam

		maxillofacial area in children. Tumors of soft tissues and bones of the face in children.							18 (total 180)
4.	10	Diseases of the oral mucosa in children. Tumors of soft tissues and bones of the face in children. Congenital malformations of the maxillofacial region in children, rehabilitation, medical examination of children.	14		52			42	108 credit State final certification 18 (total 126)
		TOTAL	58		206			168	36

L- lectures with the application of DET and EES

P- practical classes with DET and EES

CPT - clinical practical training

S - seminars

Seminars CIW - Student's independent work 5.3.

## 6.2 Distribution of lectures with the use of DET and EES by semesters:

№ p/p	Topics of lectures with the use of DET and EES	Volume in academic hours (Ah)
<b>SEMESTER 7</b>		
<b>THERAPEUTIC PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY</b>		
1	Introduction to pediatric restorative dentistry. Medical ethics and deontology in pediatric dentistry. Peculiarities of the psychology of children of different ages to establish contact with a child during examination and treatment. Peculiarities of the structure of temporary and permanent teeth in children of different ages. Examination methods for children of different ages by a dentist. Dental formula of temporary and permanent teeth.	2
2	Prevention of dental caries in children of different ages. Factors influencing the level of caries incidence in children. Clinical classification of childhood caries. Clinical forms of caries of temporary and permanent teeth, peculiarities of localization and course, diagnostic methods.	2
3	Modern methods of local anesthesia in children in the treatment of caries. Methods of treatment of caries of different localization of temporary and	

	permanent teeth. Remineralizing therapy; application of silver nitrate etc. Peculiarities of preparation and filling of carious cavities of temporary and permanent teeth in children of different ages.	2
4	Anatomical and physiological features of the structure of the pulp of temporary and permanent teeth in children. Etiology, pathogenesis of pulpitis of temporary and permanent teeth in children. Classification of pulpitis. Clinical features of the course of pulpitis temporary and permanent teeth in children of different ages.	2
5	Methods of diagnosis and treatment of pulpitis of temporary and permanent teeth in children. The choice of method of treatment. Errors and complications in the treatment of pulpitis in children.	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>SEMESTER 8 THERAPEUTIC PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY</b>		
1	Anatomical and physiological features of the structure of periodontium in milk and permanent teeth in children. Etiology, pathogenesis of periodontitis. Classification of periodontitis. Features of the clinical course of periodontitis in children of different ages.	2
2	Periodontitis of temporary and permanent teeth with unformed and formed roots in children: diagnosis, differential diagnosis of periodontitis in children of different ages. Features of the treatment of periodontitis of temporary and permanent teeth in children of different ages.	2
3	Non-carious lesions of hard tissues of teeth in children (acquired and hereditary malformations of hard tissues of teeth). Clinical picture, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment in children.	2
4	Injuries of temporary and permanent teeth in children. Classification. Diagnostic methods. Fracture of the crown and root of the tooth. Clinical picture, differential diagnosis, methods of treatment.	2
<b>SURGICAL PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY</b>		
1	Anatomical and physiological features of the structure of tissues of the maxillofacial region and their role in the clinical course of purulent-inflammatory diseases of the soft and bone tissues of the face in children of different ages. Types of anesthesia used at a surgical reception in the conditions of a children's dental clinic and in a hospital. Indications and contraindications for anesthesia. Mistakes, complications during local and general anesthesia and their elimination.	2
2	Inflammatory diseases of the soft tissues of the face in children. Features of the clinical course. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, methods of treatment, outcome of the disease.	2
3	Inflammatory diseases of the bone tissues of the face in children (periostitis, osteomyelitis, hematogenous osteomyelitis). Features of the clinical course. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, methods of treatment, outcome of the disease.	2

4	Diseases of the salivary glands in children. Clinical picture, diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Methods of treatment. Prediction of the course diseases of the salivary glands in children. Inflammatory, post-traumatic and dysfunctional diseases of the temporomandibular joint in children. Functional articular-muscular diseases of the temporomandibular joint in children. Clinical picture, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, methods of treatment, treatment outcomes, prevention.	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>SEMESTER 9</b>		
<b>THERAPEUTIC PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY</b>		
1	1 Anatomical and physiological features of the periodontal structure in children of different ages. Periodontal diseases: etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnostics. Treatment and prevention of periodontal diseases in children of different ages. Dispensary supervision.	2
2	Anatomical and physiological features of the structure of the oral mucosa in children of different ages. Injuries of the oral mucosa in children. Clinic, diagnostics, methods of treatment. Manifestations of acute infectious diseases on the oral mucosa in children, diagnosis, treatment.	2
3	Acute herpetic stomatitis in children. Clinic, diagnostics, methods of treatment. Candidiasis of the oral mucosa in children. Clinic, diagnostics, methods of treatment.	2
4	Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis. Clinic, diagnostics, modern methods of treatment. Manifestations of HIV on the oral mucosa in children and adolescents, diagnosis, treatment.	2
5	Cheilitis in children. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Glossitis in children. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.	2
<b>SURGICAL PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY</b>		
1	Odontogenic inflammatory cysts from temporary and permanent teeth in children and adolescents. Features of the clinical and radiological picture, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation after treatment.	2
2	Injury of soft and bone tissues of the maxillofacial region in children. Clinical picture, diagnosis. Features of primary surgical treatment and treatment of facial wounds in children. Indications for hospitalization of the child. Methods of treatment. Peculiarities of rehabilitation of children who have suffered a trauma of the maxillofacial area.	2
3	Benign neoplasms of the soft tissues of the face and oral mucosa in children and adolescents. Clinical picture, differential diagnosis, methods of treatment. Vascular neoplasms of the maxillofacial region in children and adolescents. Clinical picture, differential diagnosis, methods of treatment.	2
4	Odontogenic and osteogenic benign tumors in children and adolescents. Clinical picture, differential diagnosis, methods of treatment.	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>SEMESTER 10</b>		
<b>SURGICAL PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY</b>		
1	Malignant tumors of the soft tissues of the face in children and adolescents. Features of the clinical course of malignant tumors of the	2

	soft tissues of the face in children.	
2	Malignant tumors of facial bones in children and adolescents. Features of the clinical course of malignant tumors of bone tissues of the face in children and adolescents.	2
3	Oncological alertness of a pediatric dentist. Features of diagnosis and treatment of tumors of soft and bone tissues of the face in children.	2
4	Causes of congenital malformations of the face. Classification of congenital malformations of the face in children. Clinic of congenital clefts of the face, upper lip and palate. Functional disorders in the child's body with congenital malformations of the face.	2
5	Methods of surgical treatment of congenital clefts of the face, upper lip and palate in children. Stages of treatment and follow-up of children and adolescents with congenital facial malformations (multidisciplinary approach).	2
6	Congenital syndromes involving the maxillofacial region. Congenital cysts and fistulas of the face and neck. Dermoid and epidermoid cysts.	2
7	Medical genetic counseling. Principles and approaches. Prevention of congenital malformations of the face in children. Clinical examination and rehabilitation of children and adolescents with congenital malformations of the face.	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>
		<b>58</b>

