MINESTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE
Odesa national medical university
Department of surgical dentistry

APPROVE
Vice-rector for scientific and pedagogical work
_____ Eduard Buriachkivsky
September 01, 2023 p.

WORK PROGRAM

of the discipline

"SURGICAL DENTISTRY"

Level of higher education: second (master's)

Field of knowledge 22 "Health care"

Specialty 221 "Dentistry"

Educational and professional program: "Dentistry"

Odesa 2023

The work program is based on the educational and professional program "Dentistry" for the training of specialists of the second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty 221 "Dentistry" of the field of knowledge 22 "Health Care", approved by the Academic Council of ONMedU (Minutes No. 8 of June 29, 2023).

Developers:

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The work program was approved at the meeting of the Department of Surgical Dentistry

Protocol № _1__ from 31.08.2023.

Head of the Department _____ Anatolii Gulyuk

Agreed with the guarantor of the EPP _____ Anatolii Gulyuk

Approved by the subject cycle methodical commission for dental disciplines of ONMedU

Protocol № ___ from 2023

Head of the Subject cycle methodical commission for dental disciplines of ONMedU _____ Volodymyr Kryklias

Reviewed and approved at the meeting of the department

Protocol № ___ from "__ _" _____ 20__ p.

Head of the Department _____

(signature) (name)

Reviewed and approved at the meeting of the department

Protocol № ___ from "___" _____ 20__ p.

Head of the Department _____

(signature) (first name) (last name)

1. The description of the discipline:

indicators	Field of knowledge, specialty, specialization, level of higher education	Characteristics of the academic discipline
Total number: Credit: 12 Hours: 360 The contents module-8	Branch of knowledge 22 "Health care" Specialty 221 "the Stomatology" Level of higher education second (master)	Full-time form of education Mandatory discipline Year of preparation 3-5
		Teaching (42 years)
		Seminar (0 years)
		Practical (188 years)
		Laboratory (0 years)
		Independent work (130 years)
		individual tasks (0 years)
		Form of final control – examination

2. The purpose and objectives of the discipline, competence, program results of training

The purpose of the discipline: preparation of the dentist, who has modern methods of diagnosing surgical diseases and damage to the maxillofacial area, methods of their prevention and treatment, who is able to organize the operation of the surgical department of the clinic, to maintain the necessary medical documentation, to form a scientific approach for the study of the main problems of surgical dentistry, requiring further deepening and studying; to act as an expert in the event of controversial issues in the treatment, on the best examples of domestic medicine, to educate highly qualified, highly moral specialists-dentists, who adhere to the principles of deontology and medical ethics, who are ready for selfless service to their people.

Training discipline "surgical dentistry" is: The ability to conduct examination of the patient, study of leading syndromes and symptoms in surgical dentistry, justify and formulate a preliminary diagnosis; The ability to analyze the results of the examination and conduct differential diagnosis, make a final diagnosis of major diseases, identify and identify the manifestations of somatic diseases in the oral cavity, determine the principles of complex treatment in the clinic of surgical dentistry, identify various clinical options and complications of the most common surgical dental diseases.

The process of studying the discipline is aimed at the formation of elements of the following competencies:

Integral: The ability to solve typical and complex specialized problems and problems in the field of health care in the specialty "Dentistry", in professional activities or in the process of training, which involves research and/ or implementation of innovations and is characterized by complexity and uncertainty of conditions and requirements.

General (CP):
1. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.
2. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.
3. Ability to apply knowledge in practical activities.
4. Ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing.
7.ability to search, process and analyze information from different sources.
8. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation..
9. Ability to identify, put and solve problems.
10.the ability to be critical and self-critical.
11.the ability to work in a team.
13.the ability to act socially responsible and consciously.

Special (professional) competence of the specialty (SC):
1. Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.
2. Ability to interpret the result of laboratory and instrumental studies.
3. Ability to diagnose: Determine the previous, clinical, final, concomitant diagnosis, immediate conditions.
5. Ability to design the process of medical care: To determine the approaches, plan, types and principles of treatment of diseases of the organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area.
6. Ability to determine the rational mode of work, rest, diet in patients in the treatment of diseases of the organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area.
7. Ability to determine the tactics of patients with diseases of the organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area with concomitant somatic diseases.
8. Ability to perform medical and dental manipulations.
9, the ability to treat major diseases of organs and tissues
oral cavity and maxillofacial area.
10. Ability to organize and conduct medical and evacuation measures.
11. Ability to identify tactics, methods and provision of emergency medical care.
12. Ability to organize and conduct screening examination in dentistry.
13. Ability to assess the impact of the environment on the health of the population (individual, family, population).
14. The ability to maintain regulatory medical records.
16. Ability to organize and conduct rehabilitation activities and care in patients with diseases of the oral cavity and SCLO.
18. Ability to provide pre-medical care according to protocols of tactical medicine

Program learning outcomes (PLO)

PLO 1.identify and identify leading clinical symptoms and syndromes (list 1); according to standard methods, using preliminary data of the patient's history, data of the

patient's examination, knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, to establish a probable nosological or syndromic preliminary clinical diagnosis of dental disease (according to the list 2)

PLO 2.to collect information about the general condition of the patient, to evaluate the psychomotor and physical development of the patient, the state of the maxillofacial area, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, to assess the information about the diagnosis (list 5).

PLO 3.appoint and analyze additional (mandatory and optional) examination methods (laboratory, X-ray, functional and/or instrumental) on the list of 5, patients with diseases of organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area for differential diagnosis of diseases (list 2).

PLO 4. Determine the final clinical diagnosis following the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making a reasonable decision and logical analysis of the obtained subjective and objective clinical data, additional examination, differential diagnosis under the supervision of a doctor-manager in the conditions of a medical institution (on the list 2.1).

PLO 5.establish a diagnosis of emergency conditions under any circumstances (widow, on the street, in a medical institution), in emergency situations, martial law, lack of information and limited time (list 4).

PLO 8.determine the approach, plan, type and principle of treatment of dental disease (list 2) by making an informed decision on existing algorithms and standard schemes.

PLO 9.determine the nature of the mode of work, rest and the necessary diet in the treatment of dental diseases (list 2) on the basis of a preliminary or final clinical diagnosis by making a reasonable decision on existing algorithms and standard schemes.

PLO 10. Determine the tactics of dental patient in somatic pathology (list 3) by making an informed decision on existing algorithms and standard schemes.

PLO 11.carry out treatment of basic dental diseases according to existing algorithms and standard schemes under the supervision of a doctor-manager in the conditions of a medical institution (according to the list 2.1).

PLO 21perform medical manipulations on the basis of a preliminary and/or final clinical diagnosis (on lists 2, 2.2) for different segments of the population under different conditions (on the list 6).

PLO 22.perform medical dental manipulations on the basis of a preliminary and/or final clinical diagnosis (on the lists 2.2.1) for different segments of the population and under different conditions (on the list 7).

As a result of studying the discipline, the applicant for higher education must

Know:

- principles of examination of patients by a dentist: the value of special and auxiliary methods of examination for differential diagnosis of dental diseases
- etiology and pathogenesis of major surgical dental diseases, their impact on the organs and systems of the human body, clinical manifestations of dental pathology of the oral cavity and indications for the use of various methods of treatment in surgical dentistry;
- prevention, clinic and treatment of inflammatory processes of maxillofacial area, diseases of the temporal-mandibular joints, tooth injuries, jaws, as well as gunshot, thermal, chemical, radiation, combined damage to the face, mouth and neck, dental diseases;

- modern ideas about the biological essence of neoplasms, their features, prevention, diagnosis, treatment principle, the task of the dentist in the system of organization of anti-tumor service, the principles of oncological alertness and the method of dispensation of oncostomatological patients.;
- Principles of examination, diagnosis and complex treatment, prevention of tooth-jaw deformations, the volume of treatment in plastic surgery of maxillofacial area, expected results of such operations, methods of operations developed at the Department of surgical Dentistry ONMedU;
- the main stages and methods of dental operations, aseptics, principles and methods of anesthesiology, general and local

to be able:

- conduct a survey of the maxillofacial area, including: examination of soft facial tissues, temporomandibular joints, salivary glands, regional lymphatic system, analysis of inspection, panoramic, sighting dental and control radiographs, tomograms,;
- develop a plan and tactics for the treatment of maxillofacial diseases;
- establish a primary (preliminary) diagnosis based on the analysis of the obtained results and determine the indications for dental interventions;
- Master the main dental manipulations and diagnostic methods in patients with surgical dental diseases for diagnosis and selection of the correct method of treatment according to the list of OPP graduate of the Faculty of Dentistry in the specialty "Dentistry";
- to carry out organizational and methodological work;
- to carry out sanitary and educational work among the population;
- follow the rules of labor protection and safety.

3. WHAT IS THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

1. What are the main features of the study?

Organization of surgical dental care

Theme 1. The main stages of formation and development of surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery, the role of domestic scientists. Surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery as medical disciplines and tasks. Place of surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery among other medical disciplines. Their relationship with other sections of medicine, dentistry. Dental scientific schools in Ukraine, CIS, the world, their contribution to the development of surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery.

Modern principles of organization of surgical dental and maxillofacial assistance to the population in cities and rural areas.

Types of surgical dental care: Polyclinic and stationary (urgent and planned). Specific organization of assistance in extreme situations.

Organization of work and equipment of the surgical department (cabinet) of the dental clinic, maxillofacial department of the hospital, operating, dressing.

Special equipment, equipment and tools for examination of patients and performing dental interventions.

Aseptic and antiseptic in face and mouth operations. Preparation of the oral cavity for surgery. Processing of the operating field.

Sterilization of tools and dressing material, material for suturing (silk, ketgut, threads made of synthetic materials). Preparation of the surgeon's hands for the operation.

Features of care for outpatient and inpatient patients with inflammatory diseases, injuries and after planned surgical interventions in the maxillofacial area, their nutrition.

Medical documentation in the surgical department (office) of the dental clinic and in the maxillofacial department of the hospital. Indicators of the work of the dentist surgeon.

Indications for hospitalization of patients with pathology of maxillofacial area, features of their examination and rehabilitation.

Intrahospital infection in the dental clinic and maxillofacial hospital, ways of transmission of infection. Protection of patients and medical personnel from hospital infection, viral hepatitis, HIV infection and others.

Features of examination of patients with diseases of the dental system, injuries, inflammatory processes, benign, malignant and tumor-like formations, congenital and acquired defects, deformations of the maxillofacial area.

The importance of personal communication of the doctor with the patient. Emotional factors associated with diseases, injuries and facial defects and treatment. Deontology and medical ethics in surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery.

Collection of subjective data of the patient:

Complaints at the time of treatment to the medical institution.

History of the disease: The development of the disease, its dynamics, preliminary treatment.

History of life: Hereditary, transferred and concomitant diseases, bad habits - drug use, alcoholic beverages, smoking; heredity, allergological history.

Objective examination: General condition, consciousness. Examination of organs and systems in the hospital.

Examination of the maxillofacial area. Look at the face. Palpation. Examination of organs and soft tissues of the oral cavity, examination of teeth. General clinical, laboratory and special research methods. Study of the function of motor and sensitive nerves. Examination of the salivary glands and their ducts, temporomandibular joints, lymphatic system of the face and neck. Determination of the nature and magnitude of defects and deformations of facial and oral tissues, the condition of the surrounding tissues. Assessment of degree, anatomical, functional and aesthetic disorders.

