

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

BANK OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR ELECTIVE DISCIPLINE

**"FEATURES OF THE COURSE AND TREATMENT DISEASES
OF THE ORAL MUCOSA IN CHILDREN"**

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

Department: Pediatric dentistry

Mode of study full-time

Nizhniy Novgorod
2021

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

This Bank of Assessment Tools (BAT) for the discipline "Features of the course and treatment diseases of the oral mucosa in children" is an integral appendix to the working program of the discipline "Features of the course and treatment diseases of the oral mucosa in children". All the details of the approval submitted in the WPD for this discipline apply to this BAT.

2. List of assessment tools

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

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

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

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

<i>UC-1</i> Ability to think abstractly, analyse, synthesise	Current	Section 1 Anatomical and physiological features of the structure of the oral mucosa in children of different ages.	Control work Abstract <i>Credit</i>
<i>PC-1</i> Ability to diagnose dental diseases and pathological conditions of patients	Current	Section 2 Features of the course and diagnosis of traumatic injuries of the oral mucosa in children of different ages.	Test №1
<i>PC-2</i> Ability to carry out measures to prevent dental diseases	Current	Section 3 Features of the course, diagnosis and treatment of lesions of the oral mucosa in viral and bacterial infections in children.	Situational and clinical Task
<i>PC-5</i> Application of the basic principles of the organization of dental care in medical institutions and their structural subdivisions.	Current	Section 4 Features of the course and treatment of lesions of the oral mucosa in children with specific infections. Section 5 Features of the course and treatment of lesions of the oral mucosa in children caused by allergic reactions.	Test №2
<i>PC-6</i> Diagnosis of dental diseases and pathological conditions of patients.	Current	Section 6 Features of the course and treatment of lesions of the oral mucosa in children with general somatic pathology.	Situational and clinical Task
<i>PC-8</i> Conducting a medical examination	Current	Section 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.	Test №3
<i>PC-9</i> Treating patients with dental problems	Current		Situational and clinical Task
<i>PC-12</i> Participate in research and application in health and medical sciences.	Current		Interview Test №4

* - not provided for postgraduate programs

4. The content of the assessment tools of current control

Current control is carried out by the discipline teacher when conducting classes in the form of: assessment tool 1, assessment tool 2, etc.

Assessment tools for current control.

Assessment tool 1

1. Test
2. Clinical task

Assessment tool 2

1. Control work
2. Situational task

Assessment tool 3

1. Abstract
2. Questions for credit

4.1. Tasks for the assessment of competence "UC-1, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12" (specify the competence code):

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

Test 1.

1. Preparations for oral administration in acute herpetic stomatitis during rashes:

- 1) tetracycline
- 2) acyclovir
- 3) sulfadimethoxine
- 4) nystatin
- 5) biseptol

Correct answer: 2

2. Etiotropic treatment for acute herpetic stomatitis:

- 1) antiviral drugs
- 2) antiseptics
- 3) proteolytic enzymes
- 4) painkillers
- 5) antibiotics

Correct answer: 1

3. Epithelization of elements in herpangin occurs through:

- 1) 1-2 days
- 2) 3-4 days
- 3) 5-6 days
- 4) 7-9 days
- 5) 10-12 days

Correct answer: 5

4. With pyoderma on the red border and the skin of the lips, it is revealed:

- 1) pustules, thick straw-yellow crusts
- 2) erosions covered with fibrinous plaque

- 3) curd coating
 - 4) transparent crusts fixed in the center
 - 5) urticaria rash, spilled hyperemia
- Correct answer: 1

Test 2.

