



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
Federal state autonomous educational institution  
of higher education  
«Far Eastern Federal University»  
(FEFU)

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**SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICINE**

«AGREED»

Head of education program  
«General medicine»

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(signature) Khotimchenko Yu.S.  
(Full name)  
«09» of July 2019

«APPROVED»

Director of the Department of Clinical  
Medicine



  
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(signature) Geltser B.I.  
(Full name)  
«09» of July 2019

**WORKING PROGRAM OF ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE (WPAD)**

«Stomatology»

Educational program

Specialty 31.05.01 «General medicine»

**Form of study: full time**

year 6 semester B  
lectures 18 hours  
practical classes 36 hours  
laboratory works not provided  
total amount of in-classroom work 54 hours  
independent self-work 54 hours  
control works ()  
credit B semester  
exam not provided

The working program is drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Federal state educational standard of higher education (level of training), approved by the order of the Ministry of education and science of the Russian Federation from 09.02.2016 № 95.

The working program of the discipline was discussed at the meeting of the Department of fundamental and clinical medicine. Protocol No. 8, 09 of July 2019

Authors: professor E.Yu. Rusakova, assistant Alekseeva E. O.

## **Abstract to the working program of discipline**

### **«Stomatology»**

The discipline " Stomatology "is intended for students enrolled in the educational program 31.05.01" General medicine", is included in the basic part of the curriculum.

Discipline is implemented on a 6-course, discipline is obligatory.

In developing the working program of the discipline used the Federal state educational standard of higher education in the specialty 31.05.01 "General medicine", the curriculum of training in the profile 31.05.01"General medicine".

The total complexity of the discipline is 108 hours, 3 credits (54 hours of classroom training (18 lectures, 36 practical), 54 hours in the IWS)

**The purpose of the course:** to develop knowledge of etiology, pathogenesis, clinic of oral diseases, maxillofacial area, as well as the principles of examination of patients with oral pathology, maxillofacial area, treatment and prevention of dental diseases.

#### **Tasks:**

prevention of diseases among the population through preventive and anti-epidemic measures;

- participation in the preventive medical examinations, health examinations, follow-up;

- collection and medical and statistical analysis of information on indicators of dental morbidity of different age and sex groups and its impact on their health;

- diagnosis of dental diseases and pathological conditions of patients;

- diagnosis of emergency conditions of patients;

- examination of temporary disability and participation in other types of medical examination;

- provision of dental care in outpatient and day hospital conditions;

- participation in the provision of medical assistance in emergency situations, including participation in medical evacuation;

- participation in medical rehabilitation and Spa treatment of patients with dental diseases;

- formation of the population, patients and their family members motivation aimed at

preservation and strengthening of the health and health of people around;

- training of patients in basic hygienic measures of health-improving nature, contributing to the prevention of dental diseases and health promotion;

The course program is based on the basic medical knowledge gained by specialists:

GPC -8 readiness for medical use of drugs and other medical substances, and their combination in solving professional problems

GPC-11 the readiness to use medical devices, provided by medical assistance procedures

PC-5 the readiness to collect and to analyze patient complaints, data of its history, the results of laboratory, instrumental, postmortem and other examinations to recognize the incidence or the absence of diseases

PC-6 the ability of determining the patient's basic pathological conditions , symptoms, syndromes, diseases in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and problems related to health , the 10th review;

PC-8 the ability to determining the tactics of patient surveillance with different nosological entities;

Code and formulation of competence.	Stages of formation of competence	
the readiness for medical use of drugs and other medical substances and their combinations in solving professional problems (GPC – 8)	Knows	the volume of assistance in dental diseases and trauma of the maxillofacial region at the stages of medical evacuation; types of complications in diseases and injuries of the maxillofacial region, their prevention and treatment
	Can	a local anesthesia;
	Masters	implementation of the main medical diagnostic and therapeutic measures to provide first aid to dental patients in emergency and life-threatening conditions;
the readiness to use medical	Knows	To use a medical device

Code and formulation of competence.	Stages of formation of competence	
devices, provided by medical assistance procedures (GPC -11)	Can	To use a medical device
	Masters	Application of medical devices - Bix for storage of sterile instruments and material - Scales including electronic scales for children up to 1 year - Dispensers for liquid soap, disinfectants - Container for disinfection of tools and consumables - Capacity for collection of household and medical waste - Container for disposal of syringes, needles and other disposable instruments
the readiness to collect and to analyze patient complaints, data of its history, the results of laboratory, instrumental, postmortem and other examinations to recognize the incidence or the absence of diseases (PC – 5)	Knows	Regularities of the course of pathological processes in need of orthodontic treatment
	Can	Apply objective methods of examination of the patient, to identify common and specific signs of orthodontic disease;
	Masters	Knowledge in order to establish the diagnosis and conduct the necessary treatment for orthodontic diseases;
the ability of determining the patient's basic pathological conditions , symptoms, syndromes, diseases in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of diseases and problems related to health , the 10th review. (PC – 6)	Knows	Etiology, pathogenesis and clinical picture of major dental diseases; basic methods of examination of dental patients
	Can	To diagnose oral diseases; to identify indications for emergency hospitalization
	Masters	Maintenance of medical records; clinical examination of the maxillofacial area; interpretation of the results of laboratory, instrumental methods of diagnosis in patients of different ages, reading different types of radiographs; preliminary diagnosis of patients and, if necessary, followed by sending them for additional examination
the ability to determining the tactics of patient surveillance with different nosological entities. (PC – 8)	Knows	Indications for hospitalization of dental patients; the volume of assistance in dental diseases and trauma of the maxillofacial region at the stages of medical evacuation
	Can	to identify indications for emergency hospitalization; to provide emergency assistance to injured persons on an outpatient basis; to carry out transport immobilization and prepare victims for transportation; to take measures to prevent the development of complications of trauma and purulent-inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region

Code and formulation of competence.	Stages of formation of competence	
	Masters	interpretation of the results of laboratory, instrumental methods of diagnosis in patients of different ages, reading different types of radiographs;

## **I. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE THEORETICAL PART OF THE COURSE**

### **11 semester (18 hours)**

#### **Section 1. Dentistry and its place in medicine (2 hours).**

**Topic 1. Introduction. The subject, tasks and contents of dental medicine (2 hours).**

Brief historical information about the discipline. Subject and objectives of the discipline. The main sections of dentistry. The organizational structure of the dental service of the Russian Federation.

**Section 2. Dental diseases: caries, pulpitis, periodontitis. Prevention of dental diseases (2 hours).**

**Topic 2. Etiology and pathogenesis of caries and its complications. Prevention of dental diseases (2 hours).**

Dental diseases: caries, pulpitis, periodontitis. Periodontal disease. Etiology, pathogenesis, symptoms, methods of treatment. Prevention of dental diseases.

**Section 3. Inflammatory diseases of maxillofacial area (6 hours).**

**Topic 3. Odontogenic inflammatory diseases of maxillofacial area (2 hours).**

Odontogenic inflammatory diseases maxillofacial area: periodontitis, periostitis, osteomyelitis, pericoronitis, lymphadenitis, odontogenic subcutaneous granulomas. Abscesses and phlegmons of the cellular spaces of the face and neck. Diagnosis, treatment.

**Topic 4. Non-odontogenic inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region (2 hours).**

Non-odontogenic inflammatory disease: furuncles, carbuncles, lymphadenitis, adenomegaly. Inflammatory diseases of the salivary glands, TMJ. Diseases of the paranasal sinuses. Diagnosis and treatment methods.

**Topic 5. Specific inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial area. Complications of inflammatory diseases (2 hours).**

Specific inflammatory diseases: tuberculosis, actinomycosis, syphilis. Complications of inflammatory diseases: sepsis, mediastinitis, meningoencephalitis, thrombosis of the sinuses. Modern methods of diagnosis and treatment.

**Section 4. Diseases of the oral mucosa (2 hours).**

**Topic 6. Diseases of the oral mucosa. Communication dental and somatic diseases (2 hours).**

Diseases of the oral mucosa in infectious diseases. Fungal diseases of the oral mucosa. Change of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity in diseases of the blood.

**Section 5. Tumors of maxillofacial area (2 hours).**

**Topic 7. International classification of tumors of maxillofacial area. Principles and methods of diagnosis (2 hours).**

Precancerous diseases, tumor-like diseases. Diagnosis, treatment methods. Tumors of the salivary glands. Benign and malignant tumors of the head and neck. Diagnosis, principles of complex treatment. Concepts of radiation and chemotherapy in the treatment of malignant tumors.

**Section 6. Traumatology of maxillofacial area. Clinic, diagnostics, complications, treatment of facial injuries. Emergency care (2 hours).**

**Topic 8. Traumatic damage to the maxillofacial area. Gunshot and non-gunshot injuries of the face (2 hours).**

Trauma of teeth and alveolar processes of the jaws. Principles of immobilization and treatment. Fractures of the mandible. Classification, methods of immobilization. Osteosynthesis. Types of surgical approaches in maxillofacial traumatology. Principles of osteosynthesis. Fractures of the midface.

Classification, principles of treatment. Complications of traumatic injuries of the bones of the facial skeleton. Methods of prevention and treatment. Features of care for patients with fractures of the jaw bones.

