

The list of skills that 5th year students should have in the disciplines "Pediatric Therapeutic Dentistry" and "Orthodontics"

to prepare for OSKI-2

1. To highlight and identify the leading clinical symptoms and syndromes (according to list 1);

List 1. List of leading clinical symptoms and syndromes

- toothache
- hyperesthesia
- defects of the coronal part of the tooth
- lesions on the skin and oral mucosa
- sinus tract
- gingival, periodontal, bone pocket
- adentia
- malocclusion
- asymmetry of the face
- imbalance of the face
- tooth deformation

2. According to standard methods, using the preliminary data of the patient's history, the patient's examination data, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, establish a probable nosological or syndromic preliminary clinical diagnosis of a dental disease (according to list 2)

List 2. List of dental diseases

1. Pediatric dentistry: a) Dental pathology:

- enamel hypoplasia (systemic and local)
- endemic fluorosis
- congenital malformations of hard dental tissues in children
- caries and its complications in temporary and permanent teeth in children

B) Periodontal pathology:

- gingivitis
- periodontitis

C) Pathology of the oral mucosa (POOM):

- allergic diseases of oral mucosa
- anomalies and diseases of the tongue
- fungal infections of oral mucosa in children
- changes in oral mucosa in systemic diseases
- changes in oral mucosa in specific diseases
- manifestations of acute viral and infectious diseases of oral mucosa (diphtheria, chickenpox, measles, infectious

mononucleosis, scarlet fever)

- viral diseases of oral mucosa (acute herpetic stomatitis, recurrent herpetic stomatitis, shingles)
- independent and symptomatic cheilitis, glossitis

2.Orthodontics

A) anomalies of individual teeth:

- sizes
- forms
- quantity
- retention

B) anomalies in the position of the teeth:

- diastemas and tremas
- crowding of teeth
- tortoanomaly
- vestibulo-oral position of teeth, dystopia, transposition, supra-infraposition

C) sagittal malocclusion:

- prognathic (mesial) (skeletal, dentoalveolar)
- prognathic (distal) (skeletal, dentoalveolar)

D) vertical malocclusion:

- open (skeletal, dental alveolar)
- deep (skeletal, dental alveolar)

D) transversal malocclusion:

- cross (one - or two-sided, with or without displacement of the lower jaw) (skeletal, dentoalveolar).

3. Collect information about the general condition of the patient, assess the psychomotor and physical development of the patient, the state of the organs of the maxillofacial region, based on results laboratory and instrumental research to evaluate information regarding the diagnosis (according to the list 3)
4. Prescribe and analyze additional (mandatory and optional) examination methods (laboratory, radiological, functional and / or instrumental) (according to the list 5), patients with organ diseases and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area for differential diagnosis diseases (according to list 2)

List 3 Instrumental studies:

- study of control and diagnostic models of the jaws
- study of the functions of the maxillofacial area (breathing, swallowing, speech, chewing and temporomandibular joint) - interpretation of radiation diagnostics of the skull, dentition, salivary glands

5. Determine the final clinical diagnosis, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision and logical analysis, the obtained subjective and objective data of the clinical, additional examination, clarifying the diagnosis under the supervision of the head of the department in the conditions medical institution (according to list 4).

list 4

- non-carious dental lesions
- caries of temporary and permanent teeth
- pulp diseases of temporary and permanent teeth
- periodontitis of temporary and permanent teeth
- gingivitis
- autoinfectious diseases of the oral mucosa (acute stomatitis, herpetic, ulcerative necrotic, candida lesions of the oral mucosa)
- defects of the coronal part of the teeth

6. Determine the approach, plan, type and principle treatment of a dental disease (according to list 2) by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

7. Perform medical dental manipulations on the basis of a preliminary and / or final clinical diagnosis (according to lists 2, 3) for various segments of the population and in different conditions (according to list 5).

List of 5 dental procedures

- pulp amputation of temporary and permanent teeth
 - removal of dental plaque
 - determination of acid resistance of tooth enamel (TER, KOSRE, CRT-test)
 - sealing fissures
 - diagnostic use of dyes
 - local anesthesia in the treatment of dental diseases by various methods (application, infiltration, conduction)
 - deep fluoridation of hard tissues of deciduous teeth
 - drug treatment of the affected areas of the oral mucosa and periodontium
 - application and removal of temporary fillings and hermetic dressings in the treatment of caries, pulpitis, periodontitis
 - obturation of root canals of temporary and permanent teeth with various materials
 - filling of carious cavities of temporary and permanent teeth with various filling materials
 - covering teeth with therapeutic and prophylactic varnishes, gels, desensitizers
 - preparation and cleaning of root canals of temporary and permanent teeth
 - preparation of carious cavities of temporary and permanent teeth, taking into account the type of filling material
 - professional oral hygiene

- anthropometric studies of jaw models: the method of Pont, Korkhouse, Nance
- determination of the sagittal gap
- determination of the vertical clearance
- determination of signs of orthognathic occlusion and its varieties
- determination of signs of pathological types of bites
- carrying out physiological separation
- fixation of an orthodontic ring, crown