6.3 Distribution of laboratory workshops by semesters in accordance with the Federal State Educational Standards are not provided.

**6.4 Distribution of practical training topics with the use of DET and EES by semesters:**

№ p/p	Name of topics of practical classes	Volume in academic hours (Ah)
<b>SEMESTER 7</b>		
<b>THERAPEUTIC PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY</b>		
1.	Anatomical and physiological features of the development and structure of teeth in children. X-ray diagnosis of diseases of the teeth and peridental tissues in childhood. Examination of children of different ages, tools. Medical records. Organization work of the pediatric dentist.	4
2.	Dental caries in children, the classification of caries. Caries of temporary teeth. Clinic, differential diagnosis. Caries of permanent teeth. Clinic, differential diagnosis.	5
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.	5

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
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.	5
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.	5
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.	5
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>
	<b>TOTAL (per semester)</b>	<b>34</b>
	<b>SEMESTER 8 THERAPEUTIC PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY</b>	
1	Periodontitis. Features of the structure of the periodontium of temporary and permanent teeth in children. Etiology, pathogenesis of periodontitis. Classification of periodontitis in children. Acute and chronic periodontitis of temporary and permanent teeth in children, features of the clinical course in children.	4
2	Diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of periodontitis of temporary and permanent teeth in children, the choice of filling material for root canal filling. Long-term results of treatment, mistakes and complications in the treatment of periodontitis in children.	5
3	Non-carious dental hard tissue lesions in children. Classification of non-carious lesions. Changes of the hard tissues arising in connection with a violation of the follicular development of the tooth. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Hereditary disorders of formation and structure of dental tissues. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment methods.	5
4	Classification of traumatic injuries of temporary and permanent teeth in children. Tooth contusion; tooth dislocation: complete, embedded (embedded), partial; fractures of the tooth (crown and root). Methods of examination of children with injuries of temporary and permanent teeth. Clinic, differential diagnosis, assessment of the viability of the pulp after injury. Treatment of contusion, dislocation and fracture of the teeth, methods and timing of monitoring the effectiveness of treatment, prevention of complications. Final control of the level of knowledge.	5
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>
	<b>SURGICAL PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY</b>	

1.	Organization of children's surgery (equipment, instruments). 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. Complications during and after tooth extraction. Indications and goals of dentures in children of different ages after tooth extraction.	4
2.	Features of the development of odontogenic inflammatory processes in childhood. Lymphadenitis, abscess, phlegmon. The causes of development. Clinic, diagnosis, methods of surgical treatment, the outcome of the diseases. Periostitis of the jaw bones. Etiology. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Indications for hospitalization of the child. Emergency surgical care in the outpatient clinic.	5
3.	Acute and chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis. Clinical and radiological forms of the disease. Methods of surgical treatment of osteomyelitis in children. Indications for hospital admission of the child. Prediction of the course and outcome of the disease. Prevention of acute and chronic hematogenous osteomyelitis. Hematogenous osteomyelitis in newborns and infants. Features of the course. Diagnosis, clinical presentation, treatment.	5
4.	Diseases of the salivary glands. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Methods of treatment. Prognosis of the course of diseases of the salivary glands. Tumors of salivary glands in children. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Methods of treatment Final lesson, control of learning.	5
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>
	<b>TOTAL (per semester)</b>	<b>38</b>

**SEMESTER 9  
THERAPEUTIC PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY**

1.	Anatomical and physiological features of periodontal structure in children. Etiology and pathogenesis of periodontal disease in children. Classification, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis of periodontal disease in children and adolescents. Changes in the periodontium with pathology of internal organs, metabolic disorders and other systemic diseases. Treatment of periodontal disease in children of various ages. Prevention of periodontal disease in children.	6
2.	Anatomical and physiological features of the structure of the oral mucosa in children of different ages. Classification of diseases of the oral mucosa. Traumatic damages of oral cavity mucosa. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, modern methods of treatment.	5
3.	Acute herpetic stomatitis in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Modern methods of treatment of acute herpetic stomatitis. Indications for hospital admission. Methods of prevention. Treatment of recurrent herpes. Candidiasis in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, modern methods of treatment.	5
4.	Bacterial and drug allergies in the oral cavity of the child. Manifestations of bacterial and drug allergies in the oral cavity. Clinic,	5



	diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Manifestation of erythema multiforme exudative on the oral mucosa in children. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.	
5.	Oral mucosal lesions in children with infectious diseases (chickenpox, measles, scarlet fever, etc.). Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. The tactics of the dentist.	5
6.	Manifestations in the mouth in somatic diseases: gastrointestinal tract, endocrine system, blood diseases, cardiovascular system. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment methods, prevention.	5
7.	Heilitis and glossitis in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Dental tactics.	5
8.	HIV. AIDS. Manifestations of the disease on the oral mucosa in children. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Lesions of the oral mucosa caused by syphilitic and tuberculosis infection. Congenital syphilis. Tuberculosis. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Dissection of children at the therapeutic reception of pediatric dentist. Final session. Individual control of knowledge and practical skills of students.	5
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41</b>
	<b>SURGICAL PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY</b>	
1	Odontogenic inflammatory cysts of the jaws from temporary and permanent teeth in children. Classification of odontogenic cysts in children. Pathogenesis of primary odontogenic radicular and follicular cysts. Features of the clinical course of odontogenic cysts in children. Additional methods of examination in odontogenic cysts. Methods of cystotomy and cystectomy. Indications for cystotomy and cystectomy operation in children. Rehabilitation of children after cystotomy and cystectomy.	5
2-3	Diseases of the temporomandibular joint in children. Classification of temporomandibular joint diseases in children and adolescents. The concept of arthritis, arthrosis, secondary deforming osteoarthritis, bone ankylosis, habitual dislocation of the joint. Secondary deforming osteoarthritis and bone ankylosis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics Treatment. Prevention. Disease of the joint in adolescence and adolescence (distensional habitual dislocation, arthritis, juvenile deforming arthrosis). Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics Treatment. Prevention. Functional joint and muscle diseases. Clinic of pain syndrome, joint and muscle dysfunction. Methods and principles of treatment. Outcome of treatment.	5+5
4-5	Trauma of teeth and soft tissues of face and neck at children. Causes of trauma. Features of clinical manifestations in children. Methods of diagnosis. Assistance in the outpatient clinic. Indications for hospitalization of the child. Damage to the teeth. Causes of trauma. Frequency of damage of separate groups of teeth in children. Types of traumatic damage to the teeth and the volume of therapeutic care for each type. Rehabilitation of the child after injury. Prognosis of the outcome of	5+5

	injuries depending on the age of the child and the nature of trauma.	
6	Fractures of the upper and lower jaw and other bones of the facial skeleton. Temporomandibular joint damage. Clinical and radiological diagnostics of upper and lower jaw fractures and zygomatic-mandibular fractures in children. Methods of fixation of bone fragments in children with jaw fractures. Healing dynamics of jaw fractures in children. Outcomes. Rehabilitation of children after injury.	5
7.	Emergency and urgent care for children of different ages in dentistry. Stop bleeding, assisting in acute purulent processes and trauma. Resuscitative measures. Suctioning the contents of the upper airways. Artificial ventilation by "mouth-to-mouth" and "mouth-to-nose. Indirect heart massage. Transportation of seriously ill children with acute purulent inflammatory processes and extensive facial trauma. Basic psychological methods of doctor's contact with seriously ill child and his parents. Premedication and principles of anesthesia in children.	5
8.	Tumors and tumor-like processes of soft tissues of the mouth and face in children. Congenital neoplasms. Vascular neoplasms. Tumors and tumor-like processes of facial bones in children. Clinic of particular nosological forms of benign neoplasms, diagnostics, choice of treatment tactics. Treatment outcomes.	6
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41</b>
	<b>TOTAL (per semester)</b>	<b>82</b>

**SEMESTER 10**  
**SURGICAL PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY**

1	Malignant tumors of facial soft tissues in children and adolescents. Features of the clinical course, diagnosis of malignant tumors in children. Reticular sarcoma: clinic, diagnosis, treatment.	5
2.	Malignant tumors of facial bones in children and adolescents. Features of clinical course, diagnosis of malignant tumors in children. Osteogenic sarcoma: clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Chondrosarcoma: clinic, diagnosis, treatment.	5
3-4.	Oncological alertness of the pediatric dentist. Peculiarities of diagnosis and treatment of tumors of soft and bone tissues of the face. Comprehensive rehabilitation of children with neoplasms of the maxillofacial region.	5+6

5-6.	Outpatient operations in the oral cavity: elimination of the short frenulum of the tongue and upper lip, small vestibule of the mouth, removal of small neoplasms of the oral mucosa and the alveolar process. The choice of method of anesthesia. Mastering the technique of surgery. Management of the patient after surgery. Functional disorders with a short frenulum of the tongue. Age indications for the operation. Technique of plasty of short lingual frenulum. Possible complications in the nearest postoperative period after the operation on the frenulum. Antenna of the mouth. Physiological norm. Indications for vestibuloplasty. The main symptoms of retention cysts of small salivary glands of the oral mucosa. Differential diagnosis of papilloma and fibroma of the oral mucosa. Mastering of operation technique. Treatment of the patient after the operation.	5+6
7	Facial embryogenesis. Clinical forms of congenital cysts and fistulas of the face and neck. Differential diagnostics. Tactics and methods of treatment of cysts and fistulas. Congenital clefts of face, upper lip and palate. Clinical classification of cleft lip and palate. Etiological factors, pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics.	5
8	Congenital cleft lip and palate. Methods of surgical treatment. Terms of surgical treatment. Functional disorders in the child's body in congenital malformations of the lip and palate. Feeding newborns with congenital palate and lip malformations. Work in the operating room.	5
9	Dispensary care and rehabilitation of children with cleft lip and palate. Principles of the dispensary care and rehabilitation of children with cleft lip and palate. Participation of various specialists in the treatment of children, goals and objectives of treatment. Results of operations. Work in the dispensary.	5
10	Prevention of congenital pathology in children and organization of medical genetic consultation. Rehabilitation of children with postoperative defects of the jaw bones (jaw prosthetics, bone grafting, etc.) Protection of medical history.	5
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52</b>
	<b>TOTAL (per semester)</b>	<b>52</b>
	<b>TOTAL for practical classes</b>	<b>206</b>

6.5 Distribution of clinical practice topics by semesters:  
in accordance with the Federal State Educational Standards are not provided.

6.6. Distribution of topics of seminars by semesters:  
in accordance with the Federal State Educational Standards are not provided.

**6.7. Distribution of student independent work (SIW) by types and semesters:**

№ p/p	Name of the type of independent work of students	Volume in academic hours (Ah)	
		Semester	Ah
1	<p>Work with the lecture material, which involves working through the lecture notes and academic literature;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- search (selection) and review of literature and electronic sources of information on the problem, writing an abstract (essay, report, scientific article) on a given problem;</li> <li>-performance of homework for the class;</li> <li>-Completion of homework (problem solving, exercises);</li> <li>-studying the material assigned for independent study (separate topics, paragraphs);</li> <li>-Practical training in the study discipline with the use of software;</li> <li>-preparation for practical classes;</li> <li>-preparation for the test work;</li> <li>- preparation for the test on the topic "Caries prevention of major dental diseases in children. Caries and pulpitis in children in the milk and permanent teeth features of the clinic, diagnosis and treatment".</li> </ul>	7	28
2	<p>Work with the lecture material, involving the development of the lecture notes and academic literature;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- search (selection) and review of literature and electronic sources of information on the problem, writing an abstract (essay, report, scientific article) on a given problem;</li> <li>-performance of homework for the class;</li> <li>-Completion of homework (problem solving, exercises);</li> <li>-studying the material assigned for independent study (separate topics, paragraphs);</li> <li>-Practical training in the study discipline with the use of software;</li> <li>-preparation for practical classes;</li> <li>-preparation for the test work;</li> <li>-preparation for the examination on the themes "Periodontitis in children, features of clinic, diagnostics, treatment. "Non-carious dental hard tissue lesions in children, clinic, diagnosis, treatment, prevention" "Inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial area in children. Lymphadenitis, abscess, phlegmon, periostitis and osteomyelitis of maxillary bones in children" "Salivary gland diseases in children of inflammatory genesis".</li> </ul>	8	36