**Section 7. Birth defects and deformities of maxillofacial area (2 hours).**

**Topic 9. Types of congenital malformations, diagnosis and treatment (2 hours).**

Classification, etiology, pathogenesis of congenital defects of maxillofacial area. Diagnosis and modern principles of treatment. Dental treatment for congenital defects of the oral and maxillofacial region. Prevention of congenital defects of maxillofacial problems.

**II. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF PRACTICAL COURSE KYPKA**

**Practical training (36 hours).**

**11 semester (36 hours).**

**Lesson 1. Dentistry as a specialty. Organization of dental care. (2 hours).**

1. The subject and objectives of dentistry.
2. A brief historical sketch of the formation of dentistry in Russia.
3. Definition of dentistry as a specialty. Sections of dental specialty: therapeutic, orthopedic, surgical dentistry, maxillofacial surgery and dentistry of childhood.
4. Methods of examination of the dental patient.
5. Normative legal acts regulating the activity of a dentist in the Russian Federation.

**Lesson 2. Therapeutic dentistry: goals, objectives. Dental diseases of carious and non-carious origin (4 hours).**

1. The subject and objectives of the therapeutic section of dentistry.
2. Dental caries: classification, etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, methods of treatment. Modern methods of prevention of dental caries.

3. A complication of caries – pulpitis: classification, etiology, pathogenesis. Clinic of acute and chronic pulpitis, methods of treatment.

4. Periodontitis: classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinic and diagnostics, modern methods of treatment.

5. The main non-carious lesions of the teeth: classification, etiology, pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations, diagnosis, main methods of treatment. Modern methods of prevention.

6. The main materials used in therapeutic dentistry.

**Lesson 3. Prosthetic dentistry: the goal of the task. Principles and methods of treatment in orthopedic dentistry (4 hours).**

1. Principles of dentures.

2. Removable and non-removable orthopedic structures: classification, indications and contraindications.

3. Veneers and inlays as the main types of microprosthetics. Indications and contraindications to microprosthetics. The main methods of production of dental retail.

4. Dental implants: basic principles of installation, indications, contraindications. The complications that arise during and after the installation of the implants, methods for prevention of complications.

5. Materials used in prosthetic dentistry, the basic principles of manufacturing prostheses.

**Lesson 4. Pediatric dentistry and orthodontics. Principles and methods of treatment in pediatric dentistry (4 hours).**

1. Anatomical and physiological features of teeth, jaws and neck in children.

2. Etiology, clinical course of dental caries in children, its complications: pulpitis and periodontitis. Preventive anti-caries measures in childhood. Hygienic care of the child's oral cavity. Methods of cleaning teeth. The right choice of brush and toothpaste.



3. Features of the course of odontogenic purulent-inflammatory diseases of the jaws, face and neck in children. Lymphadenitis, periostitis, abscess, phlegmon, osteomyelitis.

4. Inflammatory diseases of the salivary glands, etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, differential diagnosis. Treatment, prevention, medical examination.

5. The concept of "bite", classification by Engle, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment methods.

6. Orthodontic appliances and their use to correct anomalies of the dentition.

7. Modern materials used in pediatric dentistry.

**Lesson 5. Surgical dentistry: purpose, objectives, principles and methods of treatment (4 hours).**

1. Modern methods of anesthesia in dentistry. Anesthetics, tools.

2. The operation of removing the tooth. Indications, contraindications. Modern tools and techniques.

3. Features of tooth extraction in children.

4. Complications arising after tooth extraction. Modern methods of treatment and prevention.

**Lesson 6. Inflammatory diseases of maxillofacial area (4 hours).**

1. Odontogenic inflammatory diseases: periodontitis, periostitis, osteomyelitis, pericoronitis, lymphadenitis, odontogenic subcutaneous granulomas. Abscesses and phlegmons of the cellular spaces of the face and neck. Diagnosis, treatment.

2. Non-odontogenic inflammatory disease: furuncles, carbuncles, lymphadenitis, adenomegaly. Inflammatory diseases of the salivary glands, TMJ. Diseases of the paranasal sinuses. Method of treatment.

3. Specific inflammatory diseases: tuberculosis, actinomycosis, syphilis.

4. Complications of inflammatory diseases: sepsis, mediastinitis, meningoencephalitis, thrombosis of the sinuses. Modern methods of diagnosis and treatment.

5. Chronic osteomyelitis of the jaws. Trauma, odontogenic osteonecrosis. Features of the course and preventive measures.

**Lesson 7. Traumatology of maxillofacial area (4 hours).**

1. General principles of emergency care for patients with injuries of the maxillofacial area. Injuries to the soft tissues of the face. Classification, basic principles and features of surgical treatment.

2. Trauma of teeth and alveolar processes of the jaws. Principles of immobilization and treatment.

3. Fractures of the mandible. Classification, methods of immobilization. Osteosynthesis. Types of surgical approaches in maxillofacial traumatology. Principles of osteosynthesis.

4. Fractures of the midface. Classification, principles of treatment. Complications of traumatic injuries of the bones of the facial skeleton. Methods of prevention and treatment. Features of care for patients with fractures of the jaw bones.

5. Birth trauma to the maxillofacial region. Features of child care with injuries of the maxillofacial area.

**Lesson 8. Congenital malformations of maxillofacial area (4 hours).**

1. Classification of congenital clefts of the face. Etiology and pathogenesis of congenital malformations. Risk factor.

2. Surgery of the cleft lip and palate. The sequence and timing of the treatment stages.

3. Prevention of congenital malformations of the oral and maxillofacial region.

4. Principles of planning the replacement of congenital and acquired defects and deformities of the maxillofacial region. The main options for local plastic surgery. Types of flaps. Application of various biocompatible materials in maxillofacial surgery.

**Lesson 9. Tumors of maxillofacial area (4 hours).**

1. International classification of tumors of maxillofacial area. Principles and methods of diagnosis.
2. Precancerous diseases, tumor-like diseases. Diagnosis, treatment methods.
3. Tumors of the salivary glands. Benign and malignant tumors of the head and neck. Diagnosis, principles of complex treatment.
4. Tumors and tumor-like processes of soft tissues and facial bones in childhood.
5. The basic principles of treatment of tumors in children.
6. Concepts of radiation and chemotherapy in the treatment of malignant tumors.

**Lesson 10. Final lesson (2 hours).**

1. Interview.
2. Test control.
3. Solution of situational problems.

**III. EDUCATIONAL-METHODICAL SUPPORT OF STUDENTS' INDEPENDENT WORK**

Educational and methodological support of independent work of students in the discipline "Dentistry" is presented in Appendix 1 and includes:

- schedule of independent work on the discipline;
- characteristics of tasks for independent work of students and guidelines for their implementation;
- requirements for the presentation and execution of the results of independent work;
- criteria for evaluating the performance of independent work.

#### IV. CONTROL OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE COURSE GOALS

№ II/ II	Controlled sections / topics of disciplines	Codes and stages of competence formation	Position tools		
			current control	Midterm control / exam	
1	<b>Section 1.</b> Dentistry and its place in medicine <b>Section 2.</b> Dental diseases: caries, pulpitis, periodontitis. Prevention of dental diseases <b>Section 5.</b> Tumors of maxillofacial area	the readiness for medical use of drugs and other medical substances and their combinations in solving professional problems (GPC – 8)	Knows	Interview Testing	Credit Questions 1- 10
			Can	Case problem	Case problem
			Masters	Test	Questions 1- 10 Case problem
2	<b>Section 3.</b> Inflammatory diseases of maxillofacial area <b>Section 4.</b> Diseases of the oral mucosa	the readiness to use medical devices, provided by medical assistance procedures (GPC -11)	Knows	Interview Testing	Credit Questions 10- 20
			Can	Case problem	Case problem
			Masters	Test	Questions 10- 20 Case problem
3	<b>Section 2.</b> Dental diseases: caries, pulpitis, periodontitis. Prevention of dental diseases <b>Section 5.</b> Tumors of maxillofacial area <b>Section 6.</b> Traumatology of maxillofacial area	the readiness to collect and to analyze patient complaints, data of its history, the results of laboratory, instrumental, postmortem and other examinations to recognize the incidence or the absence of diseases (PC – 5)	Knows	Interview Testing	Credit Questions 20- 30
			Can	Case problem	Case problem
			Masters	Test	Questions 20- 30 Case problem
4	<b>Section 7.</b> Birth defects and deformities of maxillofacial area	the ability of determining the patient's basic pathological	Knows	Interview Testing	Credit Questions 30- 40

		conditions, symptoms, syndromes, diseases in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and problems related to health, the 10th review. (PC – 6)	Can	Case problem	Case problem
			Masters	Test	Questions 30-40 Case problem
5	<b>Section 1.</b> Dentistry and its place in medicine <b>Section 2.</b> Dental diseases: caries, pulpitis, periodontitis. Prevention of dental <b>Section 6.</b> Traumatology of maxillofacial area	the ability to determining the tactics of patient surveillance with different nosological entities. (PC – 8)	Knows	Interview Testing	Credit Questions 40-50
			Can	Case problem	Case problem
			Masters	Test	Questions 40-50 Case problem

Control and methodological materials, as well as criteria and indicators necessary for the assessment of knowledge, skills and characterizing the stages of formation of competencies in the process of development of the educational program are presented in Appendix 2.