Objective methods of research using modern diagnostic equipment. X-ray: X-ray, tomography, panoramic x-ray and pantomography. Application of artificial contrast. Computer and magnetic resonance imaging, radioisotope, ultrasound diagnostics, remote and contact thermography. Morphological methods: Cytological examination of prints, scraps, punctual material; histological study of biopsy material. Methods of functional diagnostics: reo-, polar- and electromyography, electroodontodiagnostics. Application of computers in diagnostics: Decoding of radiographs, planning of operations, results of treatment.

Obsyagobshadowing of patients with pathology of maxillofacial area during treatment in conditions of polyclinic and hospital, participation of adjacent specialists in examination.

2. What are the main features of the study?

"Pain relief in surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery"

Theme 2. Local anesthesia in dentistry

The purpose, types and tasks of anesthesia in dentistry. Organization and provision of anesthesiological and resuscitation service in the dental clinic and hospital.

Pain, its types, components of pain, its importance for the body. The reaction of the body to pain, surgical trauma.

The main stages of development of local anesthesia. The contribution of domestic scientists. Look at the local pain. Non-injection methods of local anesthesia:

Chemical, physical, physico-chemical, electric pain. Injection methods. Method of needle-free injection, using a syringe.

Clinical and pharmacological characteristics of local painkillers used in dentistry: Novocaine, trimesters, lidocaine, dicaine, pyromekaine, ultrakaine et al. Use of vasoconstrictor agents in local anesthesia. Dependence of effectiveness of anesthesia on the general condition of the patient, consumption of alcoholic beverages and other harmful factors.

Classification of methods of anesthesia in dentistry and maxillofacial surgery

Application anesthesia. Technique, indications and contraindications, possible complications.

Infiltration (terminal) anesthesia for surgical interventions on soft tissues and alveolar sprouts. Indications and contraindications for use.

Anesthesia with surgical interventions on the upper jaw. Providnykovye anesthesia. Method of blocking the II branch of the trigeminal nerve near the round opening, near the sole opening, the upper jaw hump, large palate and incisor opening. Internal and external ways. Indications and contraindications for use. Errors, complications, their prevention and treatment.

Anesthesia with surgical interventions on the lower jaw. Regional (trunk) anesthesia. Method of exclusion of the IIIbranch of the trigeminal nerve near the oval opening, at the entrance to the lower jaw canal (mandybular and torus anesthesia), near the mental opening. Internal and external methods of anesthesia. Indications and contraindications for use. Errors, complications, their prevention and treatment.

Combination of conducting and infiltration anesthesia with surgical interventions on the maxillofacial area, tooth extraction operations. Contraindications to the use of local anesthesia.

Pydobone anesthesia, indications, technique, complications. Indramatized anesthesia, indications, methods, advantages and disadvantages, complications.

Intrapulmonary anesthesia, indications, technique, complications.

Intraosseous anesthesia, indications, technique, complications.

Errors and complications in local anesthesia: The introduction of tissue poisons, damage to nerves and vessels, muscles, infection, others. Post-injection erection of Shelep.

General complications: Reactions from the cardiovascular system and CNS - zomoleny, collapse; anaphylactic shock, other allergic reactions. Emergency assistance.

Premedication, its principles, tasks, action. Indications for use. Features of the clinic and hospital. Groups and clinical and pharmacological characteristics of drugs used for premeditating (analgesics, tranquilizers, antihistamines, etc.). Types of premedication used by a dentist and anesthesiologist.

General anesthesia during operations in the maxillofacial area

Indications for the use of general anesthesia depending on the volume and nature of surgery and the patient's condition. Stage of anesthesia. Types of anesthesia: Inhalation, dose, intramuscular, rectal, combined. Showing up to each of them. Examination of the patient and general preparation for anesthesia. Pre-drug preparation for surgery. Features of general anesthesia in dentistry, maxillofacial surgery.

Non-inhalation ways of anesthesia. Long-lived anesthesia with surgical interventions in the hospital and clinic. Combined anesthesia is neuroleptanalgesia. Indications, dose calculation and technique of conducting. Possible complications, their prevention and elimination.

Inhalation methods of anesthesia. Features of intubation anesthesia in patients with pathology of the maxillofacial area. Mascotic and nasopharyngeal anesthesia in dental practice. Indications for the choice of different ways of intubation (through

mouth, nose, tracheosta, orosty, through the nose "slipu", retrograde intubation). Equipment for this. Control over the condition of the patient, possible complications. Laryngeal mask, its application, indications.

Topic 3.Emergency conditions and principles of resuscitation in dental practice

Emergency conditions during the implementation of dental interventions that require urgent medical care: Respiratory complications, cardiovascular, comatose, shock manifestations, etc.

Principles of cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Assistance in the removal of the patient from the terminal state: On the street, in an outpatient dental reception, in a maxillofacial hospital. Prevention of emergency conditions in dentistry, maxillofacial surgery (including organizational measures).

3. What are the main features of the study
Operation of tooth extraction

Theme 4. Simple, complex, atypical removal of teeth. Features of surgical interventions on the face and in the oral cavity: Typical sections for the approach to the organs, taking into account the structure of the skin, the location of nerves, large vessels, chewing and facial muscles. Types of seams: Nodal, submerged, cosmetic, unloading, plate. Measures to prevent the formation of coarse scars.

Fundamentals of the technique of surgical interventions on the alveolar processes and jaw bones. Bone opening with boron, disk, wire saw. Opening cavities in the bones. Connection of the cut bone. Modern methods of treatment of oral diseases, jaws, soft facial tissues using laser devices, cryodestruction and ultrasound, their effect on tissues.

Removal of teeth. Tools for tooth extraction, their structure and principles of operation.

Tooth extraction as an operative intervention with a kind of operating field and operating equipment. Indications and contraindications to tooth extraction operation. Features of the patient's preparation and operation in patients with changes in the cardiovascular system, blood diseases and other systemic disorders, in pregnant women and children.

Typical tooth extraction: Preparation of the operating field. Method of tooth extraction, taking into account anatomical conditions, structure and mechanism of action of tools. Placement and position of the doctor and patient when removing teeth. Tools for tooth extraction. Types of forceps, elevators, their structure, mechanism of work, purpose. Removal of teeth by tongs. Separate stages of tooth extraction by tongs. Features of removal of individual groups of teeth and roots. Technique and mechanics of the application of elevators of different types.

Healing the wound after a typical tooth extraction.

Method of removing deeply placed fragments of roots. Choice of access during the typical tooth extraction in the front and side sections of the upper and lower jaws. Technique to remove the third large root tooth on the lower jaw with incomplete eruption or incorrect position.

Atypical tooth removal: Indications, methods, anesthesia, tools.

Treatment of the wound after tooth extraction and care for it. Features of healing the alveoli. Indications for use and technique of alveolectomy with the help of a boron machine.

Complications during the removal of teeth and roots. Getting tooth in the respiratory tract and digestive canal. Fracture and dislocation of neighboring teeth. Fracture of parts of the alveolar germ, fracture and dislocation of jaws. Damage to the

bottom of the maxillary sinus and pushing into it the root of the tooth. Bleeding during tooth extraction, their prevention. Therapeutic tactics for these complications, their prevention.

Complications after tooth extraction. Bleeding. Etiology. Means of stopping bleeding from the wound of soft tissues and bones. Surgical, pharmacological and biological methods of combating postoperative bleeding. Postoperative lunchtime pain. Alveolitis, causes, prevention. Treatment of other postoperative complications.

Surgical intervention on the alveolar process in order to prepare for orthopedic treatment.

Theme 5. Diseases of teething.

Dystopia of teeth. Retension and inclusion of teeth. Difficulty teething, causes. Clinical manifestations. Indications for surgical treatment. Complications, their classification. Methods of surgical intervention in dystopia and dental retensiation.

Perikoronit: Classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.

4. What are the main features of the study
Odontogenic inflammatory processes of the jaws.

Theme 6. Odontogenic inflammatory processes of soft and bone tissues of the maxillofacial area

Etiology and pathogenesis of purulent-inflammatory diseases of maxillofacial localization. Classification. The importance of dental caries and dental damage in the development and spread of the inflammatory process. Definition of the concept of "odontogenic infection" and modern ideas about its importance in the development of local general somatic pathology.

Periodontitis. Classification. Acute serous and purulent periodontitis, exacerbation of chronic periodontitis. Etiology, pathogenesis pathological anatomy, ways of infection. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, surgical treatment.

Chronic periodontitis. Classification. Clinical and X-ray diagnostics, differential diagnostics, surgical methods of treatment.

Operations: Resection of the top of the tooth root, hemisection, amputation of the tooth root, replantation, tooth transplantation and others.

Dental replantation operation (types of operations, methods of tooth extraction and processing). Features of the fertilized tooth after replantation.. Indications for the operation and the technique of its execution on different groups of teeth. Possible complications and prognosis.

Periostitis of jaws. Classification. acute purulent periostitis of the jaw. Pathogenetic connection with periodontitis. The spread of the inflammatory process depending on the location of the roots of different groups of teeth. Pathological anatomy. Clinical picture. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Indications for tooth extraction in the case of acute odontogenic periostitis of the jaws.

Chronic periostitis. Clinic, treatment.

Osteomyelitis of the jaw. Classification. Odontogenic, contact, hematogenic. The role of microflora, non-specific resistance, immunological status of the patient, anatomical structure of the jaws in the development of the disease. Modern ideas about the etiology and pathogenesis of odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaw.

Clinic and differential diagnosis of acute odontogenic osteomyelitis. Complex pathogenetic treatment: Surgical, medicamentous therapy, the use of physiotherapy methods. Consequences and possible complications.

Subacute and chronic stage of osteomyelitis of the jaw. Clinical and X-ray picture of its various forms (sequestrating, rarifying, hyperplastic), differential diagnosis.

Features of the course on the upper and lower jaws. Primary-chronic osteomyelitis. Complex treatment at different stages of development.

The course of osteomyelitis of the upper and lower jaws of different origin. Treatment depending on the characteristics of the pathogenesis of the disease.

Terms and techniques of sequestration - and sequestrnectomy. Possible complications: Resorption fracture, defect and deformation of the jaws, sepsis, pneumonia, etc.

Other forms of osteomyelitis: Garre, Brody, radiation osteonecrosis

Theme 7. Acute and chronic odontogenic sinusitis

Anatomical background of occurrence. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. Acute odontogenic sinusitis. Methods of diagnosis and treatment. Chronic odontogenic sinusitis: Classification, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, methods of surgical and conservative treatment.

Oroantral connections. Clinic, diagnosis, indications for their closure. Methods of surgical intervention. Prevention of the occurrence of oroantral combinations.

8. What are the main features of the lymphatic system? Acute and chronic lymphadenitis. The absolute lymphadenitis. Adenofflegmon. Diagnosis and diff. diagnosis, clinic, treatment. Endolymphatic therapy.

Theme 9. Odontogenic inflammatory processes of soft tissues

Surgical anatomy of interfascial and intermuscular tissue spaces of the head and neck.

Understand abscess and phlegmon.

Etiology and pathogenesis of abscess and phlegmon of maxillofacial area and neck. Ways and mechanisms of spreading the infectious process.