3	<p>Work with lecture material, which involves working through the lecture notes and textbook literature;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- search (selection) and review of literature and electronic sources of information on the problem, writing an abstract (essay, report, scientific article) on a given problem;</li> <li>-performance of homework for the class;</li> <li>-Completion of homework (problem solving, exercises);</li> <li>-studying the material assigned for independent study (separate topics, paragraphs);</li> <li>-Practical training in the study discipline with the use of software;</li> <li>-preparation for practical classes;</li> <li>-preparation for the test work;</li> <li>- preparation for the test on the topic "Periodontal and oral mucosa diseases in children and adolescents. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention methods". "Odontogenic inflammatory cysts in children. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment methods" "Diseases of the temporomandibular joint in children and adolescents. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment" "Traumatic injuries of teeth, soft tissues and bones of the maxillofacial region".</li> </ul>	9	62
4	<p>Work with lecture material, which includes working through the lecture notes and academic literature;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- search (selection) and review of literature and electronic sources of information on the problem, writing an essay (essay, report, scientific article) on a given problem;</li> <li>-performance of homework for the class;</li> <li>-Completion of homework (problem solving, exercises);</li> <li>Studying the material for self-study (separate topics, chapters);</li> <li>- Case-study writing</li> <li>-practicing the course with the use of software;</li> <li>-Training for the practical lessons;</li> <li>-Training for the control work;</li> <li>-report writing</li> <li>- preparation for credit and certification on the topic "Diseases of the oral mucous membrane", "Tumors and tumor-like formations of the maxillofacial area in children" "Congenital malformations of the face in children. Methods of treatment. Dispensary care and rehabilitation".</li> </ul>	10	42
	<b>TOTAL (total Ah)</b>		<b>168</b>

\*Types of independent work: work with literary and other sources of information on the studied section, including in an interactive form, performance of tasks provided by the working program (group and (or) individual) in the form of writing case histories, essays, reports, presentations; preparation for participation in classes in an interactive form (role and business games, training, game design, computer simulation, discussion), work with electronic educational resources posted on the educational portal

## **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.
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.
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.

### **SELF-STUDY QUESTIONS**

Development, eruption and resorption of the roots of temporary teeth. The influence of the general state of the body on these processes.

The prevalence and intensity of dental caries in children of different ages. Influence of external and internal factors on the course of caries.

Features of clinical course of caries of temporary teeth and permanent with unformed roots. Differential diagnostics, methods of treatment. Indexes of caries intensity and their definition.

Methods of prevention of dental caries in children.

Methods of treatment of caries of different localization of temporary and permanent teeth. Remineralizing therapy.

Peculiarities of preparation of carious cavities in temporary and permanent non-formed teeth in children of different ages.

Peculiarities of adhesive technologies, self-etching adhesive systems. The choice of restorative material in pediatric practice.

Pulpitis in children. Features of the clinical course, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment.

The choice and rationale for the treatment of pulpitis in children.

Possibility and expediency of preservation of the pulp or its part in case of inflammation in temporary and permanent teeth in different age periods.

Pulpitis in children. Indications for surgical method of treatment. Methods of treatment.

Pulpitis in children. Features of the clinical course of acute pulpitis. Diagnosis,

differential diagnosis. Treatment.

Chronic forms of periodontitis. Influence on the process of formation of permanent teeth and resorption of the roots of temporary teeth.

Clinical and radiological picture of chronic periodontitis in the acute stage in children. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.

Chronic granulomatous periodontitis in children. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.

Methods of treatment of chronic periodontitis of temporary teeth in children.

Indications for removal of teeth with chronic periodontitis in children.

Treatment features of chronic periodontitis of permanent teeth with unformed roots.

Medical tactics in permanent tooth trauma in children with unformed and formed roots.

## 7. Types of assessment formats for ongoing monitoring and mid-term assessment.

7.1 Forms of current control and interim certification \*, types of assessment tools:

№ p/p	№ Semester	Forms of control	Name of discipline section	Assessment tools		
				Types	Number of questions in the task	Number of independent variants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	7	credit	Dental caries in children. Non-carious lesions. Pulpitis in children. Features of the anatomo-physiological structure of the maxilla in children.	Тесты, клиничес кие ситуацио нные задачи	3	50
2.	8	credit	Periodontitis, dental trauma. Pain management in pediatric dentistry. Inflammatory diseases of the oral cavity in children. Diseases of the salivary glands and TMJ.		3	100
3.	9	credit exam	Periodontal and oral mucous membrane diseases. Traumatic damages of the maxillofacial area in children's.		3	100
4.	10	credit	Tumors of the maxillofacial area in children, Congenital malformations of the maxillofacial area in children's.		3	100



5.	10	State final certify- cation	ALL SECTIONS		3	100
----	----	-----------------------------------	--------------	--	---	-----

\*Forms of current control: control of independent work of the student, control of mastering the topic; forms of intermediate attestation: credit, exam.

### 7.2 Examples of assessment tools:

7.2.1 Current control of the discipline is carried out with the use of control questions, situational tasks, as well as test assignments.

Example of control questions:

1. Features of the course of caries of temporary teeth in children. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, choice of method of treatment.  
Errors and complications in the diagnosis and treatment of caries of temporary and permanent teeth in children. Methods of their prevention and elimination.
2. Modern methods of treatment of caries of temporary and permanent teeth in children. The choice of filling material.
3. Anatomical and physiological features of the structure of the pulp of temporary and permanent teeth in children with unformed and formed roots.
4. Features of local anesthesia in pediatric dentistry in outpatient surgical interventions.
5. Anatomical and physiological features of the structure of the maxillofacial region in children.

