



MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION AND OF THE RUSSIAN
FEDERATION

Federal state autonomous educational institution
of higher education

«Far Eastern Federal University»

(FEFU)

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

«AGREED»

Head of education program
«General medicine»

(signature)

Khotimchenko Yu.S
(Full name)

«14» January 2021

«APPROVED»

Director of the Department of
Clinical Medicine

(signature)

Geltser B.I.
Full name)

«14» January 2021



WORK PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE (WP)

«Oral and maxillofacial and plastic surgery»

Educational program

Specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine

Form of training: full-time

Курс 6, семестр С

lectures 8 hours

practical training 16 hours

laboratory work is not provided

total classroom hours 24 hours.

independent work 12 hours.

test papers ()

credit 6 course, Semester

The work program of the discipline "Oral and Maxillofacial and Plastic Surgery" was compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in the specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine, approved by order of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation dated August 12, 2020 No. 988.

The work program was discussed at a meeting of the Department of Clinical Medicine. Minutes dated January 14, 2021 No. 5

Compiled by: Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor Tolmachev V.E. Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor Usov V.V., Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor Goncharuk R.A.

1. Рабочая программа пересмотрена и утверждена на заседании
Департамента клинической медицины протокол от «___»
_____202__г. №

2. Рабочая программа пересмотрена и утверждена на заседании
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_____202__г. №

ANNOTATION

The discipline "Oral and Maxillofacial and Plastic Surgery" is intended for students enrolled in the educational program 31.05.01 "General Medicine".

The total labor intensity of the discipline is 36 hours, 1 credit unit.

"Maxillofacial and plastic surgery" is an optional discipline, implemented in the 6th year and ends with a test.

The curriculum provides for lectures in the amount of 8 hours, practical classes - 16 hours, and hours for independent work - 12 hours.

The language of the program implementation is English.

Course purpose:

Preparation of the student for the examination, diagnosis and treatment of patients with odontogenic inflammatory diseases, traumatic injuries, diseases of the salivary glands, the provision of surgical care to patients with defects and deformities of the tissues of the maxillofacial region, with diseases and neoplasms of the maxillofacial region.

Objectives:

1. The study of methods for examining patients with diseases, defects and deformations of the tissues of the maxillofacial region.

2. Study of the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture and diagnosis of diseases of the maxillofacial region.

3. Training in the preparation of a treatment plan for patients with diseases, defects and deformities of the tissues of the maxillofacial region in an outpatient setting

4. Formation of theoretical and practical skills in the surgical treatment of patients with various diseases of the maxillofacial region in a clinic and hospital.

Competencies of students, indicators of their achievement and learning outcomes in the discipline "Maxillofacial and plastic surgery".

As a result of studying this discipline, students form the following professional competencies:

Task type	Code and name of professional competence (the result of mastering)	Code and name of the indicator of achievement of competence
Type of tasks of professional activity: medical	PC-4 Ready to collect and analyze the patient's complaints, his medical history, the results of a physical examination, laboratory, instrumental, post-mortem and other studies in order to recognize the condition or establish the presence or absence of a disease in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care	PC-4.4 Knows how to prioritize the volume, content and sequence of diagnostic measures, taking into account the standards of medical care
	PC-5. The ability to establish a diagnosis, taking into account the current international statistical classification of diseases of health problems (ICD).	PC-5.4 Can use the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) to make a diagnosis
	PC-6 Capable of developing a treatment plan for a disease or condition, taking into account the diagnosis, age and clinical picture in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care	PC-6.3 Able to draw up a treatment plan for the disease and the patient's condition, taking into account the diagnosis, the age of the patient, the clinical picture of the disease in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care
	PC-7 Ready to prescribe medicines, medical devices and medical nutrition, taking into account the diagnosis, age and clinical picture of the disease and in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care,	PC-7.2 Knows how to prescribe medicines, medical devices and medical nutrition, taking into account the diagnosis, age and clinical picture of the disease in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care

	taking into account the standards of medical care	
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PC-4.4 Knows how to prioritize the volume, content and sequence of diagnostic measures, taking into account the standards of medical care	Knows the volume, content and sequence of diagnostic measures, taking into account the standards of medical care in order to recognize the condition or establish the presence or absence of a disease of the maxillofacial region
	Able to prioritize the volume, content and sequence of diagnostic measures, taking into account the standards of medical care in order to recognize the condition or establish the presence or absence of a disease of the maxillofacial region
	Possesses the skill of independently determining the order, volume, content and sequence of diagnostic measures, taking into account the standards of medical care in order to recognize the condition or establish the presence or absence of a disease in the maxillofacial region
PC-5.4 Can use the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) to make a diagnosis	Knows the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) and the methodology for making a diagnosis using it.
	Can use the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) to make a diagnosis
	Owens the skill of self-applying to diagnose the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD)
PC-6.3 Able to draw up a treatment plan for the disease and the patient's condition, taking into account the diagnosis, the age of the patient, the clinical picture of the disease in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care	Knows the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, standards of medical care for patients with diseases of the maxillofacial region
	Able to draw up a treatment plan for the patient's diseases in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, standards of care for patients with diseases of the maxillofacial region
	Has the skill of drawing up a treatment plan for the disease and the patient's condition, taking into account the diagnosis, age of the patient, the clinical picture of the disease in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care for patients with diseases of the maxillofacial areas
PC-7.2 Knows how to prescribe medicines, medical devices and medical nutrition, taking into account the diagnosis, age and clinical picture of the disease in accordance with the current	Knows the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care to patients with diseases of the maxillofacial region for the prescription of drugs, medical devices and clinical nutrition, taking into account the diagnosis, age and clinical picture of the disease.

procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care	Able to prescribe medicines, medical devices and medical nutrition to patients with diseases of the maxillofacial region, taking into account the diagnosis, age and clinical picture of the disease in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical help
	Possesses the skill of self-prescribing medicines, medical devices and medical nutrition to patients with diseases of the maxillofacial region, taking into account the diagnosis, age and clinical picture of the disease in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account health care standards

I. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE THEORETICAL PART OF THE COURSE (8 HOURS)

Section 1. Inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region (2 hours).

