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 of childhood"

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:

Head of the Department, Doctor of Medicine, Professor A.G. Gulyuk

Guidance-chancellor of the Department, Candidate of Medical Sciences, As. A.E. Tashchian

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 discription of the subject

indicators	Field of knowledge, specialty, specialization, level of higher education	Characteristics of the academic discipline
Total number: Credit: 5 Hours: 150 Year of study - 3-4	Branch of knowledge 22 "Health care" Specialty 221 "the Stomatology" Level of higher education second (master)	Full-time form of education Mandatory discipline Teaching (20 years) Seminar (0 years) Practical (70 years) Laboratory (0 years) Independent work (60 years) individual tasks (0 years) Form of final control – diphzalyk

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

The purpose of studying the discipline: Preparation of a dentist who has modern methods of diagnosing surgical diseases and damage to the maxillofacial area, methods of their prevention and treatment, is able to organize the operation of the surgical department of the clinic, to maintain the necessary medical documentation, has a scientific approach to the study of the main problems of surgical dentistry, which require further deepening and studying; he can act as an expert in the event of controversial issues in the treatment, which adheres to the principles of deontology and medical ethics, and is ready for selfless service to his people.

The study of the discipline "surgical dentistry of childhood" is the training of the applicant for higher education features of diagnosis, clinical manifestations, treatment and prevention of inflammatory diseases of the soft tissues and bones of the face, tumors and tumor-like formations of the maxillofacial area, traumatic injuries of soft tissues, teeth and jaws, congenital disunion of the lips and palate, anomalies of the nodes of the lips and tongue in children and to prepare a doctor who is able to work at medical and preventive dental institutions of different levels after the internship.

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

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

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

Special competences of the specialty (SC):
SC 1. Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.
SC 2. Ability to interpret the result of laboratory and instrumental studies.
SC 3. Ability to diagnose: Determine the previous, clinical, final, concomitant diagnosis, immediate conditions.
SC 5. Ability to design the process of medical care: To determine the approaches, plan, types and principles of treatment of diseases of organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area.
SC 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.
SC 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.
SC 8. Ability to perform medical and dental manipulations.
SC 9, the ability to treat major diseases of organs and tissues
oral cavity and maxillofacial area.
SC 10. Ability to organize and conduct medical and evacuation measures.
SC 11. Ability to identify tactics, methods and provision of emergency medical care.
SC 12. Ability to organize and conduct screening examination in dentistry.
SC 13. Ability to assess the impact of the environment on the health of the population (individual, family, population).
SC 14. Ability to maintain regulatory medical documentation.
SC 16. Ability to organize and conduct rehabilitation activities and care in patients with diseases of the oral cavity and SCLO.
SC 18. The 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 academic discipline, the applicant of higher education must:
Know:

- principles of examination of children 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 child's 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 damage to the face, mouth and neck, dental diseases in children;
- modern ideas about the biological essence of neoplasms, their features, prevention, diagnosis, the principle of treatment and dispanserization of children with cancer,
- Principles of examination, diagnosis and complex treatment, congenital and acquired defects and deformations of the maxillofacial area, the volume of treatment, 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 anesthesia

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;
- 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.

master:

The main dental manipulations and diagnostic methods in children 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";

3.THE CONTENT OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

3 COURSE

1. What are the main features of the study?

Anatomical and physiological features of the development and structure of tissues and organs of the maxillofacial area in children. Features of examination of children with diseases of the dental system, anesthesia of surgical interventions in the maxillofacial area (SCHLA) in children in an outpatient clinic and hospital. Surgery to remove temporary and permanent teeth in children of different ages

Topic 1. features of development and structure of tissues and organs of maxillofacial area in children. Examination of children with dental diseases.

Development of maxillofacial area. Features of the development and structure of the upper and lower jaws, temporomandibular joint. Chewing and facial muscles. Terms of formation, teething and change of teeth. Features of blood supply and inertia of soft tissues and jaws. The main stages of the development of organs and systems of the child's body, which directly affect the course of major surgical dental diseases.

The importance of personal communication of the doctor with the child. 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 child:

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, 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 the degree of 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 children with pathology of maxillofacial area during treatment in polyclinic and hospital, participation of adjacent specialists in examination.