1. Ointment is used to treat candidiasis:

- 1) heparin
- 2) canesten (clotrimazole)
- 3) bonafton
- 4) zovirax
- 5) solcoseryl

Correct answer: 2

2. Traumatic erosion of the mucous membrane of the lower surface of the tip of the tongue

in children 1-2 months of life is most often caused by:

- 1) oral hygiene products for newborns
- 2) toys with sharp edges
- 3) prematurely erupted teeth
- 4) nipples, rubber horns on bottles
- 5) teething rings

Correct answer: 3

3. With atonic (eczematous) cheilitis, it is advisable to recommend:

- 1) antibacterial therapy
- 2) desensitizing therapy
- 3) antifungal therapy
- 4) antiviral therapy
- 5) antiseptic treatment

Correct answer: 2

4. Clinical manifestations in black hairy tongue:

- 1) the filamentous papillae of the back of the tongue are dark in color, sharply increased in size
- 2) uneven, desquamation of the epithelium on the back of the tongue
- 3) deep furrows lined with normal epithelium
- 4) plaque on the back of the tongue
- 5) papilla enlargement on the lateral surfaces of the tongue

Correct answer: 1

Test 3.

1. Stop relapses of chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis (HRAS) and multiform exudative erythema (MEE) or significantly reduce the frequency of relapses and ease the severity of their manifestations help:

- 1) antiseptic mouthwashes in the period between relapses
- 2) systematic use of antiviral ointments on the oral mucosa
- 3) elimination of chronic foci of infection in the child's body
- 4) course treatment with multivitamins 1-2 times a year
- 5) gum massage

Correct answer: 3

2. For anesthesia of the oral mucosa in case of OGS, use:

- 1) 1% trimecaine solution
- 2) 2% novocaine solution
- 3) 10% lidocaine solution in spray
- 4) 10% suspension of anesthetic in oil
- 5) 1% suspension of anesthetic in oil

Correct answer: 4

3. Promotes hyposensitization and quickly improves the patient's well-being

MEE:

- 1) a course of broad-spectrum antibiotics
- 2) antiviral drugs orally and topically
- 3) intravenous administration of sodium thiosulfate
- 4) sodium salicylate solutions in age dosage
- 5) course of keratoplastic therapy

Correct answer: 3

4. With candidosis on the mucous membrane of the oral cavity, it is revealed:

- 1) white curd coating
- 2) fibrinous plaque
- 3) papules
- 4) Filatov-Koplik's "spots"
- 5) afty

Correct answer: 1

Test 4

1. Manifestations of congenital syphilis in the oral cavity:

- 1) papules of rounded or oval shape
- 17
- 2) purulent crusts on the lips
- 3) aphthae merging erosion
- 4) enanthenums
- 5) spilled erythema

Correct answer: 1

2. The severity of recurrent herpetic stomatitis is determined by

- 1) based on clinical data
- 2) depending on the number of relapses
- 3) from the level of body temperature rise
- 4) from the localization of rashes
- 5) on the duration of relapse
- 6) from the number of aft

Correct answer: 2

3. Necrosis of the oral mucosa is observed in systemic diseases:

- 1) central nervous system
- 2) chronic diseases of the ENT organs
- 3) blood and hematopoietic organs
- 4) chronic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract
- 5) kidneys

Correct answer: 3

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

Variant 1

1. Acute and chronic mechanical trauma of the oral cavity mucosa in children, the clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
2. Cheilitis in children. Classification, clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.

Variant 2

1. Thermal trauma of the oral cavity mucosa in children. The clinical picture, diagnostics, treatment.
2. Hypertrophy gingivitis in children, etiology, clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.

Variant 3

1. Candidosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
2. Recrudescence chronic aphthous stomatitis. Clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.

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

Questions for interviews

1. Anatomical and physiological features of the development of the child's body in different age periods.
2. Anatomical and physiological features of the structure of the maxillofacial region in children of different ages.
3. Manifestation of chemical burns on the oral mucosa in children. Tactics dentist.
4. Chronic mechanical trauma of the oral mucosa in children. mild leukoplakia. Etiology, clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment.
5. Thermal burns of the oral mucosa in children. Clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
6. Acute herpetic gingivostomatitis in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment, prevention.
7. Candidiasis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnosis, treatment.
8. Ulcerative necrotic gingivitis in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnosis, treatment.
9. Radiation damage to the oral mucosa in children. Clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnosis, treatment.
10. Acute mechanical trauma of the oral mucosa in children. Clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment.
11. Medical stomatitis. Clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
12. Recurrent aphthous stomatitis. Clinic, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment.

