

Ministry of Health of Ukraine
Vinnytsya National Pirogov Memorial Medical University

"AGREED"

at Methodical meeting
of dental disciplines
Protocol № 8
from "26" 04 2023


Head of Methodical meeting,
professor of HEI

 Serhii SHUVALOV

"APPROVED"

by Academic council
Vinnytsya National Pirogov
Memorial Medical University
Protocol № 7
from "27" 04 2023

Head of Academic council,
professor of HEI

 Viktoriia PETRUSHENKO

Instruction for station №7

**«Features of the course and treatment of diseases of the maxillofacial area in children
of different ages in the pediatric dentistry clinic»
for the objective structured practical (clinical) examination (OSP(C)E) of the discipline
pediatric dentistry
Specialty 221 Dentistry**

Instruction for station №7

«Features of the course and treatment of diseases of the maxillofacial area in children of different ages in the pediatric dentistry clinic»

Tasks:

1. Be able to establish the most probable or syndromic diagnosis of the disease on the basis of the obtained data.
2. Carry out differential diagnosis of diseases.
3. Be able to evaluate the results of additional laboratory and instrumental studies.
4. Assign a laboratory and / or instrumental examination of the patient by making an informed decision, based on the most probable or syndromic diagnosis.
5. To determine the tactics of treatment of the patient on the basis of a preliminary clinical diagnosis according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

Station equipment:

dental tray and dental mirror and probe, barbell - compass, ruler, caries marker (Emerald), skull, upper jaw, lower jaw, syringe, impression mass, plaster, phantom of jaws, answer sheet, checklist, paper A4 .

In the case of **distance form** (in order to prevent the spread of acute respiratory disease COVID-19 caused by coronavirus SARS-CoV-2), **the procedure for OSP (K)E** is regulated by the Regulations on the introduction of elements of distance learning in VNMU. E. Pirogov and will take place on the **Google Meet platform**.

Equipment for remote form of OSP (K) I: situational tasks, data sets, virtual patients.

On the day of the exam, the secretary of the State Examination Commission joins the meeting of the examiner and the student, the group that passes the exam according to the schedule. At the station, the student must greet and introduce himself, present a document (passport) proving his identity to the teacher. The student receives a clinical task, which involves assessing the patient's complaints, anamnestic and objective data, interpret the results of laboratory and instrumental methods of examination of the patient, diagnose, determine the tactics of the patient and prescribe treatment, naming a group of drugs and a representative, give a short answer to additional questions, provided they are present in the task.

The duration of the station is 10 minutes. After the end of the stay at the station, the examiner does not accept the answer. Note that the teacher is an observer of your actions and does not provide instructions, comment or question.

Requirements for passing the station:

- Use a computer or laptop during the response.
- the answer is accepted under the condition of the included camera, where the student who passes the exam is clearly visible, and the included microphone with a clear sound;
- video is recorded while working at the station.

It is forbidden to use a mobile phone and other electronic gadgets, to transmit, copy and take out any information related to the exam for the usual form of the exam. It is forbidden to use textbooks, mobile phones and other electronic gadgets for remote form.

An example of evaluating the response of a higher education applicant (HEI) to a practical (situational) task.

Task 1. Examine the patient and diagnose this pathology. Make a diagnosis. Make an appropriate treatment plan.



№	The answer scheme includes
1.	Classification of dental caries. Evaluation of the activity of the carious process in children by TF Vinogradova.
2.	Clinic, diagnosis and differential diagnosis of caries of temporary teeth.
3.	The technique of vital staining of the hard tissues of the tooth.
4.	Treatment of caries of temporary teeth. Modern techniques of preparation of temporary teeth (including ART-technique, technique of chemical-mechanical removal of carious dentin).
5.	Know modern methods of dental caries prevention.