## V. LIST OF EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE AND INFORMATION SUPPORT OF DISCIPLINE

### Primary

*(print and electronic publications)*

1. Afanasiev, V. V. Surgical dentistry [Electronic resource] / V. V. Afanasyev [et al.] – M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2015.  
<http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970431375.html>
2. Dental pulp regeneration / Springer Vienna 2016  
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12548-015-0139-1>
3. Kozlov, V. A. operative maxillofacial surgery and dentistry [Electronic resource] / under the ed. - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2014.  
<http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970430453.html>

### Additional literature

*(print and electronic publications)*

1. Local anesthesia in dentistry [Electronic resource] / Bazikyan E. A., Volchkov L. V., Lukina, G. I., Karpov V. M., Golovin K. I., Mammadov S. S., Shestakova, S. S., Goncharov I. Yu., zhuruli G. N., Bazikyan O. A. - M. : GEOTAR-Media, 2014. -  
<http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970430958.html>
2. Microbiology, Virology and immunology of the oral cavity [Electronic resource]: studies./ Tsarev V. N. et al. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2013. -  
<http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970425824.html>

### Regulatory materials

#### List of resources of information and telecommunication network

#### “Internet”

1. <http://cyberleninka.ru/journal/n/problemy-stomatologii> -free access
2. <http://www.studentlibrary.ru/>

3. [www.stom.ru](http://www.stom.ru) - Russian Dental Portal. Dental portal for professionals. Website Builder for a doctor, dental technician, clinic, laboratory, manufacturer and trading organization. System of personal messages, articles and news for professionals, Bulletin Board, forum, photographs, online consultations, video.
4. [www.edentworld.ru](http://www.edentworld.ru) -General Dental resource Information about periodicals, events in the dental world in Russia and abroad, scientific articles in various areas of dentistry.
5. [www.dental-revue.ru](http://www.dental-revue.ru) Informational dental website. Articles on different sections of dentistry. Discussions.
6. [www.mmbook.ru](http://www.mmbook.ru) -medical literature on dentistry.
7. [www.dentalsite.ru](http://www.dentalsite.ru) -professionals about dentistry.
8. [www.web-4-u.ru/stomatinfo](http://www.web-4-u.ru/stomatinfo) - Electronic books for dentistry.
9. [www.doktornarabote.ru](http://www.doktornarabote.ru) - the Doctor at work Social network is a mass resource focused on specialists and constructing exclusively professional medical community. The resource has the status of an official electronic publication and uses all the latest tools and technologies of web 2.0. The portal is designed for free communication between doctors, aimed primarily at continuous improvement of their professionalism and enrichment of experience.
10. [www.medscape.ru](http://www.medscape.ru) -Medical information site for communication of dentists with colleagues of all specialties at the professional level.
11. [www.zub.ru](http://www.zub.ru) -Actively developing dental portal containing a lot of useful information for both patients and professionals. For professionals: news, reference, drugs and drugs, employment, abstracts, dental club.
12. [www.dental-azbuka.ru](http://www.dental-azbuka.ru) -the company "Azbukа" specializes in the translation and publication of the best foreign monographs on dentistry. The best books of the most respected authors. Classics of dental literature, and the latest publications on the most pressing problems of dentistry. The level of translation is guaranteed by highly qualified translators with medical education and fluent in English. The partners are the publishing houses Quintessence BC Decker, LippincottWilliams&Wilkins, GeorgeThieme, Teamworks.

13. [www.medalfavit.ru](http://www.medalfavit.ru) -journal "medical alphabet-dentistry" quarterly journal for specialists publishes articles about the latest developments in the field of dental equipment, the use of new materials, pharmaceuticals and advanced medical techniques. The journal publishes articles on implantology, surgery, orthopedics. Covers novelties in the field of materials and technologies. The magazine publishes detailed information about exhibitions and conferences, publishes reports from exhibitions held in Moscow and in the regions. Applies to exhibitions free of charge, by subscription, sent to clinics in Russia. The electronic version of the journal can be found on the Internet at: [www.medalfavit.ru](http://www.medalfavit.ru)

13. [www.dentsplycis.com](http://www.dentsplycis.com) -catalog of products of the concern DENTSPLAY: materials and new technologies of the world's largest manufacturer of dental materials and equipment, new products, special events.

14. [www.rosmedportal.com](http://www.rosmedportal.com) – RocketPort. Medical scientific and practical electronic journal for health professionals. Section Dentistry. The Chairman of the editorial Council: V. N. Tsarev, M. D., Professor. Scientific articles, Normative documents.

15. [www.nidr.nih.gov](http://www.nidr.nih.gov) -national Institute of dentistry and craniofacial research in the United States. A leading source of information on all matters of dental care for dentists of any specialization.

16. [www.chicagocentre.com](http://www.chicagocentre.com) -the official website of the Chicago Center for modern Dentistry. The educational center provides a number of courses, lectures, round tables and conferences (implantology, Periodontology, orthopedics, maxillofacial surgery, marketing).

17. [www.doctour.ru](http://www.doctour.ru) - the company's website-DOCTOUR, Here you can find programs of international conferences, symposia, scientific forums, educational programs for dentists.

18. [www.fdiworldental.org/home/home.html](http://www.fdiworldental.org/home/home.html) -Website of the world Dental Federation (FDI), information on activities, congresses, events, conditions of entry and participation in international congresses.



19. [www.esthetics.ru](http://www.esthetics.ru) -Aesthetic restoration of teeth. Aesthetics in dentistry, why teeth are destroyed and how to restore them, direct restorations as an alternative to prosthetics, Golden section and Fibonacci numbers, color in dentistry, temporomandibular joints, a large library of clinical cases.

20. [www.adha.org](http://www.adha.org) -American Association of hygienists.

21. [stomatlife.ru](http://stomatlife.ru) -stomatlife Dental portal is a reference and information resource on dentistry and medicine.

22. [denta-info.ru](http://denta-info.ru) Information dental resource. Articles about dentistry, new methods of treatment, equipment and materials, dental advice, dental Glossary.

23. [endoforum.ru](http://endoforum.ru) -the Site provides detailed information about educational programs of Endoforum company, invites dentists to visit international congresses, training centers abroad. Information about the Russian Endodontic Society - its members, Charter, accession to the international Endodontic Federation in October 2010 in Athens, Greece was published.

24. [www.dentist.h1.ru](http://www.dentist.h1.ru) - the Official site of Stomatologic Association of Russia.

25. [www.stomatologclub.ru](http://www.stomatologclub.ru) -dental Club - community of dentists. Exchange of experience and knowledge in dentistry (therapy, orthopedics, orthodontics, pediatric dentistry, surgery).

26. [www.gmstraining.ru](http://www.gmstraining.ru) -GMS Training - training for dentists. GMS Training is part of the GMS group of companies . GlobalMedicalSystem, existing since 1995. The professional field of activity of the GMS Training company covers: .postgraduate education for dentists .organization of lectures and practical courses, including seminars, workshops, as well as congresses with the participation of leading Russian and foreign experts in Moscow and regional centers of Russia and the CIS

27. [www.stom-kongress.ru](http://www.stom-kongress.ru) -Official website Of the international Congress of dentists. Annual Congress of dentists, held in late may in St. Petersburg. The innovation of the Congress is the scientific and practical program

of the event, which includes many unique master classes and interesting lectures on a range of topical issues necessary for practicing dentists. The parade of master classes is held for three days by high-class dentists. The scientific program of the Congress, the schedule of master classes, as well as the registration form are available on the Congress website.

28. [www.gnathology.ru](http://www.gnathology.ru) -information and reference portal covering the issues of modern dentistry and gnathology in the world. It is designed for specialists in various fields of dentistry: for dentists and surgeons as well as for orthodontists and orthopedists dentists.

29. [zapah-izo-rta.info/](http://zapah-izo-rta.info/) - Articles for patients suffering from unpleasant mouth odor. Specialized literature for dentists. Training materials for dental students.

#### **IV. VI. METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE COMPLETING THE DISCIPLINE**

The purpose of the practical classes is to consolidate the knowledge gained by students in lectures, the modeling of practical situations, and also to test the effectiveness of students' independent work.

Practical lesson usually includes interviewing students for seminars. This allows the teacher to recognize the level of students' knowledge of lecture course materials, basic textbooks, knowledge of current problems and the current situation in the modern educational space. Further, the ability of students to apply their theoretical knowledge to solving practical problems is revealed.

It is advisable to begin the preparation for the practical lesson by repeating the material of the lectures. It should be borne in mind that the lecture course is limited in time and does not allow the lecturer to consider in detail all aspects of the issue being studied. Therefore, it is required to independently expand knowledge of both theoretical and practical nature. At the same time, the lectures provide a good guide for the student to search for additional materials, since they

set a certain structure and logic for studying a particular question

When working independently, the student should first of all study the material presented in the recommended literature and / or teacher's educational literature and monographs. It is necessary to draw students' attention to the fact that not only basic textbooks are included in the library list, but also more in-depth sources on each theme of the course. A consistent study of the subject allows the student to form a stable theoretical base.