### Clinical Case Study No. 1

Parents with a 4-year-old child come to a dental clinic. Examination of the oral cavity of the girl revealed multiple carious cavities on teeth (52,51,61,62,63,55,65,75,85,84): dentin is pigmented, soft when probing, probing cavities is painless, cavity edges are uneven, enamel is dull and brittle. Vestibular surfaces of upper jaw teeth and lingual surfaces of lower jaw teeth are covered with soft yellow plaque, which is easily removed from the surface of the teeth. While collecting the anamnesis, it was revealed that the girl's mother worked in a paint store during pregnancy, the baby was born prematurely and still rarely brushes her teeth.

- 1) State the diagnosis,
- 2) Make a plan for local and general treatment,
- 3) Give recommendations on the choice of oral hygiene items and products.

### Clinical Case Study № 2.

A mother with a 13-year-old boy came to a dental clinic for oral health care. The child had never had his teeth treated before.

Dental formula:

C    C    C    C  
17 16 15 14 13 12 11 | 21 22 23 24 25 26 27  
47 46 45 44 43 42 41 | 31 32 33 34 35 36 37  
C    C

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 Case Study No. 3**

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 Case Study #4.**

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.

### **Example: Test Questions**

1. Preschool and school-age children are more likely to develop
  - a) catarrhal gingivitis
  - b) hypertrophic gingivitis
  - c) ulcerative and necrotic gingivitis
  - d) paradontitis
  - e) paradontosis
2. Canals of temporarily formed single-rooted teeth with pulpitis should preferably be filled:
  - 1) Resorcin-formalin paste
  - 2) Oil based zinc oxide paste
  - 3) Phosphate cement
  - 4) Gutta-percha post
  - 5) Silver posts

**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 Assignments:**

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

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).

Example:

#### **Exam Ticket №1.**

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

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.

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

#### **Examination 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.).

**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.

### **7.3 Assessment tools recommended for inclusion in the fund of assessment tools of the final state certification.**

Clinical situational tasks, illustrated with photographs and radiographs with a list of questions on the topic. Test tasks. Chiropractic examination with the use of modern dental materials and instruments.

### **Situational task in pediatric dentistry No. 1**

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 - 1012/1, 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:**

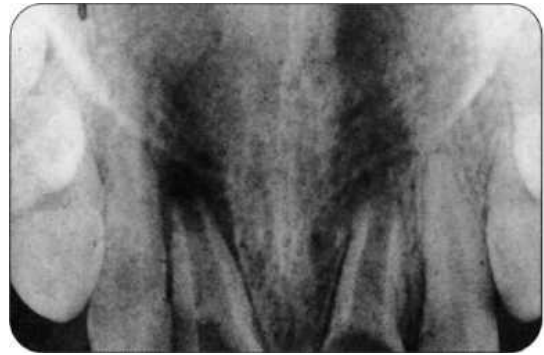
1. justify a possible clinical diagnosis.
2. Prognosis of the disease.
3. Physician tactics for treatment.
4. Make differential diagnosis of pathology 5.2, 5.1, 6.1, 6.2.
5. Your treatment tactics for 5.2, 5.1, 6.1, 6.2.

**Situation Task in pediatric dentistry №2**

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  $\mu$ 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.

## 8. Educational, methodological and information support of the discipline (printed, electronic publications, Internet and other network resources).

### 8.1. List of basic literature\*:

No. p / p	Name according to bibliographic requirements	Number of copies	
		At the department	In library
1	Textbook / ed. by V.M. Elizarova - Moscow: Publishing house GEOTAR-Media, 2017 - 216 p: ill., tabl., colored ill.; (Diagnostic and treatment algorithms; )	one	twenty
2	Pediatric dentistry. Part 2. Surgery:Tutorial / ed. by O.Z. Topolnitsky - Moscow: publishing house GEOTAR-Media, 2016 - 210 p., plates, colored slides.	one	one
3	Pediatric dentistry : textbook / ed . Yanushevich O.O., Kiselnikova L.P., Topolnitsky O.Z. - M. : GEOTAR-Media, 2020.	1	10
4	Dentistry of children 's age : a textbook / ed . Mammadova Ad.A., Geppe N.A. - M. : GEOTAR-Media, 2020.	1	10
5	Manual for industrial (clinical) practice of the direction "Assistant to the pediatric dentist" S.N. Gromov,S.Yu. Kosyuga,O.A. Makarchuk,O.Sh. Ryabova,E.V. Kolotova  Nizhny Novgorod, PIMU-2019.-100p.	1	10

*\*the list of basic literature should contain textbooks published over the past 10 years (for the disciplines of the humanitarian, social and economic cycle over the past 5 years), textbooks published over the past 5 years.*

### 8.2. List of additional literature\*:

No. p / p	Name according to bibliographic requirements	Number of copies	
		At the department	In library
1	Pediatric therapeutic dentistry: national guidelines + electronic disk / ed. VC. Leontiev, L.P. Kiselnikova. - M.: GEOTAR-Media 2021. - 896 p.: - (national leadership)	one	one
2	O.Z. Topolnitsky. Pediatric surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery. Collection of illustrated clinical problems. Moscow: GEOTAR Media, 2016.	one	one
3	Increased dental abrasion : textbook /	one	one

	M. Y. Saakyan, I. P. Goryacheva, A. A. Plishkina ; FSBEI HE «PRMU» MOH Russia. - N. Novgorod : Publishing House of Privolzhskiy Research Medical University, 2021		
4	Prevention and treatment of caries in temporary teeth (monograph) O.V. Kolesova, S.Yu. Kosyuga, L.N. Kazarina Nizhny Novgorod, NGMA.-2015.-98s.	one	10
5	Infectious diseases : cases for practical classes / O. L. Khriaeva, I. A. Otmakhova, E. A. Mikhailova, O. L. Sobolevskaya. - N. Novgorod : [Б. и.], 2021	-	10

*\*additional literature contains additional material to the main sections of the program of the discipline.*