Theme 2. Types of anesthesia with surgical interventions in children

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

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.

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 III branch 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.

Subcyan 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.

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 condition of the child. 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 children with pathology of the maxillofacial area. Mascotic and nasopharyngeal anesthesia. Indications for the choice of different ways of intubation (through mouth, nose, tracheosta, orosty, through the nose "slipu", retrograde intubation). Equipment for this. Monitoring the condition of the child, possible complications. Laryngeal mask, its application, indications.

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 child from the terminal state: On the street, in an outpatient dental reception, in the maxillofacial hospital. Prevention of emergency conditions in dentistry, maxillofacial surgery (including organizational measures).

Topic 3 operation removal of temporary and permanent teeth in children

Surgery to remove temporary and permanent teeth in children. The structure of temporary and permanent teeth, the timing of teething and resorption of roots. Indications, contraindications to tooth extraction in children. Removal techniques and tools. Features of removal of temporary and permanent teeth in children of different ages on the lower jaw. General and local complications during and after tooth extraction in children, methods of their treatment and prevention.

2. What are the main features of the study?

Inflammatory processes of SCHLA in children

Theme 4. Inflammatory processes of the jaw: Acute and chronic periodontitis, acute and chronic periostitis, acute and chronic odontogenic and neodontogenic (hematogenic, traumatic) osteomyelitis.

Acute periodontitis. Classification. Acute serous and purulent periodontitis, exacerbation of chronic periodontitis. Etiology, pathogenesis pathological anatomy, ways of spreading the infectious process. 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.

Difficulty teething.

Odontogenic and neodontogenic periostitis of the jaws in childrenEtiology , classification. Clinical manifestations, diagnosis, methods of treatment. Indications for hospitalization of children with acute periostitis. Features of opening of the plantar abscess of different localization during the period of alternating and constant bite. Features of clinical course and diagnosis of various forms of chronic periostitis. Differential diagnosis of acute and chronic periostitis with other diseases.

Topic 5.acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaw in children features of anatomical and physiological structure of the jaws in children of different ages in the aspect of osteomyelitis. Etiology and pathogenesis of the disease. Theories of emergence. Classification of osteomyelitis jaws.

Diagnosis, clinic, emergency medical and surgical care, rehabilitation of such children. Features of clinical manifestations of acute odontogenic osteomyelitis, medical and surgical treatment, prevention of the disease. Complications, treatment and prevention.

Acute neodontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaw in children.

Causes of development.features of clinical manifestations of acute hematogenous osteomyelitis of the upper jaw. Acute traumatic osteomyelitis of the jaw in children. Diagnosis, principles of medical and surgical treatment, prevention of the disease. Complications, their treatment and prevention. Rehabilitation of children who have undergone acute osteomyelitis.

Chronic osteomyelitis of the jaw in children.chronic osteomyelitis of the jaw (odontogenic, neodontogenic). Classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and radiological forms of the disease. The laws of clinical course in children of different ages. X-ray signs and terms of sequestres formation, indications for sequestectomy. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, methods of treatment of various forms of chronic osteomyelitis. Complications and their prevention. Rehabilitation of children who have suffered chronic osteomyelitis.

Acute and chronic, odontogenic and neodontogenic lymphadenitis of the maxillofacial area. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis of lymphadenitis in children. Clinical signs and patterns of acute and chronic odontogenic and neodontogenic lymphadenitis. Additional methods of diagnosis (blood test, ultrasound, puncture). Differential diagnosis. Treatment of lymphadenitis, depending on the stage of inflammation. Methods of surgical treatment. Migrating granuloma, pseudoparottitis of Hertsenberg, felinosis (a disease of "cat scratch"), lymphogranulomatosis.

Topic 6. inflammatory diseases of soft tissues of maxillofacial area in children: Lymphadenitis, abscesses, phlegmon, furuncles, carbuncles.

Odontogenic and neodontogenic abscesses of the maxillofacial area.

Regularities of clinical course of inflammatory processes of soft tissues of SCHLA in children. Classification of abscesses. Clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis of superficial and deep abscesses. Principles of therapeutic tactics. Determination of safe autopsy lines in surgical treatment.