An important part of the preparation for the practical class is the work of students with scientific and analytical articles that are published in specialized periodicals. They allow you to broaden your horizons and get an idea of current problems, possible ways to solve them and / or trends in the area under study.

The final step of preparing a student for practical training should be the acquaintance with the results of scientific research relevant to each topic.

## **LIST OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AND SOFTWARE**

<b>The location of the computer equipment on which the software is installed, the number of jobs</b>	<b>List of licensed software</b>
Multimedia auditorium Vladivostok Russian island, Ayaks 10, building 25.1, RM. M723 Area of 80.3 m2 (Room for independent work)	Windows Seven enterprise SP3x64 Operating System Microsoft Office Professional Plus 2010 office suite that includes software for working with various types of documents (texts, spreadsheets, databases, etc.); 7Zip 9.20 - free file archiver with a high degree of data compression; ABBYY FineReader 11 - a program for optical character recognition; Adobe Acrobat XI Pro 11.0.00 - software package for creating and viewing electronic publications in PDF; WinDjView 2.0.2 - a program for recognizing and viewing files with the same format DJV and DjVu.

In order to provide special conditions for the education of persons with disabilities all buildings are equipped with ramps, elevators, lifts, specialized places equipped with toilet rooms, information and navigation support signs.

## MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF DISCIPLINE

For practical work, as well as for the organization of independent work, students have access to the following laboratory equipment and specialized classrooms that meet applicable sanitary and fire regulations, as well as safety requirements for educational and research and production work:

Name of the equipped rooms and rooms for independent work	List of main equipment
Multimedia audience	Electric screen 236*147 cm Trim Screen Line; DLP Projector, 3000 ANSI Lm, WXGA 1280x800, 2000:1 ew330u Mitsubishi; document camera CP355AF Avervision, video camera MP-HD718 Multipix; Subsystem specialized hardware fixtures CORSA-2007 Tuarex; Subsystem video switching: Subsystem audio switching sound amplification: power amplifier, point-based wireless LAN access 802.11 a/b/g/n 2x2 MIMO(2SS).
690091, Primorskyi krai, Vladivostok, Sukhanova st. 1	Dental unit universal Set of braces Light curing lamp Lip and cheek retractor UV chamber "ultralight" Tip for dental installation Compressor Dental probe Dental mirror Dental iron Tip surgeon. direct EX-58 to physiodispenser Surgic AP Physical dispenser Surgical AP Saeshin Forte 100/100EI dental motor Set of materials for the manufacture of removable orthodontic appliances Storage chamber for sterile instruments Distal forceps Arcs, orthodontic, nitinol Ligature for braces Primer for fixing braces Material for fixing braces Ormco Tongs for debonding braces Buccal tube for fixing on the molar Valve positioner Elastic chain for braces

### **Clinical base:**

Department of medical, orthodontic, surgery the state budget institution of health "Regional dental clinic"





THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
Federal state Autonomous educational institution of higher education  
«Eastern federal University»  
(FEFU)

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**SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICINE**

**TRAINING AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT INDEPENDENT  
WORK OF STUDENTS  
in the disciplines  
«Stomatology»  
specialty 31.05.01 " General medicine»  
full-time training form**

**Vladivostok  
2016**

### Schedule of independent work on discipline

<b>№ п/п</b>	<b>Date/deadline</b>	<b>Type of independent work</b>	<b>Approximate norms of execution time (hour)</b>	<b>Form of control</b>
1	2-10 week	Abstract	12	Abstract
2	11-17 week	Presentation on the topic of the essay	24	Presentation
3	18 week	Preparing for the credit	18	Credit

### Guidelines for writing and design of the abstract

Abstract-creative activity of the student, which reproduces in its structure research activities to solve theoretical and applied problems in a particular branch of scientific knowledge. Because of this course work is an important component of the educational process in higher education.

The abstract, being a model of scientific research, is an independent work in which the student solves the problem of theoretical or practical nature, applying the scientific principles and methods of this branch of scientific knowledge. The result of this scientific search can have not only subjective, but also objective scientific novelty, and therefore can be presented for discussion of the scientific community in the form of a scientific report or a report at a scientific-practical conference, as well as in the form of a scientific article.

The abstract assumes acquisition of skills of construction of the business cooperation based on ethical standards of implementation of scientific activity. Commitment, initiative, selfless cognitive interest, responsibility for the results of their actions, integrity, competence – the qualities of the individual, characterizing the subject of research activities, corresponding to the ideals and norms of modern science.

The abstract is an independent educational and research activity of the student. The teacher provides advice and evaluates the process and performance. It

provides the approximate themes of abstracts of the papers, said in conjunction with the resident problem and a research topic, helping to plan and organize research activities, appoints the time and the minimum number of consultations.

The teacher accepts the text of the abstract for review at least ten days before the defense.

Traditionally, there is a certain structure of the abstract, the main elements of which in the order of their location are the following:

1. Title page.
2. Task.
3. Content.
4. List of symbols, symbols and terms (if necessary).
5. Introduction.
6. Main part.
7. Conclusion.
8. Bibliographic list.
9. Applications.

On the title page are specified: educational institution, graduating Department, author, teacher, research topic, place and year of the abstract.

The title of the abstract should be as brief as possible and fully consistent with its content.

The table of contents (content) reflects the names of the structural parts of the abstract and the page on which they are. The table of contents should be placed at the beginning of the work on one page.

The presence of a detailed introduction-a mandatory requirement for the abstract. Despite the small volume of this structural part, its writing causes significant difficulties. However, it is a high-quality introduction is the key to understanding the whole work, testifies to the professionalism of the author.

Thus, the introduction is a very important part of the abstract. The introduction should begin with justification of relevance of the chosen subject. As applied to the abstract, the concept of "relevance" has one feature. From how the



author of the essay is able to choose a topic and how well he understands and evaluates this topic from the point of view of modernity and social significance, characterizes his scientific maturity and professional readiness.

In addition, in the introduction it is necessary to isolate the methodological basis of the abstract, to name the authors whose works formed the theoretical basis of the study. A review of the literature on the theme should show thorough acquaintance of the author with the special literature, its ability to systematize sources, critically them to consider, to provide significant, to determine the most important in the present state of knowledge of the topic.

The introduction reflects the importance and relevance of the chosen topic, defines the object and subject, purpose and objectives, the chronological framework of the study.

The introduction ends with the presentation of General conclusions about the scientific and practical significance of the topic, the degree of its study and availability of sources, the hypothesis.

The main part describes the essence of the problem, the topic is revealed, the author's position is determined, as an argument and for illustrations of the proposed provisions the actual material is given. The author needs to show the ability of consistent presentation of the material at the same time its analysis. Preference is given to the main facts, rather than small details.

The abstract ends with the final part, which is called "conclusion". Like any conclusion, this part of the abstract serves as a conclusion, due to the logic of the study, which is in the form of synthesis of accumulated in the main part of scientific information. This synthesis is a consistent, logically coherent presentation of the results and their relationship with the overall goal and specific tasks set and formulated in the introduction. It is here that the so-called "output" knowledge is contained, which is new in relation to the original knowledge. The conclusion may include practical suggestions, thus increasing the value of theoretical materials.

So, in the conclusion of the abstract should be: a) the conclusions of the study; b) the theoretical and practical significance, the novelty of the abstract; c) the possibility of applying the results of the study.

After the conclusion it is accepted to place the bibliographic list of the used literature. This list is one of the essential parts of the abstract and reflects the independent creative work of the author of the abstract.

The list of used sources is placed at the end of the work. It is issued either in alphabetical order (by the name of the author or the title of the book), or in the order of appearance of references in the text of the written work. In all cases, the full name of the work, the names of the authors or the editor of the publication, if the writing of the book involved a team of authors, data on the number of volumes, the name of the city and publisher in which the work was published, the year of publication, the number of pages.

### **Guidelines for preparing presentations**

It is recommended to use PowerPoint, MS Word, Acrobat Reader, LaTeX-beamer package to prepare a presentation. The easiest program to create presentations is Microsoft PowerPoint. To prepare a presentation, you must process the information collected when writing an abstract.

The sequence of this presentation:

1. Clearly articulate the purpose of the presentation.
2. Determine what will be the format of the presentation: live performance (then, how much will be its duration) or e-mailing (what will be the context of the presentation).
3. Select all the content for the presentation and build a logical chain of presentation.
4. Identify key points in the content of the text and highlight them.
5. Determine the types of visualization (pictures) to display them on the slides in accordance with the logic, purpose and specifics of the material.
6. Choose the design and format slides (number of images and text, their location, color and size).

## 7. Check the visual perception of the presentation.

The types of visualization include illustrations, images, charts, tables. Illustration-representation of a real-life visual range. Images – in contrast to the illustrations is a metaphor. Their purpose is to evoke emotion and create an attitude to it, to influence the audience. With the help of well-designed and presented images, information can remain in the memory of a person for a long time. Diagram-visualization of quantitative and qualitative relations. They're used for compelling data demonstrations, for spatial thinking in addition to logical thinking. Table-a specific, clear and accurate display of data. Its main purpose is to structure information, which sometimes facilitates the perception of data by the audience.