**Educational and methodological materials published by the staff of the Department of Pediatric Dentistry and used by both teachers and students:**

No./p	Teaching aid, monograph	The authors)	Edition
1.	Guidelines for work practice in therapeutic dentistry of childhood for students of the Faculty of Dentistry.	L.M. Lukinykh L.N. Kazarina <i>S.Yu. Kosyuga</i> <i>I.N. Chuprunova</i> <i>MM. Ratsyuk</i>	Nizhny Novgorod, NGMA.-2003.-38s.
2.	Diseases of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity and lips in children.	/ Ed. L.N. Kazarina <i>S.Yu. Kosyuga</i> <i>I.N. Chuprunova</i> <i>G.V. Krivulina</i>	Nizhny Novgorod, NGMA. - 2004. - p. 264.
3.	Diseases of the oral cavity.	/ Ed. L.M. Lukinykh <i>S.Yu. Kosyuga</i> <i>I.N. Chuprunova</i>	Nizhny Novgorod, Nizhny Novgorod Publishing House. state honey. Academy, 2004.-510s.
4.	Periodontal disease (clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention).	L.M. Lukinykh E.N. Zhulev <i>I.N. Chuprunova</i>	Nizhny Novgorod, Nizhny Novgorod Publishing House. state honey. academy, 2005.-322p.

5.	Guidelines for work practice in therapeutic pediatric dentistry for students of the faculty of teaching foreign students.	<i>S.Yu. Kosyuga</i>	Nizhny Novgorod, NGMA.-2008.-32p.
6.	Guidelines for work practice in therapeutic dentistry of childhood for students of the Faculty of Dentistry.	<i>S.Yu. Kosyuga I.N. Chuprunova G.V. Krivulina</i>	Nizhny Novgorod, NGMA.-2012.-106p.
7	Prevention and treatment of caries in temporary teeth (monograph)	<i>O.V. Kolesova, S.Yu. Kosyuga L.N. Kazarina</i>	Nizhny Novgorod, NGMA.-2015.-98s.
8.	Manual for industrial (clinical) practice of the direction "Assistant to the pediatric dentist"	<i>S.N. Gromov, S.Yu. Kosyuga, O.A. Makarchuk, O.Sh. Ryabova, E.V. Kolotova</i>	Nizhny Novgorod, PIMU-2019.-100p.

### 8.3. Electronic educational resources for teaching academic subjects

#### 8.3.1. Internal Electronic Library System of the University (IELSU)

<i>Name of the electronic resource</i>	<i>Brief description (content)</i>	<i>Access conditions</i>	<i>Number of users</i>
Internal Electronic Library System (VEBS) PIMU	Proceedings of PIMU staff (textbooks, manuals, collections of tasks, methodological manuals, laboratory work, monographs, etc.)	Access by individual login and password from any computer and mobile device	Not limited

#### 8.3.2. Electronic educational resources acquired by the University

No.	<i>Name of the electronic resource</i>	<i>Brief description (content)</i>	<i>Access conditions</i>	<i>Number of users</i>
one.	Database "Medicine. Healthcare (VO) and "Medicine. Healthcare (SPO)" as part of the database "Electronic library of a technical university (ELS "Student Consultant"	Textbooks and teaching aids for higher medical and pharmaceutical education.	Access by individual login and password from any computer and mobile device	Not limited
2.	Database "Doctor's Consultant. Electronic Medical Library»	National guidelines, clinical guidelines, textbooks, monographs, atlases, reference books,	Access by individual login and password from any computer and mobile device	Not limited

		etc.		
3.	Database "Electronic Library System "Bukap"	Educational and scientific medical literature of Russian publishing houses, incl. translated editions. The collection of subscription publications is formed point by point.	Access by individual login and password from any computer and mobile device. From university computers - access is automatic.	Not limited
four	Electronic periodicals in the database "SCIENTIFIC ELECTRONIC LIBRARY eLIBRARY"	Electronic medical magazines	Access - from the computers of the university.	Not limited

### 8.3.3 Open access resources

<i>Name of the electronic resource</i>	<i>Brief description (content)</i>	<i>Access conditions</i>
Federal Electronic Medical Library (FEMB)	Includes electronic analogues of printed publications and original electronic publications that have no analogues recorded on other media (dissertations, abstracts, books, magazines, etc.). [Electronic resource] - Access mode: <a href="http://neb.rf/">http://neb.rf/</a>	from any computer on the Internet
Scientific electronic library eLIBRARY.RU	The largest Russian information portal in the field of science, technology, medicine and education, containing abstracts and full texts of scientific articles and publications. [Electronic resource] - Access mode: <a href="https://elibrary.ru/">https://elibrary.ru/</a>	from any computer on the Internet.
Scientific electronic library of open access CyberLeninka	Full texts of scientific articles with annotations published in scientific journals in Russia and neighboring countries. [Electronic resource] - Access mode: <a href="https://cyberleninka.ru/">https://cyberleninka.ru/</a>	from any computer on the Internet
Russian State Library (RSL)	Abstracts for which there are copyright agreements with permission for their open publication [Electronic resource] - Access mode: <a href="http://www.rsl.ru/">http://www.rsl.ru/</a>	from any computer on the Internet
Reference and legal system "Consultant Plus"	Federal and regional legislation, judicial practice, financial advice, legislative comments, etc. [Electronic resource] - Access mode: <a href="http://www.consultant.ru/">http://www.consultant.ru/</a>	from any computer on the Internet

## 9. Material and technical support for mastering an academic discipline.

### Lectures with the use of DOT and EOS:

1. Electronic presentation set
2. Lecture hall, screen, projector, laptop

*Tables and albums.*

*one.Tables, posters*

- 1.1 Elements of lesions of the oral mucosa
- 1.2 Clinical manifestations of acute herpetic stomatitis in children
- 1.3 Classification of diseases of the oral mucosa
- 1.4 Clinical manifestations of diphtheria in the oral cavity.
- 1.5. Clinical manifestations of drug-induced stomatitis.