Odontogenic and neodontogenic phlegmon maxillofacial area.

Features of the structure of soft tissues of the SCHLA in children in terms of the development of the inflammatory process. Classification of phlegmon ShchLD. Clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of phlegmon located around the upper and lower jaw. Regularities of the course of superficial and deep phlegmon depending on localization. Phlegmon Jeansoul - Ludwig. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Principles of surgical and medical treatment. Complications of phlegmon and their prevention.

Boils and carbuncles of the maxillofacial area.

Etiology, classification of furuncles of the face. Clinical signs of infiltration and absceating forms of boils. Features of the course of the face carbuncle. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, methods of treatment.indications for hospitalization of children with boils and carbuncles. Complications, their prevention and prevention.

Odontogenic sinusitis in children.Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of 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.

Topic 7 specific inflammatory processes (tuberculosis, actinomycosis, syphilis, HIV infection and AIDS). Specific diseases: Actinomycosis, tuberculosis, syphilis, AIDS and HIV – infection. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis lesions of the tissues of the ShchLD in children - lymphadenitis, periostitis, osteomyelitis. Features of clinical

manifestations of various forms of actinomycosis of maxillofacial area in children. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, methods of surgical treatment. Differential diagnosis of tuberculosis, syphilis, traumatic ulcers. Clinical manifestations of AIDS and HIV infection in children.

Theme 8. Acute and chronic diseases of the salivary glands.

Anatomical and physiological features of the structure of salivary glands. Classification of inflammatory diseases of the salivary glands. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of acute epidemic, non-epidemic viral and acute bacterial mumps. Methods of examination of salivary glands.

Features of the clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of calcification sialoadenitis.

Classification of chronic inflammatory diseases of the salivary glands. Clinical and X-ray characteristics of parenchymal and interstitional sialoadenitis. X-ray contrast sialography and substances for its carrying out. Methods of treatment of chronic mumps during exacerbation and remission. Prevention of exacerbations, prognosis of the disease.

Topic 9. inflammatory diseases of the temporomandibular joint (CNS) in children.

Acute inflammatory diseases of the temporomandibular joint of children.

Features of the structure of the temporomandibular joint (SSCS) in children depending on age. Classification of diseases of the CNS. Etiology of arthritis. Methods of examination of SCS. Clinical manifestations of acute arthritis of the SCS. Rheumatoid and rheumatoid arthritis. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, principles of complex treatment. Complications and their prevention.

Chronic inflammatory diseases of the temporomandibular joint of children.

Etiology, pathogenesis of the disease. Features of clinical manifestations of chronic arthritis and secondary deformable arthritis of the SCS. Ankiloz SNSCC as a complication of acute arthritis. Clinical-X-ray symptom-complex of one- and two-sided bone ankylosis. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment and rehabilitation.

3. What are the main features of the study?

Tumors and tumor-like neoplasms of the maxillofacial area in children.

Topic 10.benign and malignant tumors, tumor-like formation of soft tissues and bones of the maxillofacial area in children. Classification, etiology and pathogenesis. Principles of diagnosis, differential diagnosis, methods of treatment and rehabilitation of children with neoplasms. Indications for blood-replacement therapy during surgical interventions for tumors.

Tumors of soft tissues of the maxillofacial area in children

Vascular neoplasms of soft tissues. Etiology. Classification. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of hemangiomas and lymphangiomas methods of treatment of capillary, cavernous and mixed hemangiomas. Principles of treatment of various forms of lymphangiomas. Complications during the treatment of tumors of soft tissues, preventing them and methods of elimination. Indications for blood-replacement therapy with surgical interventions for vascular tumors in children.

Clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of lipomas, fibrosis, myomas. Classification, features of the clinic and treatment of nevus.

Pathognomonic symptoms, diagnostic features, differential diagnosis of epidermoid and dermoid cysts, teratoma, papillomas. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, features of treatment of congenital middle and lateral cysts and neck buries.

Neurofibromatosis. Features of clinical manifestations, diagnosis and treatment of neurofibromatosis in children. Prognosis of disease.