### Practical tips for preparing your presentation

- \* printed text + slides + handouts prepared separately;
- \* slides-visual presentation of information that should contain a minimum of text, a maximum of images that carry a meaning, look visually and simply;
- \* textual content of the presentation – oral speech or reading, which should include arguments, facts, evidence and emotions;
- \* recommended number of slides 17-22;
- \* mandatory information for the presentation: subject, surname and initials of the speaker; communication plan; brief conclusions from all the above; list of sources used;
- \* handouts - should provide the same depth and coverage as a live performance: people have more confidence in what they can carry with them than disappearing images, words and slides are forgotten, and handouts remain a constant tangible reminder; handouts are important to hand out at the end of a presentation; handouts should be different from slides, should be more informative.

### **Criteria for evaluation of the abstract.**

The stated understanding of the abstract as a complete author's text determines the criteria for its evaluation: the novelty of the text; the validity of the source selection; the degree of disclosure of the essence of the issue; compliance with the requirements for registration.

The novelty of the text:

a) relevance of the research topic;

b) the novelty and independence in the formulation of the problem, the formulation of a new aspect of the known problem in the establishment of new relationships (interdisciplinary, intra-subject, integration);

c) ability to work with research, critical literature, systematize and structure the material;

d) clarity of the author's position, independence of assessments and judgments;

e) stylistic unity of the text, the unity of genre features.

Degree of disclosure of the subject matter:

a) correspondence of the plan to the topic of the abstract;

b) compliance of the content with the topic and the abstract plan;

c) completeness and depth of knowledge on the topic;

d) validity of methods and methods of work with the material;

e) the ability to summarize, draw conclusions, compare different points of view on the same issue (problem).

The validity of the choice of sources:

a) evaluation of the literature used: whether the most well-known works on the subject of the study (including journal publications of recent years, recent statistics, summaries, references, etc.) are involved.

Compliance with design requirements:

a) to what extent, it is true, references to the used literature, the list of references;

b) assessment of literacy and culture of presentation (including spelling, punctuation, stylistic culture), knowledge of terminology;

c) compliance with the requirements for the volume of the abstract.

The reviewer should clearly formulate comments and questions, preferably with links to the work (you can on specific pages of the work), research and factual data that the author did not take into account.

The reviewer can also specify: whether the student addressed the topic earlier (abstracts, written works, creative works, Olympiad works, etc.) and whether there are any preliminary results; how the graduate conducted the work (plan, intermediate stages, consultation, revision and revision of the written or lack of a clear plan, refusal of the recommendations of the head).

The student submits an abstract for review not later than a week before the defense. The reviewer is a teacher. Experience shows that it is advisable to familiarize the student with the review a few days before the defense. Opponents are appointed by the teacher from among students. For oral presentation, the student needs 10-20 minutes (about as much time to answer the tickets on the exam).

“5” «mark» is put, if all requirements to writing and protection of the abstract are met: the problem is designated and its relevance is proved, the short analysis of various points of view on the considered problem is made and the own position is logically stated, conclusions are formulated, the subject is opened completely, the volume is sustained, requirements to external registration are met, the correct answers to additional questions are given.

“4” «mark» the basic requirements for the abstract and its protection are met, but there are shortcomings. In particular, there are inaccuracies in the presentation of the material; there is no logical sequence in the judgments; the volume of the

abstract is not sustained; there are omissions in the design; incomplete answers are given to additional questions in the defense.

“3” «mark» there are significant deviations from the requirements for abstracting. In particular: the topic is covered only partially; there are actual errors in the content of the abstract or in answering additional questions; there is no conclusion during the defense.

“2” «mark» the topic of the abstract is not disclosed, there is a significant misunderstanding of the problem.

“1” «mark» the student's abstract is not submitted.

### **Topics of abstracts and presentations:**

1. Emergency dental care for children and adults.
2. New methods of treatment of tooth injury. Mistakes, complications, prognosis.
3. Errors and complications in the treatment of pulpitis. Criteria of treatment effectiveness.
4. Periodontitis of deciduous teeth. Clinic, diagnosis, choice of treatment.
5. Features of the choice of method and means for local anesthesia when performing outpatient interventions in the oral cavity. Type of intervention. Complications.
6. Indications for the use of General anesthesia in the provision of medical care in an outpatient setting. Contraindications. Preparation of the patient for anesthesia.
7. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Principle of treatment. Modern antibacterial therapy.
8. Chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinicopathologically form. Features of treatment. Prevention. Rehabilitation.
9. Fracture of the anterior alveolar process of the upper and lower jaw. Clinical picture. Diagnosis, treatment, prognosis.

10. Fracture of the mandible. Types, localization, clinical manifestations. First medical aid. Treatment. Features of splinting.
11. Combined cranio-maxillo-facial trauma. Features of the course of maxillofacial injuries. Pre-hospital and institutional care.
12. Application of compression-distraction osteogenesis.
13. Youthful dysfunction of the temporomandibular joint. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
14. Congenital cleft lip, alveolar process, hard and soft palate. Stages of comprehensive rehabilitation of children in the centers of medical examination.
15. Modern methods of diagnosis of soft tissue tumors (hemangiomas, lymphangiomas) in the maxillofacial region in children.



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**SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICINE**

**FUND OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS**  
**« Stomatology»**  
specialty 31.05.01 " general medicine»  
**full-time training form**

**Vladivostok**  
**2016**



## Fund of assessment tools passport

The passport is filled in accordance with the Regulations on the Funds of assessment tools of educational programs of higher education - undergraduate, specialist's and master's programs of Far Eastern Federal University, approved by order of the rector of 12.05.2015 №12-13-850.

Code and formulation of competence.	Stages of formation of competence	
the readiness for medical use of drugs and other medical substances and their combinations in solving professional problems (GPC – 8)	Knows	the volume of assistance in dental diseases and trauma of the maxillofacial region at the stages of medical evacuation; types of complications in diseases and injuries of the maxillofacial region, their prevention and treatment
	Can	a local anesthesia;
	Masters	implementation of the main medical diagnostic and therapeutic measures to provide first aid to dental patients in emergency and life-threatening conditions;
the readiness to use medical devices, provided by medical assistance procedures (GPC -11)	Knows	To use a medical device
	Can	To use a medical device
	Masters	Application of medical devices - Bix for storage of sterile instruments and material - Scales including electronic scales for children up to 1 year - Dispensers for liquid soap, disinfectants - Container for disinfection of tools and consumables - Capacity for collection of household and medical waste - Container for disposal of syringes, needles and other disposable instruments
the readiness to collect and to analyze patient complaints, data of its history, the results of laboratory, instrumental, postmortem and other examinations to recognize the incidence or the absence of diseases (PC – 5)	Knows	Regularities of the course of pathological processes in need of orthodontic treatment
	Can	Apply objective methods of examination of the patient, to identify common and specific signs of orthodontic disease;
	Masters	Knowledge in order to establish the diagnosis and conduct the necessary treatment for orthodontic diseases;
the ability of determining the patient's basic pathological	Knows	Etiology, pathogenesis and clinical picture of major dental diseases; basic methods of examination of dental patients

Code and formulation of competence.	Stages of formation of competence	
conditions, symptoms, syndromes, diseases in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and problems related to health, the 10th review. (PC – 6)	Can	To diagnose oral diseases; to identify indications for emergency hospitalization
	Masters	Maintenance of medical records; clinical examination of the maxillofacial area; interpretation of the results of laboratory, instrumental methods of diagnosis in patients of different ages, reading different types of radiographs; preliminary diagnosis of patients and, if necessary, followed by sending them for additional examination
the ability to determining the tactics of patient surveillance with different nosological entities. (PC – 8)	Knows	Indications for hospitalization of dental patients; the volume of assistance in dental diseases and trauma of the maxillofacial region at the stages of medical evacuation
	Can	to identify indications for emergency hospitalization; to provide emergency assistance to injured persons on an outpatient basis; to carry out transport immobilization and prepare victims for transportation; to take measures to prevent the development of complications of trauma and purulent-inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region
	Masters	interpretation of the results of laboratory, instrumental methods of diagnosis in patients of different ages, reading different types of radiographs;