Topic 1. Odontogenic inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region (1 hour).

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

Topic 2. Non-odontogenic inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region (1 hour).

Nonodontogenic inflammatory diseases: boils, carbuncles, lymphadenitis, adenophlegmons. Inflammatory diseases of the salivary glands, diseases of the TMJ. Diseases of the paranasal sinuses. Diagnostics and methods of treatment. (1 hour).

Section 2. Neoplasms of the maxillofacial region (1 hour).

Topic 3. International classification of neoplasms of the maxillofacial region. Principles and methods of diagnostics (1 hour).

Precancerous diseases, tumor-like diseases. Diagnostics, methods of treatment. Tumors of the salivary glands. Benign and malignant tumors of the head and neck.

Diagnosis, principles of complex treatment. The concept of radiation and chemotherapy in the treatment of malignant tumors.

Section 3. Traumatology of the maxillofacial region. Clinic, diagnostics, complications, methods of treatment of maxillofacial injuries. Emergency (2 hours).

Topic 4. Traumatic injuries of the maxillofacial area. Gunshot and non-gunshot facial injuries (2 hours).

Trauma of the teeth and alveolar processes of the jaws. Principles of immobilization and treatment. Fractures of the lower jaw. Classification, methods of immobilization. Principles of treatment. Complications. Features of care for patients with fractures of the jaw bones.

Section 4. Congenital defects and deformities of the maxillofacial region (1 hour).

Topic 5. Types of congenital malformations of the MFR, diagnosis and treatment (1 hour).

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

Section 5. Types and origin of defects. Basic principles of reconstructive operations in the maxillofacial region. (2 hours).

Topic 6. Causes and types of defects in the maxillofacial region. Principles of planning and carrying out restorative operations in the maxillofacial region. Indications for various types of recovery operations. (2 hours).

II. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE PRACTICAL PART OF THE COURSE (16 hours).

Lesson 1. Inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial area (4 hours).

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

Nonodontogenic inflammatory diseases: boils, carbuncles, lymphadenitis, adenophlegmons. Inflammatory diseases of the salivary glands, diseases of the TMJ. Diseases of the paranasal sinuses. Methods of treatment.

Lesson 2. Neoplasms of the maxillofacial area (2 hours).

International classification of neoplasms of the maxillofacial region. Principles and methods of diagnostics. Precancerous diseases, tumor-like diseases. Diagnostics, methods of treatment. Tumors of the salivary glands. Benign and malignant tumors of the head and neck. Diagnosis, principles of complex treatment. Tumors and tumor-like processes of soft tissues and facial bones in childhood. Basic principles of treatment of neoplasms in children.

Lesson 3. Traumatology of the maxillofacial region (2 hours).

General principles of emergency care for patients with injuries of the maxillofacial region. Soft tissue injuries of the face. Classification, basic principles and features of surgical treatment. Trauma of the teeth and alveolar processes of the jaws. Principles of immobilization and treatment. Fractures of the lower jaw. Classification, methods of immobilization. Osteosynthesis. Types of surgical approaches in maxillofacial traumatology. Principles of osteosynthesis. Fractures of the middle zone of the face. 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. Birth trauma of the maxillofacial region. Features of caring for a child with injuries of the maxillofacial region.

Lesson 4. Congenital malformations of the maxillofacial region (2 hours).

Classification of congenital clefts of the face. Etiology and pathogenesis of congenital malformations. Risk factors. Surgery for cleft lip and palate. The sequence and timing of the treatment stages. Prevention of congenital malformations of the maxillofacial area. 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 patches. The use of various biocompatible materials in maxillofacial surgery.

Lesson 5. Types and origin of defects. Basic principles of reconstructive operations in the maxillofacial region. (4 hours).

Plastic surgery with local tissues taken in the vicinity of a defect or deformity or in remote areas of the human body. Free transplantation of soft tissue grafts. jaw bone defects. Bone grafting. Reconstructive plastic surgery on the facial part of the skull.

Lesson 6. Final lesson (2 hours).

Interview. Test control. Solution of situational problems.

III. EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT FOR STUDENTS' INDEPENDENT WORK

Guidelines for writing and designing an abstract

An abstract is a student's creative activity, which reproduces in its structure research activities to solve theoretical and applied problems in a certain branch of scientific knowledge. Because of this, term paper is the most 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 a problem of a 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 in the form of a report or message at a scientific and practical conference, as well as in the form of a scientific article.

The essay is carried out under the guidance of a teacher and involves the acquisition of skills in building business cooperation based on ethical standards for the implementation of training. Purposefulness, initiative, disinterested cognitive interest, responsibility for the results of one's actions, conscientiousness, competence are personality traits that characterize the subject of education, corresponding to the ideals and norms of modern higher education.

An abstract is an independent educational and research activity of a student. The manager provides advisory assistance and evaluates the process and results of activities. He provides an approximate topic for abstracts, clarifies the problem and

the topic of research together with the student, helps to plan and organize research activities, appoints the time and the minimum number of consultations. The teacher accepts the text of the abstract for verification at least two days before the performance.

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

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

The title page indicates: educational institution, graduating department, author, supervisor, research topic, place and year of the abstract.

The title of the abstract should be as short as possible and fully correspond to its content.

The table of contents (content) reflects the names of the structural parts of the abstract and the pages on which they are located. It is advisable to place the table of contents at the beginning of work on one page.