Classification, surface and deep processes. General and local clinical characteristics of abscess and phlegmon near-jaw and adjacent areas. Etiological and pathogenetic principles of general and local treatment of inflammatory processes. Surgical treatment, its purpose. The importance of choice and technique of operational access. Anesthesia with surgical interventions in connection with abscess and phlegmon maxillofacial localization, various localizations.

Use of medications, immunotherapy and physiotherapy procedures.

Osteofflegmon and adenoflegmon, superficial and deep abscess and phlegmon: Comparative characteristics of etiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, treatment of complications, rehabilitation of patients.

Abscess and phlegmon of cage spaces located near the body of the lower jaw: Submandibular and subchin triangle, maxillofacial groove. Phlegmon bottom of mouth and neck. Gnilic-necrotic phlegmon of the face and neck. A phlegmon that is progressing.

Abscess and phlegmon of cage spaces adjacent to the branch of the lower jaw: Ear-chewing, extramaxillary, krylodiway-jaw and peripharyngeal. Abscess and phlegmon tongue.

Abscess and phlegmon superficial and deep areas of the middle zone of the face: Dense, cheekbones, sole, temporal, subtemporal, krylosimilarly-pallid pit. Features of surgical treatment of phlegmon of the eye.

Theme 10. Complications of inflammatory processes in the maxillofacial area: *Purulent* thrombophlebitis, thrombosis of cavernous sinus, meningitis, mediastenitis,

encephalitis, sepsis, infectious and toxic shock. Their etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, treatment. Principles of therapy.

Boil, carbuncle. Clinic, treatment, prevention of complications.

Beshikhova inflammation. Noma, etiology, pathological anatomy, prevention, treatment. Complications and consequences.

Necrotic processes of tissues of maxillofacial area of other origin.

11. What is the role of the patient in the treatment of the patient

Actinomycosis of maxillofacial area. Etiology and pathogenesis. Ways of infection penetration. Classification of actinomycosis by T.G. Robustova. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, general principles of treatment.

Tuberculous lesions of the oral cavity and jaws. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.

Syphilis. Manifestations in the maxillofacial area. Diagnosis, medical tactics. Prevention.

Diphtheria. Expansion. Clinic, diagnosis, prevention.

HIV infection/ AIDS. Manifestations in the oral cavity, maxillofacial area.

12.diseases of salivary glands

Classification of diseases of salivary glands. Methods of examination of patients: Clinical, laboratory, radiological (sialography), radiological: Pantomo- and radiosilography, sialossintigraphy.

Inflammation of the salivary glands. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis. Epidemic mumps. Banal bacterial sialadenitis. Acute lymphogenous and contact sialadenitis. Postoperative and post-infectious mumps. Acute inflammation of the submandibular and sublingual salivary glands. Clinic, differential diagnosis. Treatment of acute sialadenitis (conservative and surgical). False mumps, differential diagnosis.

Chronic inflammation of the salivary glands. Parenchymal, interstitial andprotocal (sialodohit) sialadenitis: Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, differential diagnosis. Methods of treatment.

The Stone disease.

Concrementhous (calcuous) sialadenitis is a salivary stone disease. Formation and composition of salivary stones. Clinic, diagnosis, complications, treatment. 0operative access and anesthesia during the removal of salivary stones.

Stenosis and atresia of salivary ducts. Diagnosis, treatment.

Damage to salivary glands. Classification, clinical picture, treatment.

Noritsy salivary glands. Causes of the formation of nasal salivary glands. Full and incomplete noritesses. Methods of examination: Fistulography, probing. Differential diagnosis and treatment. Depression of the gland function (medication, radiation). Plastic output ducts.

Reactive-dystrophic diseases of the salivary glands. Mikulić's disease (lymphomatosis of the glands). Schegren's syndrome and disease. Xerostomia as a symptom of impaired salivary glands

Theme 13. Arthritis and arthrosis of the temporomandibular joint

Classification of diseases of the CNS. Examination of patients with SSCS diseases.

The vyvyvychi. Classification. (In Ukrainian) Methods of exercise.
Classification, etiology, mechanism of dislocation. Clinic and diagnosis of one- and two-sided dislocation. The usual wines. Treatment, complications

Arthritis of the temporomandibular joint.Classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.

Arthrosis of the temporomandibular joint. Classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.

Possibilities of arthroscopy and arthroscopic surgery of VNF diseases.

5. What are the main features of the study
Oncology of the maxillofacial area

Theme 14. Benign tumors and tumor-like formation of soft tissues

The concept of tumors. Classification of tumors of the maxillofacial area. Expansion. International Classification of tumors of who.

Skin tumors. Epithelial tumors, tumor-like processes and cysts, the source of growth of which is the epidermis of the skin.

Tumor-like processes. Cyst epidermal - atheroma. The pukhinous process in the sebaceous glands is rhinophyma. Tumors of the melanogenic system: Nevus. Clinic, features of diagnosis, treatment.

Tumors of soft tissues. Tumor-like lesions of fibrous tissue: Ibromatosis of the gums, radial keloid, keloid, peripheral giant cell granuloma (giant cell epulis), fibromatous and angiomatous epulis. Tumors and tumor-like lesions of adipose tissue: Benign - lipoma, diffuse lipomatosis.

Fibrosis tumors: Benign - fibroma.

Tumors of *muscle* tissue: Benign - fibroids, leiomyoma, slavdomoma.

Tumors and tumor-like lesions of *blood vessels:* Benign - hemangioma (capillary, cavernous, racematous, benign hemangioendotheloma).

Tumors and tumor-like lesions of *lymphatic vessels:* lymphangioma - capillary, cavernous, (cystic hygroma)

Tumors and tumor-like lesions of the peripheral nerves of the face: Benign - neurilemoma (shvanoglioma), neurofibroma; Tumor-like: Neurofibromatosis (Recklinghausen disease), traumatic neuroma.

Tumors and tumor-like lesions of *embryonic origin* - teratoma (dermoid cyst). Congenital cyst and norica from embryonic remains. Side (branchiogenic), middle (thyroglossal) cyst and noritsa face and neck.

Theme 15. Benign tumors and tumor-like formation of bones

Epidermal jaw cyst. Cyst, as a consequence of malformations: Odontogenic (primary cyst - keratocyst, teething cyst, dental, follicular); neodontogenic (cyst of nasopinobinny (difference) channel, globumaximal, aneurysm and solid).

The cyst of the inflammatory nature is radicular. Clinical manifestations, diagnosis, growth mechanism, pathological anatomy, methods of surgical treatment: Cystotomy, cystectomy, two-stage method, plastic cystectomy. Technique of surgical intervention, postoperative management of patients.

Odontogenic tumors. Classification: Ameloblastoma (adamantinoma), ameloblastic fibroma (soft odontoma), complex odontoma, fibroma (odontogenic), miksoma and cement, cement blastoma (true cement), cementing fibroma.

Primary bone tumors and tumor-like lesions of the jaws

Bone-forming tumors: Osteoma, osteoidosteoma, osteoblastoma, ossified fibroma (fibroosteoma); *Cartilage formaltumors* : Chondroma, osteochondrosis (bone-cartilaginous exostosis);

Gigantocell tumor (osteoblastoma).

Sublinnitumors of bones: Hemangioma, lymphangioma; intermediate - hemangioendotheloma;

Tumor-like lesions of bones - fibrous dysplasia, heruvism, eosinophilic granulema (Taratinov's disease), deforming oostosis (Paget's disease). Central (reparative) giant cell granuloma. Clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.

Topic 16.malignant tumors of the maxillofacial area

Theories of carcinogenesis, the role of the immune system, environmental factors in the development of malignant neoplasms. The role and tasks of the dentist in the system of providing specialized care to patients with tumors of the maxillofacial area. Importance of early diagnosis. Oncological alertness as a system of concepts, knowledge and principles of organization of antitumor service.

Examination of patients with metodiagnostics of tumors, the role of modern methods of examination (radiological, radioisotope diagnostics, cytological and histological verification of tumors). Stages of defeat by the TNM system. Clinical groups of cancer patients.

Precancerous diseases of the skin of the face, red lip chains,mucous membrane of the oral cavity. Classification. Optional, mandatory forms. Background diseases. Clinical manifestations, methods of diagnosis, treatment. Principles and methods of dispanserization of patients with pretumor diseases of the face and organs of the oral cavity.

Tumor-like processes: Keratoacanthoma, keratolytic papilloma (skin horn), etc. Tumors of the melanogenic system: Benign - nevus, malignant - melanoma. Clinic, features of diagnosis, treatment.

Malignant odontogenic tumors. - odontogenic carcinoma and odontogenic sarcoma. Clinical picture, morphological structure, diagnosis, methods of treatment.

Malignant epithelial tumors and tumor-like lesions of the oral cavity and jaws - intraepithelial and squamous cell carcinoma, lymphoepithelioma, basal and squamous cell cancer. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment depending on the stage of the lesion (surgical, radiation, cryogenic, laser, combined effect).

Рак губи. Cancer of the oral cavity (tongue, cheeks, mouth bottom, hard and soft palate).

Cancer of the upper and lower jaws. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment principles (radiation, surgical, cryogenic, laser, chemotherapy, medication, immunotherapy, combined effect). Indications and contraindications to surgical intervention on the primary focus and on the paths of regional metastasis. Features of anesthesia and postoperative management of patients. Indications for intensive care. Forecast and criteria for recovery.

Sarcoma soft tissues and bones of the maxillofacial area. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.

Tumors of soft tissues

Tumor-like lesions of fibrous tissue: Liposuction.

Fibrosis tumors: Fibrosarcoma.

Tumors of *muscle* tissue: - Leiomyosarcoma, slavdomosarcoma.

Tumors and tumor-like lesions of *blood vessels:* - Hemangioendotheloma (angiosarcoma).

Tumors and tumor-like lesions of *lymphatic vessels:* Lymphangioendotheloma (lymphosarcoma); tumor-like - systemic lymphangiomatosis.

Tumors and tumor-like lesions of the peripheral nerves of the face: - Neurogenic sarcoma.

Tumors and tumor-like lesions of *embryonic origin - branchiogenic* cancer.

Primary bone tumors and tumor-like lesions of the jaws

Bone-forming tumors: Osteosarcoma (osteogenic sarcoma).

Cartilage formaltumors : Chondrosarcoma.

Cystcocerebral tumors - sarcoma Ewing, reticulosarcoma, myeloma.

Sublinnitumors of bones: Angiosarcoma.

Mechanism of action and principles of application of modern methods of treatment of malignant tumors of maxillofacial area: Conservative, operative, radiation, chemotherapy, immunotherapy, cryotherapy, ultrasonic therapy, laser therapy, other methods.

Features of the postoperative period in cancer patients after surgical and combined treatment of tumors of the maxillofacial area. General treatment, care of patients.

Maxillofacial and dental prosthetics. Terms and methods of carrying out reconstructive, restorative operations. Rehabilitation and dispensary supervision after treatment.

Topic 17."benign and malignant tumors of the salivary glands

Retinal cyst of small salivary glands. Cyst of large salivary glands. Ranola. Clinic, differential diagnosis, histological structure. Methods of treatment.

Tumor-like: Benign - lymphoepithelial lesions and in.Diagnostics, clinic, treatment. Complications.