### CONTROL OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE COURSE GOALS

№ п/п	Controlled sections / topics of disciplines	Codes and stages of competence formation		Position tools	
				current control	Midterm control / exam
1	<b>Section 1.</b> Dentistry and its place in medicine <b>Section 2.</b> Dental diseases: caries, pulpitis, periodontitis. Prevention of dental diseases <b>Section 5.</b> Tumors of maxillofacial area	the readiness for medical use of drugs and other medical substances and their combinations in solving professional problems (GPC – 8)	Knows	Interview Testing	Credit Questions 1-10
			Can	Case problem	Case problem
			Masters	Test	Questions 1-10 Case problem
2	<b>Section 3.</b> Inflammatory diseases of maxillofacial area <b>Section 4.</b> Diseases of	the readiness to use medical devices,	Knows	Interview Testing	Credit Questions 10-20

	the oral mucosa	provided by medical assistance procedures (GPC -11)	Can	Case problem	Case problem
			Masters	Test	Questions 10-20 Case problem
3	<b>Section 2.</b> Dental diseases: caries, pulpitis, periodontitis. Prevention of dental diseases <b>Section 5.</b> Tumors of maxillofacial area <b>Section 6.</b> Traumatology of maxillofacial area	the readiness to collect and to analyze patient complaints, data of its history, the results of laboratory, instrumental, postmortem and other examinations to recognize the incidence or the absence of diseases (PC – 5)	Knows	Interview Testing	Credit Questions 20-30
			Can	Case problem	Case problem
			Masters	Test	Questions 20-30 Case problem
4	<b>Section 7.</b> Birth defects and deformities of maxillofacial area	the ability of determining the patient's basic pathological conditions, symptoms, syndromes, diseases in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and problems related to health, the 10th review. (PC – 6)	Knows	Interview Testing	Credit Questions 30-40
			Can	Case problem	Case problem
			Masters	Test	Questions 30-40 Case problem
5	<b>Section 1.</b> Dentistry and its place in medicine <b>Section 2.</b> Dental diseases: caries, pulpitis, periodontitis. Prevention of dental	the ability to determining the tactics of patient surveillance with different nosological entities. (PC –	Knows	Interview Testing	Credit Questions 40-50
			Can	Case problem	Case problem

	<b>Section 6.</b> Traumatology of maxillofacial area	8)	Masters	Test	Questions 40-50 Case problem
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### Scale of assessment of the level of competence formation

Code and wording competences	Stages of competence formation		Criteria	Indicators	credit
the readiness to collect and to analyze patient complaints, data of its history, the results of laboratory, instrumental, postmortem and other examinations to recognize the incidence or the absence of diseases (PC – 5)	Knows (threshold level)	etiology, pathogenesis and clinical picture of major dental diseases; basic methods of examination of dental patients	Knowledge of the clinical picture, features of the course and possible complications of the most common diseases occurring in a typical form in different age groups	Assessment of the main clinical manifestations of dental diseases	65-71
	Can (advanced level)	diagnose major dental diseases; identify indications for emergency hospitalization	Ability to determine the status of the patient: collect anamnesis, conduct a survey of the patient and / or his relatives, conduct a physical examination of the patient	Knows and is able on the basis of correctly collected anamnesis to make the preliminary diagnosis	71-84
	Masters (high level)	management of medical records; clinical examination of the maxillofacial area; interpretation of the results of laboratory, instrumental methods of diagnosis in patients of different ages, reading different types of radiographs; preliminary diagnosis of patients and, if necessary, followed by sending them for additional examination	Knowledge of methods of General clinical examination; interpretation of the results of laboratory, instrumental methods of diagnosis	He has the skills of examination, additional instrumental methods of diagnosis	85-100
the ability of determining the patient's basic pathological conditions,	Knows (threshold level)	etiology, pathogenesis and clinical picture of major dental diseases;	Knowledge of the basics of clinical manifestations of major dental diseases	Knows the main pathological conditions and symptoms of dental diseases	65-71

symptoms, syndromes, diseases in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and problems related to health, the 10th review. (PC – 6)	Can (advanced level)	To diagnose oral diseases; to identify indications for emergency hospitalization	Ability to diagnose extreme conditions	Able to navigate the International classification of diseases x revision	71-84
	Masters (high level)	Maintenance of medical records; clinical examination of the maxillofacial area; interpretation of the results of laboratory, instrumental methods of diagnosis in patients of different ages, reading different types of radiographs; preliminary diagnosis of patients and, if necessary, followed by sending them for additional examination	Skills of clinical examination of patients,	He knows the method of examination, can read x-rays	85-100
the ability to determining the tactics of patient surveillance with different nosological entities. (PC – 8)	Knows (threshold level)	indications for hospitalization of dental patients; the volume of assistance in dental diseases and trauma of the maxillofacial region at the stages of medical evacuation	Knowledge of the total amount of help with injuries of the maxillofacial area	Knows indications for hospitalization of patients with diseases of the maxillofacial region	65-71
	Can (advanced level)	to identify indications for emergency hospitalization; to provide emergency assistance to injured persons on an outpatient basis; to carry out transport immobilization and prepare victims for transportation; to take measures to prevent the development of complications of trauma and inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region	The ability to prepare patients for transportation in case of complications of damage to the maxillofacial area	Able to provide emergency care to dental patients on an outpatient basis	71-84
	Masters (high level)	interpretation of the results of laboratory, instrumental methods of diagnosis in patients of different ages, reading different types of radiographs;	Knowledge of the methodology of instrumental diagnostics in patients of different ages	He knows the methods of reading and interpretation of additional studies, methods of determining the tactics of management of dental patients with	85-100

				various nosological forms	
the readiness for medical use of drugs and other medical substances and their combinations in solving professional problems (GPC – 8)	Knows (threshold level)	the volume of assistance in dental diseases and trauma of the maxillofacial region at the stages of medical evacuation; types of complications in diseases and injuries of the maxillofacial region, their prevention and treatment	Knowledge of assistance in dental diseases and trauma of the maxillofacial region at the stages of medical evacuation; types of complications in diseases and injuries of the maxillofacial region, their prevention and treatment	Formed structured systematic knowledge of assistance in dental diseases and trauma of the maxillofacial region at the stages of medical evacuation; types of complications in diseases and injuries of the maxillofacial region, their prevention and treatment	
	Can (advanced level)	a local anesthesia;	Ability to make local anesthesia;	Ready and able to make local anesthesia;	
	Masters (high level)	implementation of the main medical diagnostic and therapeutic measures to provide first aid to dental patients in emergency and life-threatening conditions;	Skill in implementation of the main medical diagnostic and therapeutic measures to provide first aid to dental patients in emergency and life-threatening conditions;	Systematic application of implementation of the main medical diagnostic and therapeutic measures to provide first aid to dental patients in emergency and life-threatening conditions;	
the readiness to use medical devices, provided by medical assistance procedures (GPC -11)	Knows (threshold level)	To use a medical device	Knowledge of medical device	Formed structured systematic knowledge of medical device	
	Can (advanced level)	To use a medical device	Ability to use a medical device	Ready and able to use a medical device	
	Masters (high level)	Application of medical devices - Bix for storage of sterile instruments and material - Scales including electronic scales for children up to 1 year - Dispensers for liquid soap, disinfectants - Container for disinfection of tools and consumables - Capacity for	Skill in Application of medical devices - Bix for storage of sterile instruments and material - Scales including electronic scales for children up to 1 year - Dispensers for liquid soap, disinfectants - Container for disinfection of tools and consumables	Systematic application of Application of medical devices - Bix for storage of sterile instruments and material - Scales including electronic scales for children up to 1 year - Dispensers for liquid soap, disinfectants - Container for	

		collection of household and medical waste - Container for disposal of syringes, needles and other disposable instruments	- Capacity for	disinfection of tools and consumables - Capacity for	
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\* Criterion-a sign by which one can judge the difference between the state of one phenomenon from another. The criterion is broader than the indicator, which is an integral element of the criterion and characterizes its content. The criterion expresses the most common feature by which the evaluation, comparison of real phenomena, qualities, processes. And the degree of manifestation, quality formation, certainty of criteria is expressed in specific indicators. The criterion is a tool, a necessary assessment tool, but the assessment itself is not. The functional role of the criterion is in determining or not determining the essential features of the object, phenomenon, quality, process, etc.

\* The indicator acts in relation to the criterion as a particular to the General.

The indicator does not include a universal dimension. It reflects the individual properties and characteristics of the cognizable object and serves as a means of accumulation of quantitative and qualitative data for criteria generalization.

The main characteristics of the concept of "indicator" are the specificity and diagnostic, which implies its availability for observation, accounting and recording, and also allows us to consider the indicator as a more specific in relation to the criterion, and hence the meter of the latter.

## **Evaluation tools for interim certification**

### **Questions to offset (11 semester)**

1. Classification of diseases of the teeth.
2. Fluoride as an essential element in the prevention of dental caries.
3. Principles of medical examination of the population
4. Prevention of dental diseases.
5. The structure of dental clinics: features of the organization.
6. Methods of examination of the dental patient (survey, external examination, palpation of soft tissues, examination of the oral cavity)
7. Additional methods of examination of dental patient (x-ray, ultrasound, sialography, biopsy, EDI, etc.)
8. Classification: clinic, diagnosis, treatment of caries.
9. Classification: clinic, diagnosis, treatment of pulpitis.
10. Classification: clinic, diagnosis, treatment of periodontitis.
11. Differential diagnosis of caries and pulpitis.
12. Differential diagnosis of pulpitis and periodontitis.
13. Emergency medical care for acute forms of pulpitis and periodontitis.
14. Communication of various systems and organs with the organs of the oral cavity and mucous membrane

15. Fundamentals of prevention of dental diseases and medical examination.

16. Odontogenic periostitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, treatment.

17. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaw. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis.

18. Chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaw. Etiology. Clinic. Diagnostics.

19. Treatment of acute and chronic forms of odontogenic osteomyelitis.

20. Differential diagnosis of odontogenic periostitis and osteomyelitis

21. Abscesses and phlegmons of maxillofacial problems. Etiology and pathogenesis.

22. Clinic, diagnosis of superficial phlegmon.

23. Clinic, diagnosis of deep phlegmon.

24. Features of surgical treatment.

25. Types of anesthesia used in dentistry. Types of local anesthesia.

Distinctive features of infiltration and conduction anesthesia.