Theme 11. Osteogenic tumors of the facial bones in children (osteoblastoma, osteoma, osteoid-osteoma). **Etiopathogenesis**, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, methods of treatment of osteoma, osteoid-osteoma, osteoblastoma. Differential diagnosis of giant cell and banal epulis. Odontogenic neoplasms in children (ameloblastoma, odontoma, cement).
Features of histological structure, clinical and radiological forms of ameloblastoma. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis and methods of treatment with ameloblastami in children. X-ray diagnostics of osteogenic and odontogenic tumors with benign and malignant neoplasms of the jaws.
Tumor-like tumors of the jaws are odontogenic cysts. Classification of jaw cysts in children. Clinical picture, diagnostic methods, differential diagnosis, surgical treatment tactics of follicular, resistive, physical, primary bone cysts and teething cysts). Methods of treatment of cysts: Cystectomy and cystotomy of the jaws. Features of clinical manifestations, x-ray picture and treatment of cysts that grew into the maxillary sinus.
Tumor-like tumors of the jaws are neodontogenic cysts. Clinical picture, diagnostic methods, differential diagnosis, surgical treatment tactics
Tumor-like neoplasms of the bones of the ShchLD: fibroid osteodysplasia, fibrosedystrophy, heruvism, epulide. Clinical manifestations, diagnosis and differential diagnosis of fibrosis osteodysplasia. X-ray picture of fibrous dysplasia. Features of clinical course and treatment of Heruvism, Albright syndrome. Banal epulide: Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.

Theme 12. True tumors and tumor-like neoplasms of salivary glands
Anatomical structure, topographical anatomy of salivary glands in children of different ages. Features of clinical course and x-ray picture of pleomorphic and monomorphic adenoma. Features of manifestations and surgical treatment of small salivary glands, wounds and cysts of the "sandclock" type. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis of tumors and tumor-like tumors of the salivary glands.

Topic 13.malignant tumors of the tissues of the SCHLA in children. Malignant tumors of the lower jaw
Classification. Etiology, pathogenesis, modern diagnostic methods. Features of clinical course, pathognomonic X-ray signs, differential diagnosis of malignant tumors. Paraneoplastic syndrome. Primary verification of malignant tumors. Look at the biopsy. Principles of treatment and dispensation.
Malignant tumors of the tissues of the ShchLD in children. Malignant tumors of the upper jaw
Classification. Etiology, pathogenesis, modern diagnostic methods. Features of clinical course, pathognomonic X-ray signs, differential diagnosis of malignant tumors.
Malignant tumors of the tongue. Etiology, pathogenesis, modern diagnostic methods. Features of clinical course, pathognomonic X-ray signs, differential diagnosis of malignant tumors.
Malignant tumors of the mucous membrane of the oral cavity. Etiology, pathogenesis, modern diagnostic methods. Features of clinical course, pathognomonic X-ray signs, differential diagnosis of malignant tumors.
Malignant tumors of the lips. Etiology, pathogenesis, modern diagnostic methods. Features of clinical course, pathognomonic X-ray signs, differential diagnosis of malignant tumors.
Malignant tumors of the skin of the face.basalioma. Etiology, pathogenesis, modern diagnostic methods. Features of clinical course, pathognomonic X-ray signs, differential diagnosis of malignant tumors.

4. What are the main features of the study?
Traumatic damage to the teeth and bones of the maxillofacial area in children.

Theme 14... Traumatic injuries of soft tissues.

Classification, etiology, features of clinical manifestations of traumatic injuries of soft tissues (clogging, hematoma, abrasions, wounds). See the surgical treatment. Terms and methods of primary surgical treatment (PCO) of wounds without and with tissue defect. Free transplantation of skin and skin-cartilage patches: Indications, contraindications, complications and their prevention. Features of PHO bitten facial wounds. Indications for anti-rabies and illegal vaccination.
Traumatic damage to the teeth and bones of the maxillofacial area in children. Burns, defrosting. Traumatic tooth damage in children (bruise, dislocations, fractures). Traumatic damage to the bones of the JCD in children – fractures of the upper and lower jaw. Fractures of the spout-orbital complex and the spout arc in children. Classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment . Statistics, etiology. Classification. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment features at different ages and rehabilitation of such patients. Features of treatment of fractures in the period of alternating bite. Look at the immobilization. Indications for osteosynthesis in children. Combined and combined trauma of the ShchLD in children. Classification, etiology, features of clinical manifestations, clinic, diagnosis and principles of therapeutic tactics in relation to burns and defrosting of SCHLA in children. Primary medical care for burns of chemical genesis and electroburns. Methods for determining the area of burns. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of burn shock.