The presence of a detailed introduction is a mandatory requirement for the abstract. Despite the small volume of this structural part, its writing causes considerable difficulties. However, it is a well-executed introduction that is the key to understanding the entire work and testifies to the professionalism of the author.

Thus, the introduction is a very important part of the abstract. The introduction should begin with a justification of the relevance of the chosen topic. When applied to the abstract, the concept of "relevance" has one feature. From how the author of the abstract knows how to choose a topic and how correctly 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 topic should show the author's thorough acquaintance with specialized literature, his ability to systematize sources, critically examine them, highlight the essential, determine the main thing in the current state of study of the topic.

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

The introduction ends with a statement of general conclusions about the scientific and practical significance of the topic, the degree of its study and availability of sources, and the formulation of a hypothesis.

In the main part, the essence of the problem is stated, the topic is revealed, the author's position is determined, factual material is given as an argument and for illustrations of the put forward provisions. The author needs to show the ability to consistently present the material while simultaneously analyzing it. Preference is given to the main facts, rather than small details.

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

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

After the conclusion, it is customary to place a bibliographic list of 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 sources used is placed at the end of the work. It is issued either in alphabetical order (by the author's last name or the title of the book), or in the order in which references appear in the text of the written work. In all cases, the full title of the work, the names of the authors or the editor of the publication, if a team of authors participated in writing the book, data on the number of volumes, the name of the city and publishing house in which the work was published, the year of publication, the number of pages are indicated.

Guidelines for preparing presentations

To prepare a presentation, it is recommended to use: PowerPoint, MS Word, AcrobatReader, LaTeX beamer package. The simplest presentation program is Microsoft PowerPoint. To prepare the presentation, it is necessary to process the information collected when writing the abstract.

The sequence of preparation of the presentation:

1. Clearly state the purpose of the presentation.
2. Determine what will be the format of the presentation: live performance (then how long will it be) or email (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 slides in accordance with the logic, purpose and specifics of the material.
6. Choose the design and format the slides (the number of pictures and text, their location, color and size).
7. Check the visual perception of the presentation.

Visualization types include illustrations, images, diagrams, tables. An illustration is a representation of a real-life visual range. Images, unlike illustrations, are metaphors. Their purpose is to evoke emotion and create an attitude towards it, to

influence the audience. With the help of well-thought-out and presented images, information can remain in a person's memory for a long time. The diagram is a visualization of quantitative and qualitative relationships. They are used to convincingly demonstrate data, for spatial reasoning in addition to logical reasoning. A table is a concrete, visual and accurate display of data. Its main purpose is to structure information, which sometimes makes it easier for the audience to perceive the data.

Practical Tips for Preparing a Presentation

- ✓ printed text + slides + handouts are prepared separately;
- ✓ slides - visual presentation of information, which should contain a minimum of text, a maximum of images that carry a semantic load, look clear and simple;
- ✓ textual content of the presentation - oral speech or reading, which should include arguments, facts, evidence and emotions;
- ✓ recommended number of slides 17-22;
- ✓ obligatory information for the presentation: topic, surname and initials of the speaker; message plan; brief conclusions from what has been said; list of sources used;

handouts – should provide the same depth and scope as a live performance: people trust what they can carry with them more than disappearing images, words and slides are forgotten, and handouts remain a constant tangible reminder; it is important to hand out handouts at the end of the presentation; handouts should be different from slides, should be more informative.

Guidelines for preparing for practical exercises

Control of the results of independent work is carried out in the course of practical exercises, oral surveys, interviews, solving situational problems, tests, including through testing.

1. The student must prepare for the practical lesson: repeat the lecture material, read the necessary section on the topic in the textbook.
2. The lesson begins with a quick frontal oral survey on a given topic.

3. In the classroom, students work with lecture notes, slides.
4. For classes, you must have a notebook for recording theoretical material, a textbook.
6. At the end of the lesson, homework is given on a new topic and it is proposed to make tests on the material covered, which were studied in the lesson (summary).
7. Performances and activity of students for the lesson are evaluated by the current assessment.

Guidelines for the preparation of the report

1. Independent choice by the student of the topic of the report.
2. Selection of literary sources on the chosen topic from the recommended basic and additional literature offered in the work program of the discipline, as well as work with the resources of the Internet information and telecommunication network indicated in the work program.
3. Working with the text of scientific books, textbooks is not only about reading the material, it is also necessary to analyze the selected literature, compare the presentation of the material on the topic in different literary sources, select the material in such a way that it reveals the topic of the report.
3. The analyzed material is outlined, most importantly, it should not be just a conscientious rewriting of source texts from selected literary sources without any comments and analysis.
4. Based on the analysis and synthesis of the literature, the student draws up a report plan, on the basis of which the text of the report is prepared.
5. The report should be built logically, the material is presented in a coherent, coherent and consistent manner, conclusions are drawn. It is desirable that the student could express his opinion on the formulated problem.
6. The report is given 7-10 minutes. The report is told, not read on paper.

Guidelines for working with literature

1. It is necessary to make an initial list of sources. The list of references recommended in the work program of the course can become the basis. For the convenience of work, you can create your own file of selected sources (name of

authors, title, characteristics of the publication) in the form of a working file on a computer. Such a card file has the advantage, because. it allows you to add sources, replace one with another if necessary, remove those that are not relevant to the topic. The initial list of references can be supplemented using the electronic catalog of the FEFU library, and do not hesitate to contact the library staff for help.

2. When working with literature on a particular topic, one must not only read, but also learn the method of studying it: make a brief summary, an algorithm, a diagram of the material read, which allows you to understand and remember it faster. It is not recommended to rewrite the text verbatim.

Criteria for evaluating an oral presentation

An oral report on the discipline "Reproductive Health" is evaluated by a point system: 5, 4, 3.