13. Multiform exudative erythema. Clinic, differential agnostics, principles of treatment.
14. The manifestation of acute infectious diseases on the oral mucosa. (chickenpox, measles, scarlet fever, infectious mononucleosis, diphtheria), tactics of a dentist.
15. Lip diseases in children. Classification, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
16. Diseases of the tongue in children. Classification. Clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
17. Damage to the oral mucosa caused by tuberculosis and syphilitic infection. Dentist tactics.
18. Manifestations on the oral mucosa in blood diseases in children. Clinic, diagnostics. Dentist tactics.
19. Changes in the oral mucosa in diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. Clinic, diagnostics. Dentist tactics.
20. Changes in the oral mucosa in diseases of the hypovitaminosis. Clinic, diagnostics. Dentist tactics.

ABSTRACT TOPICS

- 1 Anatomical and physiological features of the structure of the oral mucosa in children in different age periods.
- 2 Primary and secondary elements of lesions of the oral mucosa.
- 3 Principles of prevention of viral diseases of the oral mucosa in children.
- 4 Principles of prevention of candidiasis of the oral mucosa in children
- 5 Manifestations of infectious mononucleosis in children. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment.
- 6 Manifestations of diphtheria in the oral cavity in children. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment.
- 7 Manifestations of scarlet fever in the oral cavity in children. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment.
- 8 Manifestations of drug-induced stomatitis in the oral cavity in children. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment.
- 9 Acute and chronic mechanical trauma of the oral mucosa in children. Clinical manifestations, diagnosis, methods of treatment.
- 10 Features of the clinical picture of lesions of the oral mucosa in children with diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.
- 11 Features of the clinical picture of lesions of the oral mucosa in children with blood diseases.
- 12 Differential diagnosis of acute inflammatory diseases of the oral mucosa.
- 13 Methods of treatment of lesions of the oral mucosa in children with specific infections (tuberculosis, syphilis) and their prevention.
- 14 New drugs in the treatment of viral diseases of the oral mucosa in children.
- 15 New drugs in the treatment of candidiasis of the oral mucosa in children
- 16 Treatment of lesions of the oral mucosa in children with allergic reactions and general somatic diseases with an allergic component.

- 17 Methods of examination of children with diseases of the oral mucosa.
- 18 Methods for the diagnosis and treatment of tongue glossitis in children.
- 19 Methods diagnosis and treatment of cheilitis in children.
- 20 Methods of treatment of injuries of the oral mucosa in children, depending on the type and duration of the traumatic factor.

4.4. Tasks (assessment tools) for the credit

The full package of tasks is given "UC-1, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12":

And then the tasks are specified for all competencies provided for this discipline.

Clinical task No. 1.

Patient K. At the age of 17, she turned to the dentist with complaints of burning in the oral cavity when

taking irritating food, a feeling of roughness, tightness and an unusual appearance of the mucous membrane of the cheeks. All the changes appeared 2 years ago after suffering stress. Concomitant diseases: chronic enterocolitis, chronic cholecystitis.

On external examination: skin without visible pathology.

During the examination of the oral cavity: single artificial crowns made of dissimilar metals were revealed. On the mucous membrane of the cheeks in the middle and posterior sections on

a hyperemic background, areas of altered whitish epithelium are marked in the form of stripes, laces that do not remove when scratching.



Tasks

1. Make a preliminary diagnosis.
2. Name the elements of the lesion, pathological processes in the epithelium.
3. Perform a differential diagnosis.
4. Specify the causes of the disease.
5. Make a plan of examination and treatment. How is the medical examination and rehabilitation of patients with this pathology carried out.
6. What are the tactics of teaching the patient basic hygienic measures of a health-improving nature and measures aimed at preventing the occurrence and (or) spread of dental diseases, their early diagnosis, identification of the causes and conditions of their occurrence and development.