26. Types of conductive anesthesia used on the upper jaw.

27. Types of conductive anesthesia used on the lower jaw.

28. Local anesthetics in dentistry

29. Types of General anesthesia used in dentistry. Indications.

30. Local complications arising during anesthesia. Clinic. treatment.

Prevention.

31. General complications arising from anesthesia (fainting, collapse. anaphylactic shock.) Clinic, treatment. Prevention.

32. The operation of removing the tooth. Indications and contraindications for tooth extraction.

33. Tools for tooth extraction. Types of forceps. Stages of tooth extraction.

34. Complications during and after tooth extraction. Treatment. Prevention.



35. Anatomical and topographic features of the structure of soft tissues and bones of the maxillofacial region. Muscles that lower and raise the lower jaw.
36. The concept of "reduction of the bone fragments", "immobilization of bone fragments".
37. Types of immobilization.
38. Types of asphyxia
39. Types of medical care, provision.
40. General symptoms of traumatic injuries.
41. Neurological symptoms in combined injuries.
42. Definition of " combined trauma." "combined trauma."
43. Features of precancerous diseases of the oral and maxillofacial region.

Optional and obligate precepts.

44. Diagnosis of tumors of the oral and maxillofacial region.
45. Features of organ-specific tumors of the maxillofacial region, clinic, diagnosis.
46. Features of benign tumors of the maxillofacial region, clinic, diagnosis.
47. Treatment of benign tumors.
48. Treatment of malignant tumors of the oral and maxillofacial region.

**Control tests are designed for students studying the course "Dentistry".**

When working with tests it is offered to choose one variant of the answer from three–four offered. At the same time, the tests vary in their complexity. Among the proposed there are tests that contain several options for correct answers. The student must provide all correct answers.

Tests are designed for both individual and collective solutions. They can be used in the process and classroom, and independent work. The selection of tests necessary for the control of knowledge in the process of interim certification is made by each teacher individually.

Results of performance of test tasks are estimated by the teacher on a five-point scale for certification or on system "offset" - "not offset". The score "excellent" is set with the correct answer to more than 90% of the tests offered by the teacher. Score "good" - with the correct answer to more than 70% of the tests. Assessment "satisfactory" - with the correct answer to 50% of the proposed tests.

### **Sample test tasks**

1. To the conductor method of anesthesia on the upper jaw is anesthesia:

- 1) Torusal anesthesia
- 2) Mandibular anesthesia
- 3) Tubular anesthesia
- 4) Near to mental foramen

2. For simultaneous shutdown of the mandibular and lingual nerves, anesthesia is used:

- 1) Near to mental foramen
- 2) Mandibular anesthesia
- 3) Near to greater palatinal foramen
- 4) Tubular anesthesia

3. For simultaneous shutdown of the lower alveolar, buccal and lingual nerves, anesthesia is used:

- 1) Near to greater palatinal foramen
- 2) Mandibular anesthesia

3) Tubular anesthesia

4) Torus anesthesia

4. To the conductor method of anesthesia on the lower jaw is anesthesia:

1) Infraorbital anesthesia

2) Torus anesthesia

3) Tubular anesthesia

4) Mandibular anesthesia

5. When mandibular anesthesia turns off the nerves:

1) Buccal nerve

2) Buccal and mandibular nerves

3) Mandibular and lingual nerves

4) Lingual and buccal nerves

6. With torus anesthesia, the nerves are turned off:

1) Lingual and buccal nerves

2) Buccal and mandibular nerves

3) Lower alveolar and lingual nerves

4) Lingual, mandibular and buccal nerves

7. To the conductor method of anesthesia on the upper jaw is anesthesia:

1) Torus anesthesia

2) Mandibular anesthesia

3) Near to greater palatinal foramen

4) Tubular anesthesia

8. The main method of local anesthesia when removing temporary teeth of the upper jaw is anesthesia:

1) Tubular anesthesia

2) Infraorbital anesthesia

3) Infiltration

4) Intraosseous

9. Adrenaline in the anesthetic solution is not recommended to be added during anesthesia to children:

1) Three years

2) Five years

3) Seven years

4) Two years

10. The operation on the tongue bridle is carried out under local anesthesia:

1) Mandibular anesthesia

2) Torus anesthesia

3) Infiltration

4) Conduction anesthesia

11. Local anesthetic:

- 1) Increase the permeability of cell membranes to calcium ions
- 2) Reduce the permeability of cell membranes to sodium ions, which is accompanied by membrane stabilizing effect
- 3) Inhibits pain impulses at the level of the posterior horns of the spinal cord
- 4) Inhibit the conduction of pain impulses at the thalamus level

12. Local anesthetics act on:

- 1) Cerebral Cortex
- 2) Thalamus
- 3) Limbic System
- 4) the Sensitive nervous terminations and conductors

13. Has a vasoconstrictive effect:

- 1) Mepivacaine
- 2) Lidocaine
- 3) Articaine
- 4) Anesthetic (benzocaine)

14. For application anesthesia is used:

- 1) Mepivacaine
- 2) Lidocaine

3) Articaine

4) Bupivacaine

15. The most effective analgesic effect in inflammatory processes of the oral cavity has:

1) Mepivacaine

2) Lidocaine

3) Articaine

4) Bupivacaine

16. When you add adrenaline to the anesthetic anesthesia acts:

1) Faster and stronger

2) Stronger and slower

3) Slower and weaker

4) Weaker and faster

17. The appearance of rash, itching, swelling of the lips, eyelids is a clinical symptom:

1) Cardio-vascular collapse

2) Fainting

3) Anaphylactic shock

4) Collapse

18. Shortness of breath with expiratory shortness of breath is characteristic of:

- 1) Fainting
- 2) Cardio-vascular collapse
- 3) Anaphylactic shock
- 4) Collapse

19. Has the most duration, but is not used in children:

- 1) Mepivacaine
- 2) Lidocaine
- 3) Articaine
- 4) Bupivacaine

20. With incomplete dislocation of temporary incisors in a child of 5 years recommended:

- 1) to trepanate teeth, to seal over the top of the roots
- 2) to trepanate teeth, to seal the tips of the roots
- 3) reposition of teeth, their fixation, observation
- 4) teeth extraction

21. With a complete dislocation of the central incisor as a result of a street injury that occurred the day before, a child 10 years old, it is recommended:

- 1) the elimination of the defect by the implant
- 2) bridging of the defect with removable prosthesis
- 3) replantation of the tooth without first sealing

4) Replantation of a tooth with prior trend, removal of the tooth pulp and filling root canal

22. The border of the submandibular space is not

- 1) the inner surface of the lower jaw body
- 2) the anterior abdomen of the abdominal muscle
- 3) submandibular salivary gland

23. The physiological anastomosis of the maxillary sinus and nasal cavity is

- 1) in the lower nasal passage
- 2) in the middle nasal passage
- 3) in the area of “dog fossa”

24. Cutting depth overlap in norm does not exceed

- 1)  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the crown height of incisors lower jaw
- 2)  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the crown height of incisors lower jaw
- 3)  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the crown height of incisors lower jaw

25. Oro-antral communications often arise

- 1) in the area of 15 and 25 teeth
- 2) in the area of 16 and 26 teeth
- 3) in the area of 18 and 28 teeth

26. Foramen infraorbitale



- 1) located 5 mm below the lower orbital margin
- 2) it is located in the region of the lower orbital edge
- 3) is at the bottom of the orbit

27. Dental arch of the upper jaw

- 1) more alveolar arc
- 2) less alveolar arc
- 3) equal to the alveolar arch

28. The winged fossa communicates with the cavity of the orbit through the

- 1) lower orbital slot
- 2) upper orbital slot
- 3) foramen ovale

29. The lingual artery is

- 1) the first branch of the external carotid artery
- 2) the second branch of the external carotid artery
- 3) the final branch of the external carotid artery

30. The final branches of the external carotid artery are

- 1) facial artery and lingual artery
- 2) the internal carotid artery and superior thyroid artery
- 3) maxillary and superficial temporal artery

31. Ligation of the external carotid artery is

- 1) in the submandibular triangle
- 2) in the submandibular space
- 3) in the Pirogov triangle

32. The first premolar of the upper jaw most often has

- 1) one root
- 2) two roots
- 3) three roots

33. Occlusion is the closing of the dentition

- 1) in the usual position of low
- 2) in a state of physiological rest
- 3) when the lower jaw is moved forward by half the width of the molar crowns

34. Trigeminal nerve

- 1) provides efferent innervation of masticatory muscles
- 2) includes only sensitive fibers
- 3) provides efferent innervation of facial muscles