"5 points" is given to the student if he expressed his opinion on the formulated problem, argued it, accurately defining its content and components, is able to analyze, summarize the material and draw the right conclusions using basic and additional literature, freely answers questions, which indicates that that he knows and owns the material.

"4 points" is given to the student if he presents the material on the chosen topic coherently and consistently, gives arguments to prove one or another position in the report, demonstrates the ability to analyze basic and additional literature, however, allows some inaccuracies in the formulation of concepts.

"3 points" is given to the student if he has conducted an independent analysis of the main and additional literature, however, certain provisions of the report are not always sufficiently argued, errors are made in the presentation of the material and do not always fully answer additional questions on the topic of the report.

Abstract Evaluation Criteria

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

The novelty of the text: a) the relevance of the research topic; b) novelty and independence in posing the problem, formulating a new aspect of a well-known problem in establishing new connections (interdisciplinary, intradisciplinary, integration); c) the ability to work with research, critical literature, systematize and structure the material; d) the explicitness of the author's position, the independence of assessments and judgments; e) stylistic unity of the text, unity of genre features.

The degree of disclosure of the essence of the issue: a) compliance of the plan with the topic of the abstract; b) compliance of the content with the topic and plan of the abstract; c) completeness and depth of knowledge on the topic; d) the validity of the methods and methods of working with the material; f) the ability to generalize, draw conclusions, compare different points of view on one issue (problem).

The validity of the choice of sources: a) assessment of the literature used: whether the most famous works on the research topic were involved (including journal publications of recent years, the latest statistics, summaries, references, etc.).

Compliance with the requirements for design: a) how correctly the references to the literature used, the list of references are formatted; 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 the remark and questions, preferably with links to the work (possibly to specific pages of the work), to research and factual data that the author did not take into account.

The reviewer can also indicate: whether the student has previously addressed the topic (abstracts, written works, creative works, olympiad works, etc.) and whether there are any preliminary results; how the graduate did the work (plan, intermediate stages, consultation, revision and revision of the written or lack of a clear plan, rejection of the leader's recommendations).

The student submits an abstract for review no later than a week before the defense. The reviewer is the supervisor. 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 the students. For an oral presentation, a student needs 10-20 minutes (approximately so much time answers the tickets for the exam).

Grade 5 is given if all the requirements for writing and defending the abstract are met: the problem is identified and its relevance is substantiated, a brief analysis of various points of view on the problem under consideration is made and one's own position is logically stated, conclusions are formulated, the topic is fully disclosed, the volume is maintained, the requirements for external design, correct answers to additional questions are given.

Grade 4 - the basic requirements for the abstract and its defense are met, but there are some shortcomings. In particular, there are inaccuracies in the presentation of the material; there is no logical sequence in judgments; the volume of the abstract is not maintained; there are omissions in the design; incomplete answers were given to additional questions during the defense.

Grade 3 - there are significant deviations from the requirements for referencing. In particular: the topic is covered only partially; Factual errors were made in the content of the abstract or when answering additional questions; no output during protection.

Grade 2 - the topic of the abstract is not disclosed, a significant misunderstanding of the problem is found.

Grade 1 - the abstract is not submitted by the student.

IV. CONTROL OF ACHIEVEMENT OF COURSE OBJECTIVES

Code and wording of competence		Stages of competence formation			
№ п/п	Controlled sections/topics of disciplines	Codes and stages of formation of competencies		Evaluation tools	
				Current control	Intermediate assessment/exam
1.	Section 1. Inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region	PC-4.4; PC-5.4 PC-6.3; PC-7.2;	Knows	ES-1 PW-1 ES-3	Credit Questions 1-18
			Can	PW-4	
			Possesses	ES-2	

2.	Section 2. Neoplasms of the maxillofacial region	PC-4.4; PC-5.4 PC-6.3; PC-7.2;	Knows	ES-1 PW-1 ES-3	Credit Questions 19-27-
			Can	PW-4	
			Possesses	ES-2	
3.	Section 3. Traumatology of the maxillofacial region. Clinic, diagnostics, complications, methods of treatment of maxillofacial injuries. Urgent Care	PC-4.4; PC-5.4 PC-6.3; PC-7.2;	Knows	ES-1 PW-1 ES-3	Credit Questions 28-39-
			Can	PW-4	
			Possesses	ES-2	
4.	Section 4. Congenital defects and deformities of the maxillofacial region	PC-4.4; PC-5.4 PC-6.3; PC-7.2;	Knows	ES-1 PW-1 ES-3	Credit Questions 40-44
			Can	PW-4	
			Possesses	ES-2	
5.	Section 5. Types and origin of defects. Basic principles of reconstructive operations in the maxillofacial region.	PC-4.4; PC-5.4 PC-6.3; PC-7.2;	Knows	ES-1 PW-1 ES-3	Credit Questions 45-50
			Can	PW-4	
			Possesses	ES-2	
6.	Test lesson	PC-4.4; PC-5.4 PC-6.3; PC-7.2;			Credit

V. LIST OF EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE AND INFORMATION AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE

Main literature

1. Drobyshev, A. Yu. Oral and maxillofacial surgery: textbook / ed. A. Yu. Drobyshev, O. O. Yanushevich. - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2021. - 880 p. - ISBN 978-5-9704-5971-3. - Text: electronic // EBS "Student Consultant": [website]. - URL: <https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970459713.html>
2. Kulakov, A. A. Oral and maxillofacial surgery / ed. Kulakova A. A. - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2019. - 692 p. (Series "National Manuals") - ISBN 978-5-9704-4853-3. - Text: electronic // EBS "Student Consultant": [website]. - URL: <https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970448533.htm>
3. Kulakov, A. A. Additional materials for the publication

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4. Operative maxillofacial surgery and dentistry / ed. Kozlova V. A., Kagana I. I. - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2019. - 544 p. - ISBN 978-5-9704-4892-2. - Text: electronic // EBS "Student Consultant": [website]. - URL: <https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970448922.html>