Epithelial tumors: Adenoma - polymorphic (mixed tumor), monomorphic (adenolymphoma, etc.); mucoepidermoid; cylinder adenocellular tumor. Differential diagnosis of benign and malignant tumors of the salivary glands.

Carcinoma: Adenoscystic (cylinder), adenocarcinoma, epidermoid carcinoma, carcinoma in polymorphic adenoma. Treatment of nosological forms of tumors, taking into account the localization of inlarge and small salivary glands. Surgical methods of treatment and indications for them.

6. What are the main features of the study Traumatology of maxillofacial area

***Topic 18.*Non-gunshot damage to soft tissues, teeth, maxillofacial bones"**

Causes of injury, its prevention, statistics of damage to the maxillofacial area of peaceful and military time, their classification. General characteristics and features of facial damage.

Traumatic disease: Pathogenesis, clinic, treatment principles, complications.

Basic organizational principles of helping victims with damage to soft tissues and bones of the face. Pre-medical, first medical, qualified and specialized care.

Causes and mechanism of non-gunshot facial injury, its features. Methods of examination of victims. General immediate complications, damage to the sh.l.d (shock, asphyxia, bleeding, etc.). Classification, clinic, treatment.

Topic 19.fractures of the facial skull bones: Lower and upper jaw, spout bone, nose bones, adjacent bones. Frequency, causes, localization and nature of bone damage depending on the cause and mechanism of injury. Clinical examination, manifestations of fractures of the jaw of the facial skull bones: Anatomical and functional disorders, bite changes, etc. Look at the typical fracture sites. Biomechanics of fractures, mechanism and nature of displacement of fragments. The condition of the teeth in the crevice of the fracture of the jaw. Indications for removal of these teeth. Intra-articular fractures, fractures with displacements of the head of the jaw.

The principles of treatment of fractures of the facial skull bones are reposition and fixation of fragments, immobilization of jaws, medical and physiotherapeutic, orthopedic and functional treatment, complications, their prevention.

Treatment of fractures of the lower jaw. Providing first aid. Reposition the wreckage. Biomechanical basis for fixing fragments. Temporary (transport)

immobilization of the jaw, indications, means. Medical immobilization. Application of individual and standard tires. Binding tire bracket. Tires with hook and jaw-hook for repositioning and fixing debris and jaw immobilization. Systems of tires S.Tigerstedt and others. Methods and techniques of splinting (tires Tigerstedt and others). Indications for the use of individual (orthopedic) tires and laboratory devices.

Osteosynthesis of the lower jaw: Indications and contraindications, osteosynthesis by wire seams, the use of metal spokes, bone plates and frames, miniplates with screws. Compression osteosynthesis of the lower jaw.

External-oral fixation of fragments at fractures and defects of the lower jaw. Apparatus V.f. Rudko and others, their structure, biomechanical properties of application. Compression-extraction osteosynthesis. Types of healing of fractures of the lower jaw.

Theme 20. Treatment of fractures of the upper jaw, middle zone of the face. Temporary and transport immobilization of the upper jaw. Methods of repositioning and fixing of fragments: Dental tires, tires with external fastening, Zbarzh device, etc. Osteosynthesis and compression osteosynthesis: Wire seam, hairpin, bone plates with screws, other methods. Timing of healing, consequences.

Fractures of the cheekbones and arc, the cheekbones complex. Classification, diagnosis, clinical picture. Features of treatment. Conservative, surgical methods of repositioning and fixing the fragments; evidence, essence. Traumatic sinusitis. Restoration of the orbit.

Fractures of bones and damage to the cartilage of the nose. Diagnosis, clinic, treatment. Front and back tamponade of nasal passages.

Regeneration of bone tissue and healing of bone wound. Complications, their prevention and prevention. Optimization of reparative osteogenesis.

Combined damage to the maxillofacial area. Craniocillofacial trauma. Fracture of the base of the skull. Diagnosis, treatment. Features of medical care when combining facial damage with concussion and cerebral slaughter, elbow, damage to others

***Tem21.* Non-gunshot damage to soft tissues of the SCHLA.**

Crovotechau in case of injury to the maxillofacial area. First aid, pressing of damaged vessels. Temporary stop of bleeding. Surgical methods of stopping bleeding: Ligation of bleeding vessels, plating, tamponade, ligation of regional vessels. Technique of ligation of external sleepy, facial, superficial temporal arteries.

*Asphyxia.*its types, prevention measures, elimination.

Shock, sequence of anti-shock measures in case of damage to the face at the stages of medical evacuation. Prevention of right.

Secondary bleeding, prevention and treatment.

Theme 22. Surgical dentistry of extreme situations and military maxillofacial surgery.

Definition and tasks of surgical dentistry of extreme situations and military dentistry. Military Medical Doctrine.

Principles of organization of the stage-evacuation system of treatment of wounded with facial and jaw damage in the Armed Forces and the Navy of Ukraine and in cases of major catastrophes. The scope and nature of medical care at the stages of evacuation. Special first aid to the wounded, their evacuation.

Theme 23. Gunshot damage to soft tissues and bones of the maxillofacial area

Impressive factors of modern firearms: Bullet, shrapklock, explosive wave, thermal effects. Tissue damage zones in the wound canal.

Modern gunshot wound: Morphological and clinical features, the course of injury, the principles of treatment. Immediate complications after injury.

Gunshot wounds of soft tissues of the face, bones of the facial skeleton. Combined damage. Clinical manifestations of gunshot wounds of the face depending on the period of injury. Features of the course of through, tangent, blind wounds (bullet and shrapnel, penetrating and non-penetrating). Methods of manual and instrumental examination of the wound. Special X-ray examination.

Surgical treatment of gunshot wounds maxillofacial area. Timing of interference. Choose the methods of anesthesia. The sequence of treatment of wounds of the oral mucosa, bones, soft facial tissues, functional and cosmetic requirements. Indications for the imposition of various types of seams on the wounds of the face. Primary, primary-deferred seam, early and late secondary sutures. Plastic seams. Possibility of primary plastic surgery. Secondary surgical treatment of wounds. Enter the difficulty.

Gunshot damage to the lower jaw: Statistics, classification, clinical picture, treatment, complications and their prevention. Treatment at the stages of medical evacuation.

Gunshot damage to the bones of the middle zone of the face: Statistics, classification, clinical picture, treatment at the stages of medical evacuation. Complications and their prevention.

Complications of gunshot wounds of the maxillofacial area, their prevention and treatment at the stages of medical evacuation.

Fight infection, prevent and treat inflammatory complications. Suppuration of wounds of soft tissues and bones. Gunshot osteomyelitis, specialness of the clinic and treatment. Traumatic sinusitis. Diagnosis and treatment.

Consequences of wounds - deformation and facial defects, functional disorders, their prevention and treatment. Principles of complex treatment for damage to the maxillofacial area (surgical, medicamentous, orthopedic, physiotherapy, exercise therapy). Rehabilitation of patients. Medical-labor and military-medical examination.

Care of the oral cavity in the wounded with damage to the maxillofacial area. Features of their feeding.

24.Thermal, chemical, radiation, combined tissue damage of the maxillofacial area.

Thermal damage to the face. Classification. Features, causes, severity and depth of damage, possible complications. Treatment of face burns.

Burns napalm. Electrotrauma. Cold injury, defrosting. Clinic, treatment.

Chemical damage: Acids, alkalis, fighting poisonous substances.

Damage to facial tissues as a result of penetrating radiation and radioactive contamination. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment of these injuries.

Combined radiation damage to the face. Features of the course of the wound process depending on the stage of radiation sickness. The mutual burden syndrome. Term and features of surgical treatment of wounds and features of treatment of fractures and defects of jaws in combined damages.

Combined chemical, bacteriological and mechanical lesions of the maxillofacial area: Clinical course, treatment at the stages of medical evacuation, features of wound treatment, hemostasis, wound healing.

Theme 25. Principles of labor expertise of patients with inflammatory diseases, damage to the soft tissues of the face and jaw and other pathological processes in the maxillofacial area. Criteria of incapacity. Temporary disability, persistent disability. Principles of military medical expertise. Order of referral to military medical

examination. Order of the Minister of Defense on the ability to military service of persons with various violations of the maxillofacial area.

Fundamentals of Forensic Dentistry. Forensic medical examination of maxillofacial area. Fixation of dental, maxillofacial status and its importance for identification of a person, forensic and criminalistic medicine (condition of teeth, dentures, jaws, etc.).

7. What are the main features of the study
Neurology of the SCHLA.

Theme 26. Systemic diseases of the facial nerve.

Neuritis of the facial nerve. Paresis and paralysis of the facial muscles. Indications for surgical treatment (decompression, neurolysis, nerve sewing, facial, muscle, skin plastic, microsurgical plastic with nerves and muscles).

Theme 27. Systemic diseases of the *trigeminal nerve.* Etiology, clinical manifestations, differential diagnosis. Difference from neuritis and other prosaic syndromes and consequences of bite disorder.

Neuralgia of the tongue nerve. Freya syndrome is an auriculotemporal syndrome (hyperhemidrosis).

GAnglicolites, vascular pain. Principles of treatment of neuralgic disorders of maxillofacial area. Diagnosis and treatment blockade by anesthetics. Conservative and surgical methods of treatment, indications, prognosis. Indications for the use of physio- and reflexotherapy.

8. What are the main features of the study?
Diseases of the temporal-low-jaw joint.

Theme 28. Diseases of the temporal-low-jaw joint.

4. What is the difference in the number of people in the market? Classification. Differential diagnosis. Conservative and surgical treatment

29. What is the role of the patient in the treatment of the patient?

4. The structure of the discipline 3 course

Name that	Number of hours					
	everyth ing	Including				
		lectur es	semi nars	prac- that's it	the lab- thorney	SRS
1. What are the main features of the study? "Propaedeutics of surgical dentistry. Organization of surgical dental care."						
Topic 1.History of surgical dentistry Organization of ambulatory surgical dental office and maxillofacial hospital modern principles of surgical dental care.	**10**			2		8
All in the content module	10		0	2	0	8
2. What are the main features of the study? Anesthesia in surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery.						
2. What is the main purpose of the study	16	2		8		6
Theme 3. Be immediate.	6			2		4
All in the content module	22	2		10		10
3. What are the main features of the study? Operation of tooth extraction.						