35. Bichal lump consists of

- 1) muscle tissue
- 2) adipose tissue
- 3) nervous tissue

36. The excretory duct of the parotid salivary gland is called

- 1) vartons'
- 2) Bartolini
- 3) stenonov

37. V. N. Shevkunenko allocated on the neck

- 1) 4 fascia
- 2) 5 fascia
- 3) 3 fascia

38. Macrodonia refers to anomalies

- 1) tooth size
- 2) tooth form
- 3) tooth structures

39. The nod muscle is

- 1) M. mylohioid
- 2) M. serratus anterior
- 3) M. sternocleidomastoideus

40. Pressure in the internal jugular vein

- 1) below atmospheric
- 2) above atmospheric

3) equal to atmospheric

41. Facial artery most often

1) covers the submandibular salivary gland

2) perforates the submandibular salivary gland

3) it is attached to the submandibular salivary gland

42. Branches of the facial nerve pass

1) in the thickness of the chewing muscles

2) in the near-pharyngeal space

3) in the thickness of the parotid salivary gland

43. Adentia teeth refers to anomalies

1) number of teeth

2) terms of teething

3) tooth structures

44. The trigeminal nerve is

1) 5 a pair of cranial nerves

2) 6 a pair of cranial nerves

3) 7 a pair of cranial nerves

45. The facial nerve is

1) 5 a pair of cranial nerves

2) 6 a pair of cranial nerves

3) 7 a pair of cranial nerves

46. The deep consists of

1) fibrous tissue

2) muscle tissue

3) adipose tissue

47. The outer slash line is on the

1) upper jaw

2) the zygomatic bone

3) lower jaw

48. The Gasser knot is

1) the ganglion of the trigeminal nerve

2) ganglion of facial nerve

3) ganglion of the pharyngeal nerve

49. How many large salivary glands does a person have

1) Four

2) Six

3) Eight

50. Transitional fold there

1) in the upper jaw

2) in the lower jaw

3) on both jaws

51. The concentration of lidocaine solution for conductive anesthesia is

1) Two%

2) Ten%

3) One%

52. The maximum dose of lidocaine with simultaneous administration is

1) 100 mg dry matter

2) 200 mg dry matter

3) 400 mg dry matter

53. Articaine is not included in the following anesthetics

1) ubistesin

2) scandonest

3) ultracaine

54. Premedication is

1) introduction of antibiotics in the postoperative period

2) introduction of muscle relaxants

3) introduction of tranquilizers before surgery

55. The main risk during surgery in the oral cavity under intravenous anesthesia is

- 1) aspiration of intraoral contents
- 2) clinical death
- 3) bronchospasm

56. Optimal drugs for relief of anaphylactic shock are

- 1) antibiotics
- 2) antihistamine drug
- 3) corticosteroids

57. What branch of the trigeminal nerve contains motor fibers?

- 1) initial
- 2) second
- 3) third

58. What nerve does not belong to the branches of the trigeminal nerve?

- 1) pharyngeal nerve
- 2) suborbital nerve
- 3) mandibular nerve

59. The first branch of the trigeminal nerve is

- 1) optic nerve
- 2) the buccal nerve

3) the maxillary nerve

60. The most common complication of tuberal anesthesia is

1) Gasser node injury

2) hematoma wing – Palatine and infratemporal pits

3) collapse

61. Teresalina anesthesia was proposed

1) S. N. Weissblatt.

2) M. M. Weisbrot

3) D. K. Vinzegeode

62. When performing mandibular anesthesia are not blocked for

1) mandibular nerve

2) lingual nerve

3) the buccal nerve

63. During the operation of dental implantation in the lateral parts of the lower jaw conductive anesthesia is not performed due to

1) the need to control the approach of the instrument to the mandibular nerve

2) inefficiency

3) traumaticity

64. Before the General anesthesia, the patient should starve at least



1) 8 hours

2) 6 hours

3) 4 hours

65. Carrying out interventions under General anesthesia is absolutely indicated when

1) operations in children

2) intolerance to local anesthetics

3) fear of the patient before surgery under local anesthesia

66. Local anesthesia for operations under General anesthesia is performed for

1) lowering the dose of narcotic drugs and the exclusion of the subcortical reflexes

2) strengthening the effect of anesthesia

3) reducing the volume of bleeding

67. Intubation anesthesia during oral surgery is more appropriate than intravenous

1) since it can be longer

2) more manageable

3) reduces the risk of oral fluid and blood aspiration

68. If oral or nasal intubation of the trachea is impossible, the optimal method of choice is

1) intubation with the use of tracheostomy

2) intubation using a flexible bronchoscope

3) intubation using conicotomy

69. Preparations for the planned operations under anesthesia include

1) the delivery of clinical low

2) delivery of the clinical minimum and examination of the therapist

3) electrocardiography

70. With a temporary stop of bleeding from the temporal artery, the place of its finger pressing is a point in the region:

1) Outer corner of the eye

2) Just below and in front of the ear tragus

3) the Zygomatic arch, just anterior to and above the tragus of the ear

4) Mastoid process, retreating 0.5 cm from the place of attachment of the auricle

Standard of correct answers to test tasks:

question no.	answer	question no.	answer	question no.	answer
1	3	26	1	51	1
2	2	27	1	52	3
3	4	28	1	53	2
4	2	29	2	54	3
5	3	30	3	55	1
6	4	31	3	56	3
7	3	32	2	57	3
8	3	33	1	58	1
9	2	34	1	59	1
10	3	35	2	60	2
11	2	36	3	61	2
12	4	37	2	62	3

13	1	38	1	63	1
14	2	39	3	64	3
15	3	40	1	65	2
16	2	41	2	66	1
17	3	42	3	67	3
18	3	43	1	68	2
19	4	44	1	69	2
20	4	45	3	70	3
21	4	46	2		
22	3	47	3		
23	2	48	1		
24	2	49	2		
25	2	50	3		

### **Test evaluation criteria**

Evaluation is conducted in an e-learning session on a scale.

The test includes 100 tasks, the maximum score on the test - 100.

As part of the current level of knowledge of the discipline allowed the test result is not less than 61 points.

### **Examples of situational tasks**

Target 1.

The patient, 33 years old, complains of shooting, drilling pain in the entire half of the lower jaw on the right, General weakness, fever up to 39°C, chills, sweating, bad breath. From the history of the disease: five days ago there were pains in the previously treated 4.b, pain when biting on this and standing next to the teeth, swelling of the gums and cheeks on the right. The night was cold, in the morning went to the doctor. The tooth was removed, but there was no improvement. Increased pain in the jaw and General weakness, numbness of the skin of the lower lip on the right, bad breath. Soft tissue swelling increased, body temperature increased. Previous and concomitant diseases: practically healthy. On examination: a significant swelling is determined in the submandibular and buccal areas on the right, the skin above it is hyperemic, tense, not going into the fold. Palpation of

soft tissues is painful. Pain sensitivity of the skin of the lower lip and chin on the right is reduced. Palpation of the base of the lower jaw on the right is sharply painful. In the oral cavity: the mucous membrane of the alveolar part of the lower jaw in the region of 4.5,4.6,4.7 from the vestibular and lingual sides is edematous and hyperemic. Percussion 4.5,4.6, 4.7 sharply painful, teeth are mobile. The swelling in the transition fold in the region 4.7,4.6,4.5 from the vestibular side, infiltration of the soft tissues of the alveolar part in the region of these teeth from the lingual side is determined. Of the holes remote 4.6 pus.

1. Make a diagnosis.
2. What additional research methods are needed?
3. Tactics of treatment.

Target 2.

The patient, 35 years old, complains of constant aching pain in the area of the hole removed 4.6, giving in the ear and temple, breath, headache, poor sleep and appetite. Previous and concomitant diseases: diabetes, hypertension. From anamnesis of the disease: 4.6 for chronic periodontitis was removed three days ago. The next day there was pain in the area of the hole 4.6, which gradually increased. Soda rinses did not help, went to the doctor. Local changes: face configuration is not changed. When palpation is determined increased to 1 cm, mobile, slightly compacted and painful lymph nodes in the right submandibular region. Opening the mouth is free, painless. In the mouth: the mucous membrane of the mouth pale pink color, moist. The mucous membrane in the area of the well 4.6 is slightly hyperemic and edematous. The edges of the hole 4.6 are covered with a gray fibrinous plaque. In a survey of wells 4.6 is determined partly disintegrated blood clot with a putrid odor. Palpation of the walls of the well from the vestibular and oral sides is painful. Percussion 4.7 and 4.5 painless.

1. Make a diagnosis.

2. Tactics of treatment.

Target 3.

The patient 48 years old complained of the presence of a tumor on the mucous membrane of the right cheek, which periodically bites during meals. Objectively: the mucous membrane of the right cheek there is a tumor formation, the size of 0.7 by 0.5 cm, and protruding above the surrounding mucosa 0.5 cm, the Tumor covered by the mucous membrane, injected vessels. The tumor is dense, does not extend into the thickness of soft tissues. Make a diagnosis and make a treatment plan.

Target 4.

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

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

#### **Evaluation criteria for the decision of situational tasks:**

the "excellent" mark is given to the student who correctly solved the problem and justified his decision, who gave a reference to the normative document required for the decision;

- a student who has solved the problem correctly, but has not justified his decision at the proper level deserves a "good" mark;
- "satisfactory" mark deserves a student who has found a sufficient level of knowledge to solve the problem, but allowed errors in its solution;
- "unsatisfactory" mark is given to the student who has not solved the problem.