Parameters to be assessed	Student response	Score / traditional assessment
Classification of dental caries. Evaluation of the activity of the carious process in children by TF Vinogradova.	TF Vinogradova, 1978- evaluate the activity of the carious process in the body as a whole: I - compensated caries; II - subcompensated, III - decompensated. By localization: fissural (caries fissuralis); proximal (caries aproximalis); cervical (caries cervicalis); combined localization (buccal, labial, lingual surfaces). By depth of lesion: initial (caries incipie), superficial (caries superficialis); medium (caries media); deep (caries profunda). By the nature of the clinical course: acute (caries acuta); chronic (caries chronica).	0,93-1 («5») 0,8-0,92 («4») 0,6-0,79 («3») 0,59 and less («2»)
Clinic, diagnosis and differential diagnosis of caries of temporary teeth.	Use of "Caries marker", Ter-test, X-ray examination, electric light diagnostics. Enamel hypoplasia, fluorosis, acute superficial caries, chronic initial.	0,93-1 («5») 0,8-0,92 («4») 0,6-0,79 («3») 0,59 and less («2»)
The technique of vital staining of the hard tissues of the tooth.	The enamel surface is pre-cleaned, treated with hydrogen peroxide and dried. The teeth are isolated from saliva and a dye solution is applied to them for 2-3 minutes. After that, the dye is washed off with running water. Damaged areas of enamel in acute initial caries, in contrast to hypoplasia and fluorosis, are stained with varying intensity. Evaluate the color on a 10-point scale.	0,93-1 («5») 0,8-0,92 («4») 0,6-0,79 («3») 0,59 and less («2»)
Treatment of caries of temporary teeth. Modern techniques of preparation of temporary teeth (including ART-technique, technique of chemical-mechanical removal of carious dentin).	Treatment consists in high-quality preparation and formation of a carious cavity and sealing it with a suitable filling material. It should be noted that the preparation and formation of a carious cavity in a temporary tooth is a difficult task. This is primarily due to the child's behavior, increased salivation, as well as the peculiarities of the structure of temporary teeth. ART - the technique involves filling the cavity without preparation (only necrectomy with an excavator) with materials with anti-cariogenic action (glass ionomer cements, compomers).	0,93-1 («5») 0,8-0,92 («4») 0,6-0,79 («3») 0,59 and less («2»)
Know modern methods of dental caries prevention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Balanced nutrition of the mother during pregnancy. - Balanced nutrition of the child. - Eating solid vegetables and fruits. - Timely oral hygiene. - Sugar and sweets, at least in the child's diet. - Visiting the dentist twice a year. 	0,93-1 («5») 0,8-0,92 («4») 0,6-0,79 («3») 0,59 and less («2»)
Maximum number of points per station – 5		

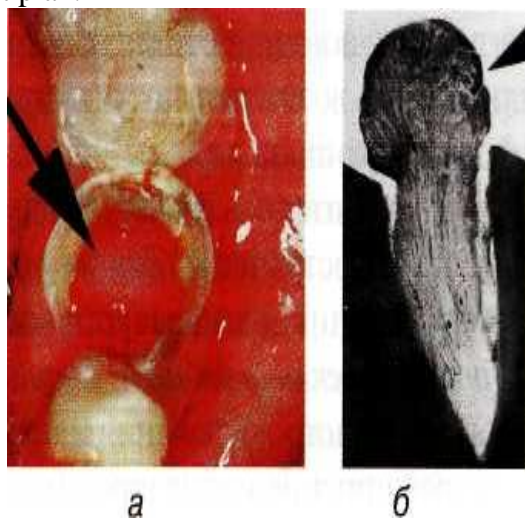
List of task

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5.	Know modern methods of dental caries prevention.

Task 2. Examine the patient and diagnose this pathology. Make a diagnosis. Make an appropriate treatment plan.



№	The answer scheme includes
1.	Classification of pulpitis of temporary teeth.
2.	Clinic, diagnosis and differential diagnosis of pulpitis of temporary teeth.
3.	Methods of conducting an additional method of examination of EOD.
4.	Methods of treatment of pulpitis of temporary teeth in children.
5.	Indications and contraindications to conservative (biological) treatment of pulpitis in children.

Task 3. Examine the patient and diagnose this pathology. Make a diagnosis. Make an appropriate treatment plan.



№	The answer scheme includes
1.	Classification of periodontal tissue diseases.
2.	Clinic, diagnosis and differential diagnosis of periodontal diseases.
3.	Methods of conducting a hygienic index.
4.	Methods of treatment of this disease.
5.	Know modern methods of prevention of periodontal disease in children.

Task 4. Examine the patient and diagnose this pathology. Make a diagnosis. Make an appropriate treatment plan.



№	The answer scheme includes
1.	Know the classification of oral mucosa diseases in children. Describe the elements of oral mucosa lesions.
2.	To know how the anatomical and physiological features of oral mucosa in children affect the course of pathological processes.
3.	Know the basic and additional methods of examination of oral mucosa.
4.	Be able to determine treatment tactics depending on the course, severity and prevalence of the inflammatory process, as well as the form of AHS and RGS.
5.	To know modern methods of prevention of oral mucosa. diseases in children.