Theme 4. Simple, complex and atypical tooth extraction.	12	2		8		2
5.diseases of teething.	4			2		2
All in the content module	16	2	0	10	0	4
4. What are the main features of the study Inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial area						
Topic 6. Odontogenic inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial area	16	2		10		4
7. What are the main features of the study	4	2		2		
Theme 8. Lymphadenitis.	6	2		2		2
Theme 9. Odontogenic inflammatory processes of soft tissues	12	4		8		
Theme 10. Furuncles, carbuncles, beshikha, noma.	4	2		2		
Theme 11. Specific inflammatory processes of the ShchLD	4			2		2
12. diseases of salivary glands. The Stone disease	6	2		2		2
Them13 . Arthritis and arthrosis of the temporomandibular joint	4			2		2
All in the content module	**56**	14		30		12
Just hours	**120**	**18**		**52**		**50**

5.topics of lectures and practical classes

5.1.these lectures

no. of p.	Theme	- No.
1	1-3. Lecture 1. History of surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery, their definition and tasks. Definition of pain; reactions of the body to pain, operational trauma. Anesthesia in surgery dentistry. There's a pain relief. Indications and contraindications to it,. Complications of local anesthesia, their treatment and profilactics	2
2	4-5. Lecture 2. Simple, complex and atypical tooth extraction. Indications and contraindications, surgical intervention technique, possible complications and consequences Retensia and dystopia of the lower third molars. Diagnosis and treatment.	2

3.	Theme 6. Lecture 3. Differential diagnosis of acute odontogenic inflammatory diseases. Periodontitis is acute and chronic. Granulating periodontitis. Odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaw. Pathogenesis, epidemiology, classification of osteomyelitis. Abscesses, phlegmon, maxillofacial area (SCHLD): Definition, classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment, complications, prevention. Etiological and pathogenetic principles of treatment of inflammatory processes of SCHLA.	2
4.	Theme 7. Lecture 4. Odontogenic sinusitis: Classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment, complications, prevention.	2
5.	Theme 8. Lecture 5. Лімфаденіти ЩЛД: етіологія, патогенез, клініка, діагностика, лікування, профілактика. Furuncles and carbuncles of the shield: Ethnology, pathogenesis, clinical course, treatment. Beshiha, noma of ethnology, pathogenesis, clinical course, treatment.	2
6.	Theme 9. Lecture 6. Abscesses and phlegmon of the near-mandibular region, submaxillary triangle, krylojaw space, the area of the root of the tongue, parafaringeal space, subchin area, cheeks. Methods of operation of cutting phlegmon and abscesses. Anti-inflammatory and antibacterial therapy, prevention and treatment. Phlegmon bottom of mouth and neck, putrefactive-necrotic angina of Jansula-Ludwig,	2
7.	Theme 9. Lecture 7. Abscesses of the maxillofacial groove, palate, sublingual roller. Phlegmon submaxillary dense, chewing, extra-jaw, subchin areas. Phlegmon and abscesses of the tongue: Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment, complications, prevention. Phlegmon of the priglottic space, wing of the palate, orbit, spout, temporal, subtemporal, wing of the maxillary area: etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment, complications, prevention. Methods of operation of cutting phlegmon and abscesses. Anti-inflammatory and antibacterial therapy, prevention and treatment.	2
8.	10.11. Lecture 8. Complications of inflammatory processes of the SCHLD (sepsis, mediastinite, brain abscess, thrombosis of the cavernous sinus, etc.): Classification, pathogenesis, clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Specific inflammatory diseases of the SCHLA: Actinomycosis, tuberculosis, syphilis.	2
9	Tem12,13. Lecture 9. Acute and chronic sialoadenita: Etiology, classification, clinic, diagnosis, prevention, treatment, prevention of complications. Slino-stone disease: Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment, complications and their warnings.	2
10	Them13. Lecture 10. Inflammatory diseases of the temporomandibular joint. Arthritis, arthrosis of the temporomandibular joint (CNS): Classification, clinical course, diagnosis, treatment, complications and prevention. Syndrome of pain dysfunction of the SNSCS. Surgical arthroscopy of SCHSS. Age features of the structure of the temporomandibular joint.	2
20 hours together		

5.2 of these seminars
Seminars are not planned.

5.3. What is the main point of the study

№ p/p.	Subject of the lesson	Keel-number of hours
1.	Theme 1. Practical training 1. Organization of work of ambulatory surgical dental office and maxillofacial hospital. Method of examination of patients with surgical diseases of the oral cavity, jaws, face. Preparation of patients for surgical dental interventions. Methods of objective examination of patients with surgical diseases of the SCHLA. Collection of anamnesis, identification of complaints, examination of the patient, manual methods of research. Methods of additional examination of patients with surgical dental pathology. Methods of radiation diagnostics used in surgical dentistry. Analog and digital radiography (orthopantomography, cone-beam tomography, magnetic resonance imaging). Ultrasound examination of the maxillofacial area. Laboratory methods of research: Blood and urine analysis.	2
2.	Theme 2. Practical training 2. Anesthetics used for local anesthesia in dentistry, their properties and comparative characteristics. Classification, side effects. Look at the local pain. Tools for local anesthesia.	2
3.	Theme 2. Practical training 3. Methods of infiltration and peripheral conduction anesthesia in operations on the upper jaw: Plantar (intraoral and extraoral methods), sharp (intraoral and extraoral methods). tuberculous (intraoral and extraoral methods) and palatinal. Possible complications of their prevention.possible complications, their prevention.	2
4	Theme 2. Practical training 4. Methods of central conduction (cryoprinic) anesthesia during operations on the upper jaw. Possible complications, their prevention and treatment. Methods of infiltration and peripheral conduction anesthesia during operations on the lower jaw: Mandibular with palpation (according to Weisblat), mandibular intraoral without palpation, mental (intraoral and extraoral methods). Possible complications, their prevention and treatment.	2
5	Theme 2. Practical training 5. Methods of infiltration and peripheral conduction anesthesia in operations on the lower jaw: According to Gou-Gates, according to Akinosis. Possible complications, their prevention and treatment in adults and children.methods of central conduction (oval) anesthesia during operations on the lower jaw, possible complications, their prevention.	2
6	Theme 3. Practical training 6. Diagnosis of emergency conditions in the surgical dental clinic. Diagnosis of anaphylactic shock. Nettle, Quincke's edema,: Pathogenesis of emergency conditions, emergency care	2
7	Theme 4. Practical training 7. Method of operation removal of incisors and fangs and their roots on the lower jaw. Selection of tools	2
8	Theme 4. Practical training 8.	2

	Method of operation removal of premolars, molars and their roots on the lower jaw. Selection of tools	
9	Theme 5. Practical training 9. Method of operation removal of incisors, fangs and their roots on the upper jaw. Selection of tools method of operation removal of premolars, molars and their roots on the upper jaw. Selection of tools	2
10	Theme 5. Practical training 10. Retentiation and dystopia of teeth. Complications. Pericoronitis: Pathogenesis, clinical manifestations,choice of treatment method. Method of atypical removal of the lower third molar.	2
11	Theme 5. Practical training 11. Methods of examination of patients, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of complications that arose during and after the operation of tooth extraction and root teeth. Methods of examination of patients, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of distant complications after surgery, tooth extraction and their roots	2
12	Theme 6. Practical training 12. Methods of examination of patients, classification, clinic, diagnosis and treatment of acute periodontitis. Methods of examination of patients, classification, clinic, diagnosis and principles of treatment of chronic periodontitis. Methods of examination of patients, clinic, diagnosis and treatment of odontogenic migrating granuloma of the face.	2
13	Theme 6. Practical training 13. Surgical methods of treatment of chronic periodontitis: Resection of the root apex, hemisection, root amputation, replantation (immediate and delayed). Indications, method of operation.	2
14	Theme 6. Practical training 14. Acute periostitis of the jaw: Pathogenesis, patanatomia, classification, clinical picture, principles of diagnosis and treatment. Possible complications, their prevention and treatment.	2
15	Theme 6. Practical training 15. Acute osteomyelitis of the jaw: Pathogenesis, patanatomia, classification, clinical picture, principles of diagnosis and treatment. Possible complications, their prevention and treatment.	2
16	Theme 6. Practical training 16. Chronic osteomyelitis of the jaw: Pathogenesis, patanatomia, classification, clinical picture, principles of diagnosis and treatment. Possible complications, their prevention and treatment	2
17	Theme 7. Practical training 17. Methods of examination of patients, diagnostics, diphdiagnostics and treatment of acute odontogenic sinusitis. Methods of examination of patients, diagnostics, diphdiagnostics and treatment of chronic odontogenic sinusitis. Antrooral communication. Etiology, clinic, treatment	2
18	Theme 8.9. Practical training 18. Clinical features of the lymphatic system of the SCUD. Ways of outflow of lymph from the dental system. Methods of examination of patients, diagnostics, difdiagnostics, complex treatment of acute and chronic lymphadenitis and lymphangitis of maxillofacial area. Methods of examination of patients, diagnostics, diphdiagnostics, complex treatment of adenoflegmon maxillofacial area Differential diagnosis of individual forms of inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial area. Assessment of laboratory research methods. Comparative informativeness of certain types of radiation diagnostics in inflammatory diseases	2

19	Theme 9. Practical training 19. Methods of examination of patients, diagnosis, general clinical signs, principles of complex treatment of abscesses and phlegmon maxillofacial area. Methods of examination of patients, diagnostics, difdiagnostics and complex treatment of abscesses and phlegmon of the plantar area,. subtemporal area, wing-palate area, orbital area, spout area.	2
20	Theme 9. Practical training 20. Methods of examination of patients, diagnostics, difdiagnostics and complex treatment of abscesses and phlegmon of temporal area, dense area, submaxillary space. Methods of examination of patients, diagnostics, difdiagnostics and complex treatment of abscesses and phlegmon of the subchin area of the submaceterial area.	2
21	Theme 9. Practical training 21. Methods of examination of patients, diagnostics, difdiagnostics and treatment of wing-maxillary space of the paraffaringeal space, medial-krylojaw space, parafaringeal space. Methods of examination of patients, diagnostics, difdiagnostics and treatment of abscesses of maxillofacial groove, tongue.	2
22	Theme 9. Practical training 22. Methods of examination of patients, diagnostics, diphdiagnostics and treatment of phlegmon of the oral cavity bottom, phlegmon Jeansulya-Liudvig (putrefactive-necrotic phlegmon of the oral cavity bottom). .	2
23	Theme 10. Practical training 23. Complications of inflammatory processes of the maxillofacial area: Thrombophlebitis of the veins of the face, thrombosis of the cavernous sinus, abscess of the brain mediastinitis, sepsis. Diagnosis, complex treatment. Methods of examination of patients, diagnostics, diphdiagnostics, complex treatment of furuncles and carbuncles of maxillofacial area, a Noma, a beshiha of maxillofacial area.	2
24	Theme 11. Practical training 24. Methods of examination of patients, diagnostics, diphdiagnostics and treatment of actinomycosis of maxillofacial area, syphilis and tuberculosis. AIDS: Manifestations in the mouth.	2
25	Theme 12. Practical training 25. Methods of examination of patients, diagnosis and treatment of acute epidemic mumps. acute non-epidemic parotitis and submaximites. Methods of examination of patients, diagnosis and treatment of chronic mumps and submaximites Methods of examination of patients, classification, diagnosis, clinic and treatment of salivary disease. Sialose (Schegren's disease, Mikulich's disease): Pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment principles	2
26	Theme 13. Practical training 26. Dislocations of the lower jaw. Classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment of arthrosis of the CNS. Arthritis of the SCS. Age features of the structure of the temporomandibular joint.	2
Only 52 hours		

5. 3. These laboratory activities.
Laboratory training is not provided

6.independent work

no. of p.	THEME	Number of hours
1.	Organization of the surgical dentistry office in the outpatient clinic.	2
2.	Aseptics and antiseptics in surgical dentistry.	2
3.	General complications of local anesthesia.	4
4.	Local complications of local anesthesia.	4
5.	Intensive therapy, cardiopulmonary resuscitation in maxillofacial surgery.	4
6.	X-ray diagnostics of dental diseases.	4
7.	Physiotherapeutic methods of treatment of dental diseases.	2
8.	Deontology in dentistry	2
9.	Immediate conditions, principles of assistance.	4
10.	Topographical anatomy of SchLD. The basic principles of the split in the ShchLD.	4
113.	Manifestations of lymphadenitis in specific diseases: Tuberculosis, actinomycosis, syphilis, AIDS.	4
12.	Additional methods of research in SCHLA in inflammatory processes. Study of blood tests, immunograms.	4
13.	Modern means of drug therapy for purulent-inflammatory diseases of the ShchLD.	4
14.	Modern methods of investigation of salivary glands	2
15	Normal and pathological anatomy of the CNS.	2
16	Modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of diseases of SCS.	2
	Everything	50