Answer

1. L43. Red lichen planus exudative-hyperemic form.
2. Papula. Parakeratosis, hyperkeratosis.

3. Differential diagnosis is carried out with leukoplakia, candidiasis.
4. The disease is polyetiologic. From general somatic pathology, the state of stress, diseases of the gastrointestinal tract is important. Identify intolerance to dental materials, increased level of microcurrents, chronic mechanical injury.
5. Examination: consultation of an orthopedic dentist, a gastroenterologist.
General treatment: correction of psychoemotional status, treatment of general somatic pathology, vitamin "A" inside.
Local treatment: sanitation of the oral cavity, antiseptic treatment of the affected areas, application of vitamin "A" to the affected areas, rational prosthetics using homogeneous metals or metal-free orthopedic structures.
Dispensary observation
6. Professional oral hygiene, controlled cleaning.

Clinical task No. 2.

Patient N. 13 years old was sent for consultation to the clinic. After dental treatment, the dentist complains of severe soreness of the soft tissues of the lip on the side of the treated tooth. During the treatment, there was a burning sensation of the mucous membrane of the upper lip after applying a cotton roller. On examination: regional lymph nodes are not palpated. On the mucous membrane of the upper lip, the transitional fold, the gums, respectively, teeth 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, there is a very painful ulcer with a coagulation film, soft on palpation.



Tasks:

1. Specify the group affiliation of this disease.
2. Make a preliminary diagnosis.
3. Specify the cause of the disease.
4. Perform a differential diagnosis.
5. Make a treatment plan. Prevention.

Answer

1. A group of traumatic lesions.
2. T.28.5 Traumatic ulcer. Chemical injury.
3. Alcohol burn as a result of inattentive work of the doctor.
4. Differential diagnosis is carried out with ulcerative lesions of the oral mucosa (Vincent's ulcer, acute mechanical injury).
5. Treatment plan.
 - infiltration anesthesia;
 - application of proteolytic enzymes (trypsin, chymopsin) for 5-7 minutes;
 - antiseptic treatment (1% hydrogen peroxide solution, 1:1000 potassium permanganate solution, 0.06% chlorhexidine solution);

- application of epithelizing drugs (oil solutions of vitamins A and E, rosehip oil, solcoseryl dental);

Prevention: careful handling of medications, doctor's responsibility.

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

Situational Task № 1

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.).

Situation task № 2

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.



Questions:

1. Make a preliminary diagnosis of the disease.
2. Make a differential diagnosis.
3. Make a treatment of a patient.

Questions- task for control:

1. Medicamentous stomatitis. Clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
2. Acute herpetic stomatitis in children, etiology, pathogenesis, the clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment, preventive maintenance.
3. Candidosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
4. The ulcer-necrotic gingivitis in children, etiology, pathogenesis, the clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
5. Radiation injuries of the oral cavity mucosa in children. The clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
6. The acute mechanical trauma of the oral cavity mucosa in children. The clinical picture, diagnostics, treatment.

Example: Control test tasks.

1. Nikolsky's symptom is positive when:

- 1) pemphigus
- 2) syphilis
- 3) erythema multiforme
- 4) pyoderma
- 5) herpetic stomatitis

Correct answer: 1

2. Treatment and diagnosis of diseases of the oral mucosa in children is carried out at the stage of medical evacuation in case of emergency:

- 1) first medical aid
- 2) specialized medical care
- 3) qualified medical care
- 4) are not carried out

Correct answer: 3

3. With angular cheilitis of fungal etiology, the corners of the mouth form:

- 1) erosion with purulent discharge
- 2) "honey" crusts
- 3) erosion with a wet white coating
- 4) lichenization, cracks, wetness
- 5) bubbles

Correct answer: 3

4. Bednar aphthae occur in children:

- 1) the first months of life
- 2) nursery age
- 3) preschool age
- 4) school age
- 5) adolescence