5. Maxillofacial surgery. Textbook for the accreditation of specialists / ed. ed. E. A. Bazikyan. - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2023. - 536 p. - ISBN 978-5-9704-7399-3, DOI: 10.33029/9704-7399-3-MFS-2023-1-536. - The electronic version is available on the EBS "Student Advisor" website: [website]. URL: <https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970473993.html>

Additional literature

1. Afanasiev, V. V. Military dentistry and maxillofacial surgery: textbook / Afanasiev V. V., Ostanin A. A. - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2009. - 240 p. - ISBN 978-5-9704-1165-0. - Text: electronic // EBS "Student Consultant": [website]. - URL: <https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN978970411650.html>

2. Belchenko, V. A. Craniofacial surgery in 3D format: atlas / Belchenko V. A., Prityko A. G., Klimchuk A. V., Phillipov V. V. - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2010. - 224 p. - ISBN 978-5-9704-1692-1. - Text: electronic // EBS "Student Consultant": [website]. - URL: <https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970416921.html>

3. Topolnitsky, O. Z. Children's maxillofacial surgery. Collection of illustrated clinical tasks and tests / ed. O. Z. Topolnitsky, A. P. Gurgenzadze - 2nd ed. , revised and additional - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2015. - 176 p.

- ISBN 978-5-9704-3352-2. - Text: electronic // EBS "Student Consultant": [website]. - URL: <https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970433522.html>

4. Topolnitsky, O. Z. Children's maxillofacial surgery. Guide to practical exercises / Topolnitsky O. Z. - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2015. - 168 p. - ISBN --. - Text: electronic // EBS "Student Consultant": [website]. - URL: <https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970454275.html>

6. Yanushevich, O. O. Pediatric maxillofacial surgery. Collection of test tasks / ed. Yanushevich O. O., Topolnitsky O. Z., Gurgenzadze A. P. - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2020. - 144 p. - ISBN 978-5-9704-5320-9. - Text: electronic // EBS "Student Consultant": [website]. - URL: <https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970453209.html>

Electronic resources

1. Physician's consultant (electronic library): <http://www.rosmedlib.ru/>
2. Student consultant (electronic library): <http://www.studmedlib.ru/>
3. Scientific electronic library: <http://elibrary.ru/>
4. Russian Scientific Society of Surgeons: <http://www.society-surgeons.rf/>
5. MED-EDU.ru - Medical portal: <http://www.medvideo.org/surgery/>
6. School of modern surgery: <http://www.websurg.ru/>

VI. METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

Successful mastering of the discipline involves the active work of students in all classes of the classroom form: lectures and practices, the implementation of certification activities. In the process of studying the discipline, the student needs to focus on the study of lecture material, preparation for practical classes, the performance of control and creative work.

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

A practical lesson usually includes an oral questioning of students on the issues of seminars. At the same time, the degree of students' knowledge of the material of the lecture course, basic textbooks, knowledge of current problems and the current situation in the modern educational space is revealed. Further, the ability of students to apply the received theoretical knowledge to the solution of a practical or problem is revealed.

It is advisable to start preparing for a practical lesson with a repetition of the lecture material. At the same time, it should be taken into account 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, lectures give a good guide for the student to search for additional materials, as they set a certain structure and logic for studying a particular issue.

In the course of independent work, the student first of all needs to study the material presented in the educational literature and monographs recommended by the department and / or teacher. Students should pay attention to the fact that the library list includes not only basic textbooks, but also more in-depth sources on each topic of the course. Consistent study of the subject allows the intern to form a stable theoretical base.

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

As a final step in preparing for a practical session, the student should be encouraged to familiarize himself with the results of scientific research corresponding to each topic.

Mastering the discipline Oral and Maxillofacial and Plastic Surgery involves a rating system for assessing students' knowledge and provides for current monitoring by the teacher of attending lectures by students, preparing and performing all practical tasks, and performing all types of independent work.

Intermediate certification in the discipline Maxillofacial and plastic surgery is a test. A student is considered certified in the discipline, provided that all types of current control and independent work provided for by the curriculum are performed.

The scale for assessing the formation of educational results in the discipline is presented in the fund of evaluation tools (EV).

LOGISTICS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE

Для проведения практических работ, а также для организации самостоятельной работы студентам доступно следующее лабораторное оборудование и специализированные кабинеты, соответствующие действующим санитарным и противопожарным нормам, а также требованиям техники безопасности при проведении учебных и научно-производственных работ.

Перечень материально-технического и программного обеспечения дисциплины приведен в таблицах.

Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины

Наименование специальных помещений и помещений для самостоятельной работы	Перечень основного оборудования
Computer class of the School of Medicine aud. M723, 15 jobs	Motorized Screen 236*147cm Trim Screen Line; Projector DLP, 3000 ANSI Lm, WXGA 1280x800, 2000:1 EW330U Mitsubishi; Subsystem of specialized equipment fastenings CORSA-2007 Tuarex; Video switching subsystem: DVI DXP 44 DVI Pro Extron matrix switcher; DVI over twisted pair cable DVI 201 Tx/Rx Extron; Subsystem of audio switching and sound amplification; acoustic system for ceiling mounting SI 3CT LP Extron; Extron DMP 44 LC digital audio processor; extension for IPL T CR48 control controller; wireless LANs for students are provided with a system based on 802.11a/b/g/n 2x2 MIMO(2SS) access points.