Structure of the discipline 4 course

Theme name	Number of hours					
	Everything	**Including**				
		Lectures	**Seminary**	**Practice. зан.**	**The lab.**	**SRS**
5. What are the main features of the study? "Oncology of maxillofacial area"						
Theme 14. Benign tumors and tumor-like formation of soft tissues	20	2		10		8
Theme 15. Benign tumors and tumor-like formation of bones	22	4		10		**8**
Theme 16. Malignant tumors of the maxillofacial area	30	4		18		**8**
Theme 17. Benign and malignant tumors and cysts of the salivary glands	10	2		6		**2**
All for the module	82	12		44		**26**

6. What are the main features of the study? Traumatology of maxillofacial area						
Theme 18. Non-gunshot damage to the maxillofacial area	12	2		6		4
Theme 19. Method of manufacture and application of the tire.	56			18		10
Theme 20. Fractures of the bones of the facial skull treatment of fractures of the upper jaw, the middle zone of the face.				12		4
Theme 21. Non-gunshot damage to soft tissues of the SCHLA.				6		6
All for the module	68	**2**		42		**24**
Everything	**150**	**14**	**0**	**86**	**0**	**50**

5.1. What are the main features of the study?

№	That's M.A.	Number hours
1	Theme 14. Lecture 10. Jaw cysts (odontogenic and neodontogenic, epithelial and non-epithelial, etc.). Odontogenic jaw cysts (root, follicular, plantar, paradental, retromolar, physural: globumaximal, labimaximal, difference channel): etiology, pathogenesis, classification, histological structure, clinic, diagnosis, treatment, complications, prevention.	2
2	Theme 15. Lecture 11 Classification of tumors, etiology, pathogenesis, patterns of growth and development of benign tumors, the principles of their differential diagnosis and treatment. Benign tumors and tumor-like neoplasms of soft tissues of the SCHLA (papilloma, fibroma, lipoma, hemangioma, atheroma, neurofibromatosis, dermoid and epidermal cyst, neck cyst, median and lateral,): etiology, pathogenesis, classification, histological structure, clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention of complications.	2
3	Theme 16. Lecture 12. Biological basis of clinical oncology. Precancerous diseases and facial skin cancer: Classification, histological structure, clinical forms, stages of the disease, differential diagnosis, treatment (surgical, radiation, chemotherapy, immunocorrection, etc.), prevention and prevention of complications. Precancerous diseases and cancer of the lower lip: Classification, histological structure, clinical forms, stages of the disease, differential diagnosis, principles and methods of treatment (surgical, radiation, chemotherapy, immunocorrection, etc.), prevention and prevention of complications.	2
4	Theme 16. Lecture 13. Precancerous diseases and cancer of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity and tongue: Histological structure, clinical forms, stages of the disease, differential diagnosis, principles and methods of treatment, complications and their prevention	2

5	Theme 16. Lecture 14. Cancer and sarcoma of the jaw: Origin and histological structure, classification, clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment, complications and prevention.	2
6	Theme 17. Lecture 15. Benign tumors and salivary gland cysts: Classification of etiology, histological structure, clinic, differential diagnosis, principles and methods of treatment. Malignant tumors of the salivary glands: Histological structure, clinical forms, differential diagnosis, treatment. Malignant tumors of the neck. Lymphadenopathy of the ShchLD.	2
7	18-21. Lecture 16. Injuries of soft tissues of the face, mouth and teeth. Fractures of the lower jaw and alveolar process of the lower jaw. Fractures of the upper jaw, spout bone and arc, bones of the nose.	2
14 hours together		

5.2. What is the main point of the study

Seminars are not planned

5.4. What is the main point of the study

	Theme	A few. hours
1	Theme 14. 27 Classification of tumors, etiology, pathogenesis, patterns of growth and development of benign and malignant tumors, the principles of their differential diagnosis and treatment. Statistics, organization of assistance, dispensary. Deontology of communication with patients with tumors of the ShchLD. Methods of examination of patients, diagnostics, difdiagnostics and treatment of odontogenic cysts of jaws (bilyarorated, follicular and paradentaric). Neodontogenic jaw cysts: Filial (difference channel, globomaximum, nasolabial), traumatic	4
2	Theme 14. Practical training 28. Methods of examination of patients, diagnostics, diphdiagnostics and treatment with ameloblastoma. Postoperative treatment and care. Methods of examination of patients, diagnostics, difdiagnostics and treatment of odonts and cement. Postoperative treatment and care. Methods of examination of patients, diagnostics, diphdiagnostics and treatment of epulids . Possible complications, their prevention and treatment.methods of examination of patients, diagnosis of difdiagnostics and treatment of osteoblasts. Postoperative treatment and care. Methods of examination of patients, diagnosis, diphdiagnosis of fibrosis, diseases of Reclinhausen (parathyroid osteodystrophy, Paget's disease), fibrous dysplasia of the jaws. The choice of the method of treatment depending on the form, localization of the disease.	6
3	Theme 14. Practical training 29. Methods of examination of patients, diagnosis, differential diagnosis of hemangiomas of maxillofacial area. Principles of treatment .methods of examination of patients, diagnosis, differential diagnosis of lymphaetis of maxillofacial area . Principles of treatment. Methods of examination of patients with benign tumors of the maxillofacial area (fibromas, neurofibromas, papillomas, atheromas, osteomas, chondroms). Their diagnosis and treatment.	4
4	Theme 15. Practical training 30. Dermoid and epidermoid cysts of maxillofacial area of maxillofacial area of Clinic, methods of examination of patients, diagnosis, treatment principles.methods of examination of patients, diagnosis	4

	and treatment of retinal cysts, lips, cheeks. Methods of examination of patients, diagnosis and treatment of salivary cysts the glands (wounds). Medial and lateral cysts and fistulas of maxillofacial area of the Clinic, methods of examination of patients, diagnostics, principles of treatment.	
5	Theme 16. Practical training 31. Precancer. Classification of precancerous changes in the red lip and mucous membrane of the mouth. Factors that determine the predisposition to the development of precancerous changes in the red lip and mucous membrane of the oral cavity. Leukoplakia. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment principles. Papillomas. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment principles. Abrasive precanter Heilite Manganotti. Clinic, diagnosis, principles of treatment.Boroagchatyi (nodular) precancer of the red lip chain. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment principles.	6
6	Theme 16. Practical training 32. Bowen's disease, Kaira's erythroplasia. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment principles. Skin horn, keratoacanthoma. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment principles.chronic ulcers, lip cracks, meteorological heylitol, chronic red wolf, tuberculous wolf, red flat lichen. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment principles.methods of examination of patients, diagnosis, differential diagnosis of basal cell carcinomas, melanoma, facial skin cancer. Methods of treatment.	4
7	Theme 16. Practical training 33. Methods of examination of patients, diagnosis, differential diagnosis of lip cancer. Methods of radical treatment.methods of examination of patients, diagnosis, differential diagnosis of the tongue cancer and mucous membrane of the oral cavity. Methods of radical treatment.	4
7	Theme 16. Practical training 34.. Methods of examination of patients, diagnosis, differential diagnosis of malignant tumors of the upper jaw. Methods of radical treatment.	4
8	Theme 16. Practical training 35. Methods of examination of patients, diagnosis, differential diagnosis of malignant tumors of the lower jaw. Methods of radical treatment. Resection and exarchation of the lower jaw. Postoperative treatment, care, feeding.methods of operation on the paths of regional metastasis (Vanaha, Kraila, futlarno-fascial excision). Postoperative treatment, care, feeding.	6
9	Theme 17. Practical training 36. Methods of examination of patients, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of salivary gland tumors. Postoperative complications, their prevention and treatment.	4
10	Theme 18. Practical training 37. See the link. Method of applying bandages. Intermaxillary ligattour binding for jaw fractures. Indications, contraindications, technique.	6
11	Theme 19. Practical training 38. Method of manufacturing and applying single-jaw dental bent wire tire – staples. Indications and contraindications for use.	6
12	Theme 19. Practical lesson 39 methods of manufacturing and applying a single-jaw dental bent wire tire, tires with an inclined plane. Indications and contraindications for use.	6
13	Theme 19. Practical training 40. The method of manufacturing and applying a two-jaw wire tire with hook loops and interjaw elastic pulling. Indications and contraindications for use. Osteosynthesis. Indications and methods of osteosynthesis. Methods of fixing the jaw fragments laboratory-made tires	6
14	Theme 20. Practical training 41. Methods of examination of patients, clinic, diagnosis, treatment of fractures and dislocations of teeth. Methods of examination of patients, clinic, diagnosis, treatment of fractures of the alveolar process	6

	Methods of examination of patients, classification, clinic, diagnosis. Treatment of non-fire fractures of the lower jaw.	
15	Theme 20. Practical training 42. Methods of examination of patients, classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment of non-fire fractures of the upper jaw. Methods of examination of patients, classification, clinic, diagnosis. Treatment of fractures of nasal bones .methods of examination of patients, classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment of fractures of the elbows and bones .	4
16	Theme 21. Practical training 43. Methods of examination of patients, clinic, diagnosis of isolated non-firearms damage to the soft tissues of the maxillofacial area. Principles of PHO wound face. Method of execution. Differences of PHO wound depending on its location. Classification of seams. Variants of PHO wounds of the face depending on the timing of its antiquity.	6
	Everything	86

5.4.these laboratory classes.

Laboratory training is not provided.