Task 5. Examine the patient and diagnose this pathology. Make a diagnosis. Make an appropriate treatment plan.



No	The answer scheme includes
1.	Classification of oral mucosa diseases in children.
2.	Clinic, diagnosis and differential diagnosis of oral mucosa diseases.
3.	To substantiate methods of laboratory inspections of patients with this pathology of oral mucosa.
4.	Methods of treatment of this disease.
5.	Know modern methods of prevention of this disease.

Task 6. Perform mandibular anesthesia in children of different ages and removal of molars on the lower jaw

No	The answer scheme includes
1.	Target point of mandibular anesthesia in children.
2.	Technique of mandibular anesthesia
3.	Anesthesia zone under mandibular anesthesia.
4.	Stages of removal of mandibular molars.
5.	Tools for removal of mandibular molars and basic movements during removal.

Task 7. Perform torus anesthesia in children of different ages and removal of molars on the lower jaw

No	The answer scheme includes
1.	Goal torusal anesthesia in children.
2.	Technique of torus anesthesia
3.	Anesthesia zone at torusal anesthesia.
4.	Stages of removal of mandibular molars.
5.	Tools for removal of mandibular molars and basic movements during removal.

Task 8. Perform infraorbital anesthesia in children of different ages and removal of incisors on the upper jaw

No	The answer scheme includes
1.	Target point and purpose of infraorbital anesthesia in children.
2.	Technique of infraorbital anesthesia
3.	Anesthesia zone under infraorbital anesthesia.

4.	Stages of removal incisors on the upper jaw.
5.	Features and basic movements when removing incisors on the upper jaw..

Task 9. Perform tubercular anesthesia in children of different ages and removal of molars on the upper jaw

№	The answer scheme includes
1.	Target point of tubercular anesthesia in children.
2.	Technique of tubercular anesthesia
3.	Anesthesia zone under tubercular anesthesia.
4.	Stages of removal of molars of the upper jaw.
5.	Tools for removal of molars of the upper jaw and basic movements during removal.

Task 10. Perform the operation of removing a temporary tooth on the upper jaw under infiltration anesthesia

№	The answer scheme includes
1.	The purpose of infiltration anesthesia in children.
2.	Types of infiltration anesthesia in children.
3.	The amount of anesthetic excretion during infiltration anesthesia in children.
4.	Technique of removal of temporary teeth on the upper jaw.
5.	Tools for removing temporary teeth on the upper jaw.

Task 11. To measure the width of the upper dentition in the area of the premolars.

№	The answer scheme includes
1.	Classifications of dental anomalies
2.	Methods of selection of spoons for the impression, materials and methods of taking a dental impression
3.	What are the biometric methods for the study of dental anomalies?
4.	How to measure size of the teeth (Tone Index)
5.	How to measure dentition (Pona index)

Task 12. To measure the width of the upper dentition in the area of the molars.

№	The answer scheme includes
1.	Classifications of dental anomalies
2.	Methods of selection of spoons for the impression, materials and methods of taking a dental impression
3.	What are the biometric methods for the study of dental anomalies?
4.	How to measure size of the teeth (Tone Index)
5.	How to measure dentition (Pona index)

Task 13. To measure the width of the low dentition in the area of the molars.

№	The answer scheme includes
1.	Classifications of dental anomalies
2.	Methods of selection of spoons for the impression, materials and methods of taking a dental impression
3.	What are the biometric methods for the study of dental anomalies?
4.	How to measure size of the teeth (Tone Index)
5.	How to measure dentition (Pona index)

Task 14. The mechanism of the Eschler-*Bittner* test in distal occlusion

№	The answer scheme includes
1.	Classifications of dental anomalies
2.	What is a distal bite? What are the types of distal bite?
3.	What do the types of diagnosis of distal occlusion exist?
4.	What are the functional methods of examination to determine the state of occlusion?
5.	Variants of treatment of distal occlusion

Task 15. Measure the length of the anterior segment of the upper jaw by the method of Korkhaus

№	The answer scheme includes
1.	Classifications of dental anomalies
2.	Methods of selection of spoons for the impression, materials and methods of taking a dental impression
3.	What are the biometric methods for the study of dental anomalies?
4.	How to measure size of the teeth (Tone Index)
5.	How to measure dentition (Pont index, Korkhaus index)