Presentations, transparencies, albums, videos:

1.Presentation

- 1.1. Acute herpetic stomatitis in children. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
  - 1.2. Recurrent aphthous stomatitis. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
  - 1.3. Candidiasis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnostics,differential diagnosis, treatment.
  - 1.4. Multiform exudative erythema. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
  - 1.5. Infectious diseases and their manifestations on the oral mucosa. (chickenpox, measles, scarlet fever, infectious mononucleosis, diphtheria), diagnosis, treatment.
  - 1.6. Anesthesia in the practice of pediatric dentistry.
  - 1.7. Methods of examining a patient in a pediatric dentistry clinic.
  - 1.8. Cheilitis. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
  - 1.9.Glossites. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
  - 1.10. Traumatic injuries of the oral mucosa in children. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
2. Color and black and white slides
- 2.1. Manifestation of HIV infection.
  - 2.2. Candidiasis. Oral manifestations in children.
  - 2.3. Herpes simplex virus. Manifestations of acute and chronic herpetic infection in the oral cavity in children.
  - 2.4. Manifestations of infectious diseases in the oral cavity in children.
  - 2.5. Injuries of the oral mucosa in children.

**9.1. List of premises\* required for conducting classroom studies in the discipline.**

Workshops:

1. Dental rooms equipped with the necessary equipment and equipment.
2. X-ray room.
3. Sterilization.

*Dental instruments, devices:*

1. Dental instruments (tweezers, probes, mirrors, excavators, trowels, pluggers, matrix holders, matrices, tips, burs, polishers, carborundum stones, rubber bands and brushes in assortment, endodontic instruments in assortment, surgical forceps for removing temporary and permanent teeth, elevators, curettage spoons, spatulas, etc.).
2. Dental filling materials for filling root canals and carious cavities.
3. Dry oven, autoclave.
4. Germicidal lamp.
5. Bixes for sterilization.
6. Negatoscope.
7. Odontosensimeter, Digitest.
8. Apparatus Diathermocoagulator.
9. Apparatus Apexlocator.
10. Apparatus Sikod
11. Amalgamator.
12. Tonometer.
13. Phonendoscope.

14. Assistant's chair.
15. Dentist's chair.
16. Dentist's table.
17. Dental unit (DabiAtlant, AA389A, Azimuth 100).
18. MiniPierson.
19. Assist.
20. Televisions and VCRs.
21. Laptop and multimedia projector.

*Training stands:*

1. Information (announcements).
2. Plans of lectures and practical classes, lists of recommended basic and additional literature for study.
3. Oral hygiene, hygiene products and items.
4. Prevention of dental caries
5. Prevention of periodontal diseases.
6. Prevention of diseases of the oral mucosa in children.
7. Prevention of inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region
8. Rules for disinfection and sterilization of dental instruments.
9. A set of orthopantomograms and intraoral radiographs.
10. Treatment, prevention of periodontal and oral mucosa diseases.
11. Recommended literature on pediatric dentistry.

*Training dummies:*

1. Teeth with carious cavities of 1-6 Black classes.
2. Phantom head.
3. Phantom of oral hygiene.
4. Human teeth are artificial and natural.
5. Phantom for endodontic manipulations.
6. Workplace for each student (dental unit, dental chair, dentist's chair, dentist's table, doctor's desk).
7. Phantom jaws and toothbrushes for rational oral hygiene.
8. Children's skull
9. Teenage skull
10. Embryogenesis of facial tissues
11. Models of jaws.
12. Chicken thighs for learning and performing suturing techniques
13. Pig heads for demonstration of operations on the periodontium, oral mucosa, study and implementation of tooth extraction techniques and outpatient surgery techniques.

**9.2 The list of equipment\* required for classroom training in the discipline.**

1. Set of electronic presentations
2. Lecture hall, screen, projector, laptop, screen, TV, video camera, slidescope, VCR, PC, video and DVD players, monitors, sets of slides, tables / multimedia visual materials in various sections of the discipline, videos, negatoscope, boards and others

**9.3 Educational technologies in an interactive form used in the process of teaching the discipline:**

1. role playing
2. business games

3. training
4. game design
5. computer simulation
6. situation-case etc.;

non-imitation technologies:

1. lecture (problematic, visualization, etc.),
2. discussion (with and without brainstorming),
3. programmed learning, etc.

Only 25% of interactive classes from the volume of classroom work.

**9.3.1. Examples of educational technologies in an interactive form:**

No.	Section name	Forms of classes using active and interactive educational technologies
1	Anatomical and physiological features of the structure of the oral mucosa in children of different ages. Methods of dental examination of children and adolescents. Dental and medical documentation.	Role-playing game
2	Features of the course and diagnosis of traumatic injuries of the oral mucosa in children of different ages.	Seminar-discussion
3	Features of the course, diagnosis and treatment of lesions of the oral mucosa in viral and bacterial infections in children.	Lecture - visualization
	Features of the course and treatment of lesions of the oral mucosa in children with specific infections.	Visualization Lecture
4	Features of the course and treatment of lesions of the oral mucosa in children caused by allergic reactions.	Seminar-discussion
6	Features of the course and treatment of lesions of the oral mucosa in children with general somatic pathology.	Lecture - visualization
7	Features of the course and treatment of diseases of the mucous membrane of the tongue and the red border of the lips in children.	Seminar-discussion

**Role play design.** The methodology of the game can be demonstrated on the example of simulating a clinical situation - generalized periodontitis of varying severity (it can be mild, moderate or severe). There are several stages in the role-playing game.

- determining the goal of the game, developing a game scenario depending on the topic of the lesson: studying the clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis of generalized periodontitis, of varying severity;
- instructing the participants: the moderator (the role of the teacher or educator) names the topic of the lesson, determines its significance, draws students' attention to the need to highlight five competencies (especially legal aspects) that should be analyzed on this particular topic.



- distribution of roles, determination of the features of their behavior, depending on the role. The educational tasks of each are determined based on the game roles.

**Immersion in the game.** Participants of the game are determined. In a role-playing game, learning takes place in the process of joint activity, but at the same time, each participant performs (solves) his task, in accordance with the role.

Students select cards with a given role in the "blind", determine the range of questions in accordance with the job responsibilities associated with the reception of a patient with generalized periodontitis. The "patient" card indicates the diagnosis, severity and aggravating moments (background disease, condition of the dentition: deep bite, partial absence of teeth, short frenulum or any other concomitant pathology). The rest of the participants in the game should not know the diagnosis.