6.independent work

no. of p.	*THEME*	*Number of hours*	*Type of control*
1.	Oncogenesis. Modern views on the biological principles of oncogenesis.	2	Current control in practical classes
2.	Biological principles of treatment of benign and malignant tumors of children.	2	Current control in practical classes
3.	Immunity system for tumors and tumor-like processes of the child.	2	Current control in practical classes
4.	Methods of examination of patients with tumor and tumor-like processes of children. Biopsy.	2	Current control in practical classes
5.	Differential diagnosis of benign and malignant tumors of the child.	2	Current control in practical classes
6.	Differential diagnosis of soft tissue cysts of the child.	2	Current control in practical classes
7.	Modern methods of treatment of hemangiomas of soft tissues of the child.	2	Current control in practical classes
8.	Modern methods of diagnosis, treatment of hemangiomas of the bones of the child.	2	Current control in practical classes
9.	Modern methods of diagnosis and differential diagnosis of lymphadenopathy of SCHLA.	2	Current control in practical classes
10.	Modern methods of treatment of malignant tumors of soft tissues.	2	Current control in practical classes
11	Modern methods of treatment of malignant tumors of the bones of the ShchLD. Elimination of bone defects after removal of tumors.	4	Current control in practical classes
12.	Providing emergency medical care in case of damage to the vessels of the face, neck at the stages of treatment.	2	Current control in practical classes
13.	Emergency medical care for various types of	2	Current control in

	asphyxiations.		practical classes
14.	Modern methods of treatment of long-term compression syndrome of facial tissues (extracorporeal hemosorption, plasma-phoresis, etc.), neurological changes after injury.	2	Current control in practical classes
15	Surgical methods of treatment of soft tissue wounds, types of seams.	2	Current control in practical classes
16	Modern methods of diagnosing facial tissue damage.	4	Current control in practical classes
17	Osteosynthesis in fractures of the facial bones, biological principles of bone tissue regeneration.	4	Current control in practical classes
18	Diagnosis, clinic, treatment of facial and facial trauma.	4	Current control in practical classes
19	Diagnosis, complications of craniofacial damage in modern conditions.	2	Current control in practical classes
20	Abstract-compression methods of treatment of fractures of bones of scion,	4	Current control in practical classes
Only 50 hours			

Structure of the academic discipline of applicants for higher education 5 course

Theme name	Number of hours					
	Everything	**Including**				
		Lectures	**Sami nary**	**Practice. зан.**	**The lab.**	**SRS**
6. What are the main features of the project? Military traumatology of maxillofacial area						
Theme 22. Surgical dentistry of extreme situations and military maxillofacial surgery	10	4		6		
Theme 23. Gunshot damage to soft tissues and bones of the maxillofacial area.	38	2		26		10
24.Thermal, chemical, radiation, combined tissue damage of the maxillofacial area	18	2		6		10
Theme 25. Principles of military-medical and labor expertise in wounds and diseases of the ShLD	3	1		2		
All for the module	69	9		40		20
7. What are the main features of the study? Diseases of the nerves of the ShchLD						
Theme 26. Systemic diseases of the facial nerve	11	1		2		3
Theme 27. Systemic diseases of the triplets nerve				2		3
All for the module	11	1		4		6

8. What are the main features of the study? Diseases of the temporal-mandibular joints						
Theme 28. Diseases of the temporal-mandibular joints	10			4		
Theme 29. Syndrome of pain dysfunction of the SNSCS				2		
All for the module	10			6		4
Everything	**90**	**10**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**30**

5.1.these lectures

№№ p/p.	Changing the lecture and its content		Volume in hours
1	Theme 22. Lecture 17 subject and tasks of dentistry of extreme situations Organization of dental care in the Armed Forces of Ukraine.		2
2	Theme 22. Lecture 18. The size and structure of sanitary losses in the wounds of the maxillofacial area. Classification of wounds maxillofacial area. Principles of triage of wounded in maxillofacial area. Types and volume of medical care affected in the maxillofacial area. Self-help and mutual assistance. Qualified medical care. Specialized medical care. Organization of nutrition and care for wounded wounded in maxillofacial area at the stages of medical evacuation.		2
3	Theme 23. Lecture 19. General characteristics, clinical course, diagnosis of gunshot wounds maxillofacial area. Principles and methods of treatment of shooting wounds maxillofacial area.		2
4	Topic 24 Lecture 20.General characteristics, clinical course, diagnosis of burns, combined lesions of the maxillofacial area. Principles and methods of treatment of burns, combined lesions of the maxillofacial area. Military medical examination for injuries and diseases of the maxillofacial area.		2
5	Theme 25. Lecture 21. Diseases of the nerves of the ShchLD. Trigeminal neuralgia. Neuritis of the facial and trigeminal nerve. Paralysis of facial muscles. Hemiatrophy of the face. Dislocations of the lower jaw: Etiology, clinic, treatment. Congenital pathology of the temporomandibular joint. Classification, clinic, treatment. Ankilosis of the temporomandibular joint in adults and children. Contractures of the lower jaw: Etiology, classification, clinic, diphdiagnosis, treatment, prevention. Syndrome of pain dysfunction of the SNSCS		2
	Everything		**10 год.**

5.2 of these seminars
Seminars are not planned

5.3. What is the main point of the study?

№	*Content of the lesson*	*Volume a year.*
1	Theme 22. Practical training 44. The subject and tasks of dentistry of extreme situations. Organization of dental care in the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The size and structure of sanitary losses in wounds maxillofacial area in	4

	wartime and in extreme situations. Principles of triage of wounded in maxillofacial area in wartime. Organization of reception, sorting and provision of medical help the wounded in the maxillofacial area in wartime	
2	Theme 22. Practical training 45. Methods of clinical examination, diagnosis of gunshot wounds and facial and jaw injuries. Features gunshot wounds and damage to the maxillofacial area. Methods of examination, diagnosis of isolated gunshot injuries of soft tissues of maxillofacial area. Influence of climatic conditions on the course of the wound process. Methods of primary surgical treatment of wounds of soft facial tissues, terms. Providing primary medical care on the battlefield in the provision of qualified and specialized medical care.	6
3	Theme 23. Practical training 46. Methods of examination of patients, diagnosis and treatment of gunshot fractures and dislocations of teeth, medical care on the battlefield in the provision of qualified and specialized medical care. Methods of examination, classification. Diagnosis and treatment of gunshot fractures of the lower jaw. The amount of medical care on the battlefield, and in the provision of qualified and specialized medical care	6
4	Theme 23. Practical training 47. Methods of examination, diagnosis and treatment of gunshot fractures of the upper jaw, nasal and cheekbones. The amount of medical care on the battlefield, and in the provision of qualified and specialized medical care. Methods of examination, diagnosis of joint gunshot fractures of the jaw, their features, methods of reposition and immobilization of fragments. Organization of medical care on the battlefield, and in the provision of qualified and specialized medical care	6
5	Theme 23. Practical training 48. Methods of examination, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of direct complications in case of damage to the maxillofacial area (bleeding, shock, asphyxia). Organization of medical care in the provision of qualified and specialized medical care	4
6	Theme 23. Practical training 49. Subsequent complications in gunshot damage to the maxillofacial area (secondary bleeding, traumatic osteomyelitis and sinusitis, bronchopulmonary complications). Consequences of gunshot damage to the maxillofacial area (salivary fistula, paralysis of facial muscles, contracture of the lower jaw, incorrect fracture fusion, defects and deformations. Exercise therapy and physiotherapy in the complex treatment of injuries of the maxillofacial area.	6
7	Theme 23. Practical training 50. Methods of examination of victims, diagnosis and treatment of facial burns. First aid for face burns. Providing medical care and treatment of face frostbite on the battlefield, and in the provision of qualified and specialized medical care. First aid for face frostbite.	4
8	Theme 24. Practical training 51. Methods of fixing the fragments of the jaws with combined damage to the maxillofacial area. Features of primary surgical treatment of wounds maxillofacial area. (In Ukrainian) The amount of medical care in the provision of qualified and specialized medical care Organization and methods of nutrition in case of damage to the maxillofacial area and supervision of maxillofacial wounded during the stages of medical evacuation.	4
9	25-27. Practical training 52. Military-medical examination for injuries and diseases of the maxillofacial area. Methods of examination of patients, diagnosis and treatment of trigeminal neuralgia. Methods of examination of patients, diagnosis and treatment of neuritis and hemiatrophy of the face. Paralysis of facial muscles. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.	6
10	28-29. Practical training 53. Methods of examination of patients, diagnosis	4

	and treatment of contractures of the lower jaw. Causes and types of contractures (scars of the mucous membrane, muscles, skin, bone contracture). Prevention, methods of conservative and surgical treatment. Exercise therapy and physiotherapy in the complex treatment of contractures. Syndrome of pain dysfunction of the SNSCS	
	Everything	50 years.

5.4. What is the main point of the study
Laboratory training is not provided

6. Independent work

	That's M.A.	Number of hours
1.	The method of surgical treatment of the wound by Shvyrkov.	2
2.	Treatment of fire-resistant fractures of the jaws	2
3.	Surgical methods of treatment of contracture of the lower jaw.	2
4.	Treatment of face burns	2
5.	Treatment of dislocations of the lower jaw.	4
6.	Surgical methods of treatment of ankyles of the lower jaw.	2
7	Surgical treatment of facial nerve paralysis	2
8	Joint gunshot fractures of the jaw, their features, methods of reposition and immobilization of fragments	4
9	First aid for face frostbite.	4
10	Medical and labor expertise	2
11	Compression-extraction method of treatment of gunshot fractures of the lower jaw.	4
	Everything	30 год

7. Methods of teaching

Practical classes: Conversation, role-playing games, solving clinical situational problems, practicing the skills of the patient's examination, practicing the skills of performing manipulations on the list of 5, instructing and practicing skills on simulation models, training exercises on differential diagnosis of the most common diseases.

Independent work: Independent work with recommended basic and additional literature, with electronic information resources, independent work with the bank of test tasks step-2, independent mastering of algorithms for communication with patients.

8,final control: Exam.

The exam is a form of final (semester) control, which takes place as a separate control event. Exams are taken by examiners, who are approved at the meeting of the department and submitted to the educational department of the University.

Exams are completed by applicants according to the schedule of the educational

process after studying the educational component in accordance with the curriculum – during the cycle schedule of classes.

Assessment of current educational activities in a practical lesson:

1. Assessment of theoretical knowledge on the subject of the lesson:
- methods: survey, solution of situational clinical problem
- the maximum score is 5, the minimum score is 3, the unsatisfactory score IS 2.
2. Assessment of practical skills and manipulations on the topic of the lesson:
- methods: assessment of the correctness of the implementation of practical skills
- the maximum score is 5, the minimum score is 3, the unsatisfactory score IS 2.

The evaluation for one practical lesson is arithmetic average for all components and can only have a whole amount (5, 4, 3, 2), which is rounded by the method of statistics.

Criteria for current assessment in a practical lesson

To the final control in the form of the exam are allowed only those applicants who have fulfilled the requirements of the curriculum in the discipline, do not have academic debt, their average score for current educational activities in the discipline is at least 3.00 and they have passed the test control of the tests "STEP - 2" by at least 90% (50 tasks).

Test control is carried out in the Educational and production complex of innovative technologies of training, informatization and internal monitoring of the quality of education of the University at the last lesson on the eve of the exam.

Assessment of the results of training applicants during the final control – the exam

The content of the assessed activity	Number of points
1. Solving a clinical problem by type of OSCI	1
2. answer to the theoretical question	2
3. solving a clinical problem	2

Criteria for evaluating the results of training applicants during the final control – the exam

Evaluation	Evaluation criteria
«5»	The applicant is fluent in the material, takes an active part in the discussion and solution of the situational clinical task, confidently demonstrates practical skills during the examination of a sick child and the interpretation of clinical, laboratory and instrumental studies data, expresses his opinion on the topic of the lesson, demonstrates clinical thinking.
«4»	The applicant is a good owner of the material, participates in the discussion and solution of situational clinical problem, demonstrates practical skills during the examination of a sick child and the interpretation of clinical, laboratory and instrumental studies data with some errors, expresses his opinion on the topic of the lesson, demonstrates clinical thinking.

«3»	The applicant does not have enough knowledge of the material, is uncertain involved in the discussion and solution of the situational clinical problem, demonstrates practical skills during the examination of a sick child and the interpretation of clinical, laboratory and instrumental studies with significant errors.
«2»	The applicant does not own the material, does not participate in the discussion and solution of situational clinical problem, does not demonstrate practical skills during the examination of a sick child and the interpretation of clinical, laboratory and instrumental studies data.