	HP ProOpe 400 All-in-One 19.5 (1600x900), Core i3-4150T, 4GB DDR3-1600 (1x4GB), 1TB HDD 7200 SATA, DVD+/-RW, GigEth, Wi-Fi, W, usb kbd/ mse, Win7Pro(64-bit)+Win8.1Pro(64-bit), 1-1-1 Wty
Reading rooms of the FEFU Scientific Library with open access to the fund (building A - level 10)	HP ProOpe 400 All-in-One 19.5 (1600x900), Core i3-4150T, 4GB DDR3-1600 (1x4GB), 1TB HDD 7200 SATA, DVD+/-RW, GigEth, Wi-Fi, BT, usb kbd/ mse, Win7Pro (64-bit)+Win8.1Pro(64-bit), 1-1-1 Wty Internet access speed 500 Mbps. Workplaces for people with disabilities are equipped with Braille displays and printers; equipped with: portable devices for reading flat-print texts, scanning and reading machines, a video enlarger with the ability to regulate color spectra; magnifying electronic loupes and ultrasonic markers
690922, Primorsky Territory, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ayaks village, 10, aud. M 421	Large surgical set (1 pc.) Package for disposal class. B (yellow) with a coupler, 50*60 cm Needles BT 204/3 DS 70(130) Disposable dressing gown (sleeve: on a knitted cuff) Disposable gloves, non-sterile (size M) Disposable gloves, non-sterile (size S) Disposable gloves, non-sterile (size L) Pointed scissors (2 pcs.) Spatula neurosurgical 2-sided small (2 pcs.) Suture material Lavsan braided M 3.5 (0) coil 10 meters, production Russia Lavsan braided white M 3 (2/0) 200 meters cassette, made in Russia Functional model of the knee joint of the luxury class (1 pc.) Model of the knee joint, 12 parts (1 pc.) Abdominal Posters (Plastic) – Laminated Chest Posters (Plastic) - Laminated Fake hernia (1 pc.) Fake brush (collapsible) (1 pc.) Intubation laryngoscope (1 pc.)

VII. LIST OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AND SOFTWARE

The location of the computer equipment on which the software is installed, the number of jobs	Software List
Computer class of the School of Medicine aud. M723, 15 jobs	Windows Seven Enterprise SP3x64 Operating system Microsoft Office Professional Plus 2010 an 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 - software for optical character recognition;

	Adobe Acrobat XI Pro 11.0.00 - a software package for creating and viewing electronic publications in PDF format; WinDjView 2.0.2 is a program for recognizing and viewing files with the same name format DJV and DjVu.
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In order to provide special conditions for the education of people with disabilities and people with disabilities in FEFU, all buildings are equipped with ramps, elevators, lifts, specialized places equipped with toilets, information and navigation support signs.



MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION AND OF THE RUSSIAN
FEDERATION

Federal state autonomous educational institution
of higher education

«Far Eastern Federal University»
(FEFU)

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

VALUATION FUND

In the discipline "maxillofacial surgery"

Specialty 31.05.01 - general medicine

Full-time training form

Vladivostok

2021

EF Passport

PC-4.4 Knows how to prioritize the volume, content and sequence of diagnostic measures, taking into account the standards of medical care	Knows the volume, content and sequence of diagnostic measures, taking into account the standards of medical care in order to recognize the condition or establish the presence or absence of a disease of the maxillofacial region
	Able to prioritize the volume, content and sequence of diagnostic measures, taking into account the standards of medical care in order to recognize the condition or establish the presence or absence of a disease of the maxillofacial region
	Possesses the skill of independently determining the order, volume, content and sequence of diagnostic measures, taking into account the standards of medical care in order to recognize the condition or establish the presence or absence of a disease in the maxillofacial region
PC-5.4 Can use the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) to make a diagnosis	Knows the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) and the methodology for making a diagnosis using it.
	Can use the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) to make a diagnosis
	Owens the skill of self-applying to diagnose the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD)
PC-6.3 Able to draw up a treatment plan for the disease and the patient's condition, taking into account the diagnosis, the age of the patient, the clinical picture of the disease in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care	Knows the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, standards of medical care for patients with diseases of the maxillofacial region
	Able to draw up a treatment plan for the patient's diseases in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, standards of care for patients with diseases of the maxillofacial region
	Has the skill of drawing up a treatment plan for the disease and the patient's condition, taking into account the diagnosis, age of the patient, the clinical picture of the disease in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care for patients with diseases of the maxillofacial areas
PC-7.2 Knows how to prescribe medicines, medical devices and medical nutrition, taking into account the diagnosis, age and clinical picture of the disease in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical	Knows the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care to patients with diseases of the maxillofacial region for the prescription of drugs, medical devices and clinical nutrition, taking into account the diagnosis, age and clinical picture of the disease.
	Able to prescribe medicines, medical devices and medical nutrition to patients with diseases of the maxillofacial

recommendations (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care	region, taking into account the diagnosis, age and clinical picture of the disease in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical help
	Possesses the skill of self-prescribing medicines, medical devices and medical nutrition to patients with diseases of the maxillofacial region, taking into account the diagnosis, age and clinical picture of the disease in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account health care standards