Correct answer: 1

5. Clinical manifestations of folded tongue:

- 1) the filamentous papillae of the back of the tongue are dark in color, sharply increased in size
- 2) uneven desquamation of the epithelium on the back of the tongue
- 3) deep furrows lined with normal epithelium

- 4) plaque on the back of the tongue
- 5) enlargement of papillae on the lateral surfaces of the tongue

Correct answer: 3

6. The formation of bubbles on the skin of the face is characteristic of:

- 1) OGS
- 2) MEE
- 3) HRAS
- 4) leukoplakia
- 5) herpangins

Correct answer: 1

7. Characteristic changes in the oral cavity in acute leukemia:

- 1) ulcerative-necrotic processes
- 2) "lacquer" language
- 3) enamel erosion
- 4) polymorphic rash
- 5) urticaria rash

Correct answer: 1

8. Ulcerative necrotic stomatitis is characteristic of:

- 1) alimentary anemia
- 2) Behcet syndrome
- 3) Vincent's gingivo-stomatitis
- 4) iron deficiency anemia
- 5) candidiasis

Correct answer: 3

9. Clinical manifestations in thrush:

- 1) pustules, thick straw-yellow crusts
- 2) round-shaped erosions covered with fibrinous plaque
- 3) curd coating on the mucous membrane of the lips, tongue
- 4) erosion of irregular outlines
- 5) bubbles

Correct answer: 3

10. Patients with such diseases

of the oral mucosa as: a) Bowen's disease, b) warty precancerous, c) limited hyperkeratosis of the red border of the lips, d) abrasive precancerous cheilitis Manganotti, e) cutaneous horn, e) leukoplakia, g) papillomatosis, h) erosive ulcerative the form of lichen planus, and) chronic cracks of the lips.

- 1) a,b,c
- 2) a,z,and
- 3) g,e,f
- 4) all listed

Correct answer: 4

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

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

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

5.1.1. Questions for the discipline credit "Features of the course and treatment diseases of the oral mucosa in children"

Question	Competence code (according to the WPD)
1. Anatomical and physiological features of the structure of the oral mucosa in children of different ages. Classification of diseases of the oral mucosa.	UC-1, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12
2. Prevention of diseases of the oral mucosa in children and adolescents, forms and methods of prevention. Methods of examination of children with diseases of the oral mucosa.	UC-1, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12
3. Traumatic injuries of the oral mucosa in children. Features of the clinical picture, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, modern methods of treatment.	UC-1, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12
4. Viral oral infections in children. Acute herpetic stomatitis in children. Clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, modern methods of treatment. Prevention.	UC-1, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12
5. Chronic recurrent herpes. Clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, modern methods of treatment. Prevention.	UC-1, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12
6. Candidiasis. Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, modern methods of treatment. Prevention.	UC-1, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12
7. Manifestations of acute infectious diseases on the oral mucosa in children. Differential diagnosis, principles of treatment.	UC-1, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12
8. Manifestations of HIV on the oral mucosa in children and adolescents.	UC-1, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12
9. Allergy manifestations on the oral mucosa in children, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, modern methods of treatment.	UC-1, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12
10. Manifestations in the oral cavity in children with somatic diseases: gastrointestinal tract.	UC-1, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12
11 Manifestations in the oral cavity in children with somatic diseases: endocrine system.	UC-1, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12
12. Manifestations in the oral cavity in children with somatic diseases: blood diseases.	UC-1, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12
13. Manifestations in the oral cavity in children with somatic diseases: of cardio-vascular system.	UC-1, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12
14. Cheilitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.	UC-1, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12
15. Glossites. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.	UC-1, PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9, PC-12

Coursework as an element of an academic discipline should contribute to the formation of competencies provided for in the competence matrix for this discipline and specified in the WPD.

6. Criteria for evaluating learning outcomes

For the credit (example)

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

* - not provided for postgraduate programs

For the exam (example)

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

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

For testing:

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

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

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

Less than 70% – Unsatisfactory – Mark "2"

Developer(s):

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