The applicant is allowed for the exam subject to the requirements of the curriculum and if for current educational activities he received at least 3.00 points

9. The distribution of points that receive higher education applicants

The average score obtained for the academic discipline for applicants who have successfully mastered the working program of the academic discipline is converted from the traditional four-point scale to points on a 200-point scale, as shown in the table:

Table of conversion of the traditional assessment into the multi-scale

The traditional four-point scale	The 200-point scale
Excellent ("5")	185 – 200
Добре («4»)	151 – 184
The (3)	120 – 150
Unsatisfied (2)	Below 120

The Bagatobalnaya scale (200-point scale) characterizes the actual success of each applicant for the assimilation of the educational component. Conversion of traditional assessment (average score for the academic discipline) to 200-point is performed by the information and technical department of the University.

According to the received points on a 200-point scale, the achievement of applicants is estimated on the rating scale of ESTS. Further ranking on the rating scale of ESTS allows to evaluate the achievements of applicants from the educational component, who are studying on one course of one specialty, in accordance with their points.

The ECTS scale is a relatively comparable rating, which establishes the applicant's belonging to the group of the best or worst among the reference group of fellow students (faculty, specialty). The score “A” on the ECTS scale can not be equal to the score “excellent”, and the score “B” – the assessment “good”, etc. When converting from a rich scale, the limits of grades "a", "B", "C", "D", "E" on the ECTS scale do not coincide with the limits of grades "5", "4", "3" on the traditional scale. Applicants who have received the marks "FX" and "F" ("2") are not included in the list of ranking applicants. The "FX" score is presented to applicants who have scored a minimum number of points for current educational activities, but who are not enrolled in the final control. The grade "F" is presented to applicants who attended all classes in the discipline, but did not score an average score (3.00) for current educational activities and are not admitted to the final control.

Applicants who study on one course (one specialty), based on the number of points earned from the discipline, are ranked on the scale of ESTS as follows:

Conversion of the traditional assessment of the discipline and the amount of points on the ECTS scale

Assessment of ECTS scale	Statistical indicator
AH	The best 10% of applicants
V.	The next 25% of applicants
S.	The next 30% of applicants
D.	The next 25% of applicants
UH, UH	The next 10% of applicants

10. What are the most practical methods of the study

- The working program of the discipline
- SILABUS
- Methodological developments for practical classes
- Methodological recommendations for independent work of higher education applicants
- Multimedia presentations
- Clinical tasks
- Electronic bank of test tasks for units of discipline

11. Questions to prepare for final control

1. Aseptic and antiseptic during operations on the maxillofacial area in a polyclinic and hospital.
2. Pain, its components, leading pathways. Role for the body. The reaction of the body to pain, operational trauma.
3. Medicinal substances for local anesthesia, their chemical composition, mechanism of action. Registration.
4. Types of local anesthesia in the maxillofacial area. Methods of execution.
5. General complications in local anesthesia. Anaphylactic shock. Reanimation measures.
6. Local complications with local anesthesia in the maxillofacial area. Prevention, diagnosis, treatment.
7. Indications and contraindications to the use of various types of local and general anesthesia during operations on the maxillofacial area in a polyclinic and hospital.
8. Central anesthesia with the exception of the IIbranch and the III branch of the trigeminal nerve. Areas of innervation, indications, technique of execution. Prevention of complications.
9. Anaesthesia by Berche-Dubove-Uvarov. Indications and methods of conducting.
10 anesthesia for Vishnevsky in a subtemporal pit. Trigerno-cute blockade. Indications. Method of conduct.
11. Thorusic anesthesia by Weisbrem. Areas of action. Indications. Method of execution. Prevention of complications.
12. Extraoral method of mandybular anesthesia. Areas of action. Indications. Method of execution. Prevention of complications.
13. The apopectic method of intraoral mandybular anesthesia. Areas of action. Indications. Method of execution. Prevention of complications.
14. Finger method of intraoral mandybular anesthesia. Areas of action. Indications. Method of execution. Prevention of complications.

15. Pain relief of the cheek nerve. Look. Areas of action. Method of execution. Indications.

16. Mental anesthesia. Zones of action, indications, methods.

17. Infrorbital anesthesia. Areas of action. Indications. Method of execution. Possible complications, its prevention and treatment.

18. Tuberal anesthesia. Areas of action. Indications. Method of execution. Possible complications, itprevention and treatment.

19. Anesthesia around the cutting hole. Areas of action. Indications. Method of execution. Possible complications, prevention and treatment.

20. General anesthesia. Areas of action. Indications. Method of execution. Prevention of complications.

21. Preparation of the patient and oral cavity for tooth extraction operation.

22. Operation of tooth extraction. Stages. Features of removal of individual groups of teeth and roots on the upper and lower jaws.

23. Complications when removing teeth on the lower and upper jaws. Diagnosis, treatment.

24. Tools for typical and atypical tooth extraction, its purpose, action.

25. Tools for removing teeth and roots on the upper jaw. Structure and rules of use.

26. Tools for removing teeth and roots in the lower jaw. Structure and rules of use.

27. Atypical tooth extraction..technique. Care of postoperative wound.

28. Types and duration of healing of post-extraction wound.

29. Atypical removal of retention and dystopia teeth. Indications. Method of operation. Alveolectomy. Complications and their treatment.

30. Bleeding after tooth extraction: Its causes, methods of stopping, prevention.

31. Alveolitis: Etiology, treatment. Care of the wound in the postoperative period.

32. Pit pain: Etiology, clinic, treatment.

33.diseases of teething. Dystopia and retentiation. Clinic, diagnostics. Indications and methods of teeth removal.

34, Perikoronit. Causes, classification, clinic, diagnosis, methods of conservative and surgical treatment.

35. Etiology, pathogenesis and classification of inflammatory processes in the maxillofacial area.

36.acute periodontitis. Classification, clinic, diagnosis and treatment.

37.chronic periodontitis. Classification. Clinic, diagnostics.

38.chronic granulomatous periodontitis, clinic and diagnosis. Types of granulomas, theories of the origin of epithelium in granulomas.

39tooth implantation: One-time and delayed, indications and contraindications, procedure of operation, complications. Types of connection of the root of the tooth with the pit.

40.eriosite jaws: Classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, differential diagnosis.

41.osteomyelitis of the jaw. Etiology, theories of pathogenesis, classification. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.

42. Differential diagnosis of acute periodontitis, periostitis and osteomyelitis of the jaw.

43,actinomycosis of maxillofacial area: Clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment.

44.syphilis maxillofacial area: Clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment.

45.Tuberculosis of maxillofacial area: Clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment.

46..abscess and phlegmon maxillofacial area. Inflammatory clinical signs, adoptiondiagnostics.

47. Abscess and phlegmon maxillofacial area. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic; Diagnosis, treatment. Principles of complex treatment.
48. What is the difference between the two main and the most important ones? Surgical anatomy, causes, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
49.Odontogenic sinusitis. Etiology, classification, clinic, diagnosis. Conservative and surgical treatment. Complications and their prevention.
50.Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of arthritis and arthrosis of the temporomandibular joint. Write the necessary recipes.
51.lymphadenitis of maxillofacial area: Classification, clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment. Furunkul and carbuncle of maxillofacial area: Classification, clinic, complications and treatment.
52. Acute inflammation of the salivary glands: Classification, clinical course, treatment.
53.Slinnostone disease: Etiology, clinic, complications and treatment.
54. What are the most valuable things to do?
55. Chronic inflammation of the salivary glands: Classification, clinical course, treatment.
56. Benign tumors of the soft tissues of the maxillofacial area. clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment
57. Hemangioma of the maxillofacial area: Classification, clinic, treatment
58. Cyst maxillofacial area: Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
59. Clinic, differential diagnosis and treatment of adamantinoma jaws.
60. Odontoma jaws: Classification, differential diagnosis, treatment.
61. Odontogenic tumor-like formations: Osteodysplasia, parathyroid ostedystrophy Paget's disease, eosinophilic granuloma.
62. Peripheral and central form of osteoblastoma: Features of clinical course, diagnosis, treatment.
63. Tumors of the salivary glands: Classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
64. Precancerous diseases and facial cancer: Etiology, clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment.
65. Cancer of the skin of the face, lips: Mucous membrane of the mouth of the tongue features clinical course, treatment.
66. Cancer and sarcoma jaws: Clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment.
67. Subject and tasks of military dentistry, maxillofacial surgery.
68. Organization of assistance to the wounded military of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in peace and military time.
69. Traumatic disease: Pathogenesis, classification, prognosis, course, features, treatment, consequences of the disease.
70. Classification of damage to tissues of the ShchLD (D.a. Entin-B. D. Kabakov).
71. General characteristics, course, diagnosis of facial and jaw damage in peacetime and wartime.
72. Direct complications of maxillofacial wounds, their diagnosis. Assistance on the battlefield and in the stages of medical evacuation,
73. The volume and content of medical care for wounded in the maxillofacial area in peacetime and military.
74. Gunshot and non-gunshot damage to the soft tissues of the face: Classification, course, features of surgical treatment.
75. Types of seams and suture materials. Plastic seams: Purpose and modifications.
76. Gunshot and non-gunshot damage to the lower jaw: Classification, diagnosis, course, assistance in the stages of medical evacuation.
77. Non-gunshot damage to the upper jaw by Le For, features of clinical manifestations, diagnosis, course, assistance in the stages of medical evacuation.

78. Gunshot damage to the upper jaw, features of clinical manifestations, diagnosis, course, assistance in the stages of medical evacuation.
79. Temporary (transport) immobilization in case of damage to the bones of the shield, types, principles, requirements.
80. Tiregshtedt dental tires and their modifications.
81. Laboratory tires and their use in case of jaw damage.
82. Osteosynthesis of the lower and upper jaw: Indications, types, methods, equipment, biological and biomechanical principles.
83. Combined jaw damage: Features of clinical manifestation and assistance.
84. Combined damage to the facial and brain skull: Classification, features of the course, diagnosis of elbow, the principles of care.
85.feeding of wounded in maxillofacial area. See the diet. Methods of feeding. Care for the wounded.
86. Exercise therapy and physiotherapy in the treatment of wounded in the maxillofacial area.
87 . Military medical examination of wounded in the hospital.

12.Suggested literature

Main list

1. Стоматологія : підручник : У 2 кн. — Кн. 1. / М.М. Рожко, З.Б. Попович,В.Д. Куроєдова та ін.; за ред. проф. М.М. Рожка. — К. : ВСВ “Медицина”, 2013. — 872 с.

2. Стоматологія : у 2 кн. : підручник. Кн. 2 / М.М. Рожко, І.І. Кириленко,О.Г. Денисенко та ін. ; за ред. М.М. Рожка. — 2-е вид. — К. : ВСВ «Медицина», 2018. — 992 с.

3. Челюстно-лицевая хирургия и хирургическая стоматология : учебник : в 2 кн. Кн. 1 / А. А. Тимофеев. – К. : ВСИ «Медицина», 2020. – 992 с.

4. Operative Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. Edited By John D. Langdon, Mohan F. Patel, Robert Ord, Peter A. Brennan. Copyright Year 2017

5. Contemporary Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, 6e Hardcover – 19 April 2013 by James R. Hupp DMD MD JD MBA (Author), Myron R. Tucker DDS (Author), & 1 More

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