CONTROL OF ACHIEVEMENT OF COURSE OBJECTIVES

Code and wording of competence		Stages of competence formation			
№ п/п	Controlled sections/topics of disciplines	Codes and stages of formation of competencies		Evaluation tools	
				Current control	Intermediate assessment/exam
7.	Section 1. Inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region	PC-4.4; PC-5.4 PC-6.3; PC-7.2;	Knows	ES-1 PW-1 ES-3	Credit Questions 1-18
			Can	PW-4	
			Possesses	ES-2	
8.	Section 2. Neoplasms of the maxillofacial region	PC-4.4; PC-5.4 PC-6.3; PC-7.2;	Knows	ES-1 PW-1 ES-3	Credit Questions 19-27-
			Can	PW-4	
			Possesses	ES-2	
9.	Section 3. Traumatology of the maxillofacial region. Clinic, diagnostics, complications, methods of treatment of maxillofacial injuries. Urgent Care	PC-4.4; PC-5.4 PC-6.3; PC-7.2;	Knows	ES-1 PW-1 ES-3	Credit Questions 28-39-
			Can	PW-4	
			Possesses	ES-2	
10.	Section 4. Congenital defects and deformities of the maxillofacial region	PC-4.4; PC-5.4 PC-6.3; PC-7.2;	Knows	ES-1 PW-1 ES-3	Credit Questions 40-44
			Can	PW-4	
			Possesses	ES-2	
11.	Section 5. Types and origin of defects. Basic principles of reconstructive operations in the maxillofacial region.	PC-4.4; PC-5.4 PC-6.3; PC-7.2;	Knows	ES-1 PW-1 ES-3	Credit Questions 45-50
			Can	PW-4	
			Possesses	ES-2	
12.	Test lesson	PC-4.4; PC-5.4 PC-6.3; PC-7.2;			Credit

Methodological recommendations that determine the procedures for evaluating the results of mastering the discipline

- 100-86 points are given to the student if the student expressed his opinion on the formulated problem, argued it, accurately defining its content and components. The data of domestic and foreign literature, statistical information, information of a regulatory nature are given. The student knows and owns the skill of independent research work on the research topic; methods and techniques for analyzing the theoretical and / or practical aspects of the area under study. There are no actual errors related to understanding the problem; graphic work is framed correctly

- 85-76 points - the work is characterized by semantic integrity, coherence and consistency of presentation; no more than 1 mistake was made when explaining the meaning or content of the problem. For argumentation, data of domestic and foreign authors are given. Demonstrated research skills and abilities. There are no actual errors related to understanding the problem. One or two errors were made in the design of the work

- 75-61 points - the student conducts a fairly independent analysis of the main stages and semantic components of the problem; understands the basic foundations and theoretical justification of the chosen topic. The main sources on the topic under consideration are attracted. No more than 2 mistakes were made in the sense or content of the problem, the design of the work

- 60-50 points – the work is a paraphrase or a complete rewrite of the source text without any comments or analysis. The structure and theoretical component of the topic is not disclosed. Three or more than three errors were made in the semantic content of the problem being disclosed, in the design of the work.

Evaluation tools for current certification

The current attestation of students in the discipline "Emergency assistance in simulated conditions" is carried out in accordance with the local regulations of the FEFU and is mandatory.

The current certification in the discipline "Maxillofacial Surgery" is carried out in the form of testing, surveys on topics.

When working with tests, it is proposed to choose one answer option from three or four offered. At the same time, the tests are not the same in their complexity. Among the proposed there are tests that contain several options for correct answers. The student must indicate all the correct answers.

Tests are designed for both individual and collective decision. They can be used in both classroom and self-study. The selection of tests necessary for the control of knowledge in the process of intermediate certification is made by each teacher individually.

The results of the test tasks are evaluated by the teacher on a five-point scale for certification or according to the "test" system.

The grade "excellent" is given with the correct answer to more than 90% of the tests proposed by the teacher.

Rating "good" - with the correct answer to more than 70% of the tests.

Grade "satisfactory" - with the correct answer to 50% of the proposed tests.

1. Specify all acute odontogenic inflammatory diseases of the jaws:
 - a. only osteomyelitis;
 - b. only periodontitis and osteomyelitis;
 - c. periodontitis, periostitis and osteomyelitis; +
 - d. only periostitis and osteomyelitis;
 - e. only periostitis

2. Pain in acute purulent periodontitis:
 - a. aching, unsharply pronounced, do not radiate along the branches of the trigeminal nerve, increase when biting;
 - b. sharp, pulsating, do not radiate, worse at night, biting on the tooth is painless
 - c. sharp, pulsating, radiating, aggravated in a horizontal position and physical activity, as well as when biting, the tooth seems to have grown; +
 - d. sharp, pulsating, radiate, do not increase in a horizontal position and physical activity, and when biting;

e. aching, do not radiate along the branches of the trigeminal nerve, worse when biting and in a horizontal position

3. Chronic periodontitis is distinguished:

- a. serous;
- b. purulent;
- c. granulating, fibrous and granulomatous +
- d. fibrous;
- e. diffuse.

4. Osteomyelitis is:

- a. an inflammatory process that affects periodontal tissues and spreads to adjacent bone structures;
- b. a disease characterized by the spread of the inflammatory process from the periodontium to the periosteum of the alveolar process and the body of the jaw;
- c. infectious-allergic, purulent-necrotic process that develops in the bones under the influence of external or internal factors. +
- d. inflammatory process in the bone tissue of the jaw;
- e. most often affects the upper jaw.

5. What wall of the maxillary sinus is mainly affected in odontogenic osteomyelitis?

- a. lower and medial;
- b. outer and upper;
- c. lower and outer; +
- d. external and medial;
- e. bottom and top.

6. The primary element of the initial stage of tongue cancer is mainly:

- a. bubble;
- b. Hyperkeratosis;
- c. Ulcer; +
- d. Crack.
- e. Ranula

7. Of the malignant tumors of the lower jaw, the following are more common:

- a. osteosarcoma;
- b. ameloblastoma;
- c. Cancer; +

- d. Chondrosarcoma;
 - e. Lipoma.
8. Soft tissue sarcoma of the maxillofacial area develops from:
- a. sebaceous gland;
 - b. sweat gland;
 - c. Deep layers of the dermis; +
 - d. Minor salivary gland;
 - e. From adipose tissue.
9. With benign tumors of the submandibular saliva of the gland:
- a. Remove the tumor
 - b. Remove the tumor with part of the gland;
 - c. Remove the tumor along with the gland; +
 - d. Remove the tumor and ligate the excretory duct
 - e. An upper fascial-case excision of the cervical tissue is performed.
10. The lateral cyst of the neck is differentiated from:
- a. Acute lymphadenitis;
 - b. Chronic lymphadenitis;
 - c. With all of the above diseases
 - d. Specific lymphadenitis;
 - e. Lipoma;

Evaluation tools for intermediate certification

Intermediate certification of students in the discipline "Maxillofacial Surgery" is carried out in accordance with the local regulations of the Far Eastern Federal University and is mandatory.