**Game process.** The student-patient must formulate the complaints with which patients usually go to the doctor in this situation, model the clinical signs of the disease, in the form of individual symptoms characteristic of this particular case - generalized periodontitis of a certain severity.

The task of the doctor was to recreate the picture of the disease from individual symptoms, supplement it with the results of appropriate examination methods, and make a diagnosis that is known only to the student - the patient. At this stage of the game, the main points that were taken into account when discussing the course of the game were the observance of the procedure for examining the patient, compliance with the norms of ethics and deontology.

The student dentist clarifies the patient's complaints, details the conditions for the occurrence and development of these symptoms, how they stop. After a complete survey (anamnesis of the development of the disease, life), he identifies the leading symptoms. Conducts a detailed examination of the patient (external examination, examination of the oral cavity, the condition of hard tissues of the teeth), reveals the objective symptoms of the alleged diagnosis, determines and justifies the need for additional examination methods (X-ray, osteometry, Kulazhenko test, etc.) and their significance in making the final diagnosis. He clarified the need for a consultation consisting of an orthodontist, a surgeon or other related specialists to draw up a protocol for the complex treatment of a patient.

The radiologist describes the patient's x-ray, drawing attention to the degree of bone resorption, which determines the severity of the course of generalized periodontitis.

The lab doctor interprets the tests, identifying changes in the data and their implications for the clinic (for example, a blood test).

Head the dental department analyzes the work of the doctor, in terms of compliance with ethics, deontology, asepsis and antisepsis, the choice of drugs, the validity of their appointment.

An expert-analyst analyzes the work of all participants in the game step by step, evaluates the stages of work with the patient, and assigns marks according to the scorecard.

At the final stage, it is important to discuss the course of the game, the moderator summarizes the results of the game, discusses the performance of the participants, evaluates the participants in the game. The teacher, noting the positive aspects and shortcomings of the performers of the roles, encourages discussion, gives the participants the opportunity to defend individual positions, determines the level of assimilation of knowledge, professional skills and abilities on this topic.

## **Seminar-discussion**

### *Preparatory stage.*

During the preparation period (7–10 days before the seminar), during independent work, a speaker, co-speaker are determined and the leaders of the initiative groups for each issue are determined. Each leader prepares a 5-7 minute speech in advance, revealing the relevance and significance of the issue under consideration, its main problems. The composition of the expert group consisting of two people is determined to take into account the performances and give

individual marks. During this period, a trainee is also assigned to lead the seminar.

His responsibilities include:

- observance of the time limit allotted for each question;
- management of the discussion of the issue (whom to give the floor for the report, ensuring order and discipline when discussing the issue);
- providing assistance to each group responding to interrogations, etc.

*Main stage.*

The seminar begins with an introductory speech by the teacher. After that, it is desirable to hear and discuss the report, as well as hear the opponent. Then the teacher determines the composition of the initiative group on the first question. After determining the composition of the group, he, together with the leader of the seminar, takes his place at two tables facing the entire audience.

The facilitator gives the floor for a 6-7-minute presentation to the group leader, and then questions on the essence of the first question of the seminar, and the initiative group answers them.

This part of the workshop is the most important. Each participant not only asks questions, but also puts forward his own hypotheses, argues, proves his case, repeatedly refers to lecture notes and manuals to clarify his knowledge and find more convincing and accurate arguments. Thus, the main and basic requirement for organizing work on such a seminar is the following: the trainees should solve the problems posed by themselves as often as possible.

Speaking about the method of setting questions and answering them, it should be noted that the person asking the question may not address everyone, but a specific person in the initiative group. If this is not the case, then the

facilitator regulates the even distribution of questions among the group members. After the time allotted for the question, the facilitator gives the floor to the teacher, who makes a conclusion on the issue (reveals what is the essence of this issue, indicates what to pay special attention to, gives answers to questions that did not receive proper coverage, etc.). Then all subsequent questions of the seminar are discussed in the same way.

*The final stage:*

- the results of the seminar are summed up;
- the presentation of the expert group and the head of the seminar is heard with an assessment of the work of each trainee;
- a survey of trainees is carried out;
- Set tasks for independent work.

It should be noted that holding a seminar using the method of active dialogue requires some preparatory work and continuous improvement of the methodology. Conducting a seminar with this method allows you to achieve the goal only if you use the various elements of active learning methods in an integrated manner.

**A set of licensed and freely distributed software, including domestic production**

<b>Item no.</b>	<b>Software</b>	<b>number of licenses</b>	<b>Type of software</b>	<b>Manufacturer</b>	<b>Number in the unified register of Russian software</b>	<b>Contract No. and date</b>
1	Wtware	100	Thin Client Operating System	Kovalev Andrey Alexandrovich	1960	2471/05-18 from 28.05.2018
2	MyOffice is Standard. A corporate user license for educational organizations, with no expiration date, with the right to receive updates for 1 year.	220	Office Application	LLC "NEW CLOUD TECHNOLOGIES"	283	without limitation, with the right to receive updates for 1 year.
3	LibreOffice		Office Application	The Document Foundation	Freely distributed software	
4	Windows 10 Education	700	Operating systems	Microsoft	Azure Dev Tools for Teaching Subscription	
5	Yandex. Browser		Browser	«Yandex»	3722	
6	Subscription to MS Office Pro	170	Office Application	Microsoft		23618/HN10 030 LLC

for 170 PCs for FSBEI HE "PRMU" of the Ministry of Health of Russia					"Softline Trade" from 04.12.2020
--	--	--	--	--	--

**10. List of changes to the working program (to be filled out by the template)**

Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education  
"Privolzhsky Research Medical University"  
Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation  
(FSBEI HE "PRMU" of the Ministry of Health of Russia)

Department of  
*Pediatric Dentistry*

---

**CHANGE REGISTRATION SHEET**

working program for the academic discipline  
*Pediatric Dentistry*

---

Field of study / specialty / scientific specialty: \_\_\_\_\_

(code,

name)

Training profile: \_\_\_\_\_

(name) - for master's degree programs

Mode of study: \_\_\_\_\_

full-time/mixed attendance mode/extramural

Position	Number and name of the program section	Contents of the changes made	Effective date of the changes	Contributor's signature
1				

Approved at the department meeting  
Protocol No. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_

Head of the Department

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
department name, academic title                      signature                      print name