As an intermediate certification for the discipline, a test is provided, conducted in the form of an oral survey in the form of answers to questions.

Intermediate attestation of students is carried out at the end of the study of the discipline "Emergency assistance in simulated conditions", in semester B.

Questions for intermediate certification

1. Methods of examination of the patient (survey, external examination, palpation of soft tissues, examination of the oral cavity)

2. Methods of additional examination (radiography, ultrasound, sialography, biopsy, EDI, etc.)
3. Odontogenic periostitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, treatment.
4. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaw. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnostics.
5. Chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaw. Etiology. Clinic. Diagnostics.
6. Treatment of acute and chronic forms of odontogenic osteomyelitis.
7. Differential diagnosis of odontogenic periostitis and osteomyelitis
8. Abscesses and phlegmon of the maxillofacial area. Etiology and pathogenesis.
9. Clinic, diagnosis of superficial phlegmon.
10. Clinic, diagnosis of deep phlegmon.
11. Features of surgical treatment.
12. Types of anesthesia used in maxillofacial surgery. Types of local anesthesia. Distinctive features of infiltration and conduction anesthesia.
13. Types of conductive anesthesia used in the upper jaw.
14. Types of conductive anesthesia used on the lower jaw.
15. Local anesthetics in maxillofacial surgery.
16. Types of general anesthesia used in dentistry. Indications.
17. Local complications arising during anesthesia. Clinic. treatment. Prevention.
18. General complications arising from anesthesia (fainting, collapse, anaphylactic shock). Clinic, treatment. Prevention.
19. Anatomical and topographic features of the structure of the soft tissues and bones of the MFR. Muscles that lower and raise the lower jaw.
20. The concepts of "reposition of fragments", "immobilization of fragments".
21. Types of immobilization.
22. Types of medical care, rendering.
23. General symptoms of traumatic injuries.
24. Neurological symptoms in associated injuries.
25. The definition of "combined injury". "combined trauma".
26. Features of precancerous diseases of the maxillofacial area. Facultative and

obligate precancers.

27. Diagnosis of tumors of the maxillofacial area.

28. Treatment of benign tumors.

29. Treatment of malignant tumors of the maxillofacial area.

30. Birth defects, anomalies, deformities associated with dysplasia of various parts of the face. Defects and deformations as a result of injuries, gunshot wounds, burns, inflammatory diseases.

31. Defects after removal of tumors of the face and organs of the oral cavity. Analysis of the defect, assessment of anatomical, functional and aesthetic disorders. Development of a treatment plan.

32. Plastic surgery of facial defects with local tissues.

33. Plastic surgery of facial defects with a pedicled flap.

34. Plastic surgery by counter movement of triangular flaps according to Limberg. Mathematical justification.

35. Plasty with a round stalked flap (V.P. Filatov's flap).

36. Formation of the nose from a round stalked flap according to the method of F.M. Khitrov.

37. Plastic surgery using free tissue grafting. Modern concepts of biological processes occurring during free transplantation of tissues and organs.

38. Possibilities of using auto-, allotransplantation of various tissues, implants, endoprostheses in maxillofacial surgery.

39. Free skin graft.

40. Cartilage transplantation as a support material and for correcting the contours of different parts of the face. The use of autcartilage, preserved cadaveric cartilage.

41. The use of complex tissue complexes on microvascular anastomosis. Types of patches. Characteristics of donor zones. Indications, contraindications, advantages, disadvantages.

42. Application of materials (biocomposites) in reconstructive surgery of the face. Contour plastic for correcting the external contours of the face with its defects and deformations.

43. Bone grafting of the jaws. Types and causes of defects of the lower jaw. Indications for bone grafting. Biological substantiation of bone grafting.
44. Types of transplants. Possibilities of using preserved bone and conservation methods. Autobone transplant. Preparation for the operation. Methods of fixation of grafts and fragments of the lower jaw during osteoplastic operations. Postoperative management of the patient, his rehabilitation.
45. Features of bone grafting in fresh gunshot wounds and removal of tumors (primary bone grafting).
46. Combined bone grafting.
47. Surgical treatment of jaw deformities. Anomalies of development and deformation of the jaws.
48. Main types of deformities: micrognathia, macrognathia, prognathia, retrognathia, open bite. Clinic, diagnostics. Indications for surgical treatment. Deformity analysis, refined diagnostics using teleroentgenography.
49. Contour plastic for correction

Requirements for evaluating the results of the test in "Maxillofacial and plastic surgery"

"Excellent" - A complete, detailed answer was given to the question posed, the ability to highlight essential and non-essential signs, causal relationships was shown. The answer is clearly structured, logical, written in literary language in terms of science. Shortcomings or minor errors corrected by the student with the help of the teacher may be made.

"Good" - A complete, but insufficiently consistent answer to the question was given, but the ability to highlight essential and non-essential features and cause-and-effect relationships was shown. The answer is logical and stated in terms of science. 1-2 mistakes can be made in the definition of basic concepts that the student finds it difficult to correct on his own.

"Satisfactory" - An incomplete answer is given, the logic and sequence of presentation have significant violations. Gross mistakes were made in determining the essence of the disclosed concepts, theories, phenomena, due to the student's

misunderstanding of their essential and non-essential features and relationships. There are no conclusions in the answer. The ability to reveal specific manifestations of generalized knowledge is not shown. Speech design requires amendments, correction.

“Unsatisfactory” No answers were received on the basic questions of the discipline.