5. What are the main features of the study? Congenital malformations of maxillofacial area in children. Statistics, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture, principles of treatment, dispensary and rehabilitation. Ankiloz SNSCHS.

Theme 15. Congenital malformations of maxillofacial area in children. Short bridles of lips and tongue. A little seed. Indications, terms and types of surgical intervention with short frenulum of the lips and tongue, shallow prick.
Congenital malformations of the maxillofacial area. Slit lips.

Statistics, classification, etiology, causes of congenital disunion of the upper lip. Clinic, diagnostics, terms and methods of surgical treatment. Complex rehabilitation of patients. Free tissue transplantation (skin and skin-cartilage patches) in the treatment of congenital malformations. Indications, contraindications, methods of conducting, complications and their prevention
Congenital malformations of the maxillofacial area. Congenital cleft palate.
Statistics, classification, etiology, causes of congenital cleft palate. Clinic, diagnostics, terms and methods of surgical treatment. Problems of surgical treatment of children with bilateral non-healing cleft palate. Stages of orthodontic and speech therapy rehabilitation of patients with palate cracks. Concomitant disintegrations of the upper lip and palate syndromes, causes of development, principles of definition of methods of complex rehabilitation, participation of maxillofacial surgeon in rehabilitation of patients.

Topic 16. Ankiloz of the temporal-mandibular joint. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, features of treatment at different ages, rehabilitation of patients.

4. The structure of the academic discipline

3 COURSE

Name that	Number of hours			
	everything	including		
		l.	p\s.	SRS
1. What are the main features of the study? **Anesthesia of surgical interventions in the maxillofacial area (SCHLA) in children in an outpatient clinic and hospital. Surgery to remove temporary and permanent teeth in**				

children of different ages.				
Topic 1. features of development and structure of tissues and organs of maxillofacial area in children. Examination of children with dental diseases.	4		2	2
Topic 2. Anesthetizing of surgical interventions in children in an outpatient clinic and hospital. Local anesthesia of tissues, types, technique of execution. Complications and their prevention. Modern topical painkillers, their choice, ways to determine the tolerability of anesthetics. General anesthesia in a polyclinic and hospital. Look, the testimony.	8	2	2	4
Theme 3. Surgery to remove temporary and permanent teeth in children. Conditions and techniques of execution, tools. Complications during and after tooth extraction, their treatment and prevention. Bleeding from the hole of the removed tooth, pathogenesis and ways to stop. Alveolite. Diagnosis, treatment.	8	2	2	4
Together according to the content module 1	20	4	6	10
2. What are the main features of the study? Inflammatory processes of the maxillofacial area in children.				
Tem4. Periodontitis is acute and chronic. Odontogenic and neodontogenic periostitis of the jaw. Clinic of acute and chronic periostitis. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Surgical treatment. Indications for complex treatment. Complications of their treatment and prevention	10	2	4	4
Theme 5. Acute odontogenic and neodontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaw in children. Chronic odontogenic and primary-chronic osteomyelitis of the jaw. Etiological aspects. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Methods of surgical and complex treatment. Rehab to enter. Complications and their treatment. Acute and chronic, odontogenic and neodontogenic lymphadenitis in children. Clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Methods of treatment. Complications and their prevention.	12	2	4	6
Theme 6. Odontogenic, Neodontogenic abscesses and phlegmon SCHLA. Classification, clinic and diagnosis depending on the location of the inflammatory focus. Surgical treatment and its complications. Carrying out preventive measures. General provisions of complex treatment. Corals and carbuncles of SchLD. Classification, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Complications and their prevention.	12	2	4	6
Topic 7 Special diseases: Actinomycosis, tuberculosis, syphilis, AIDS and HIV infection and their manifestations in children. Diagnostic algorithm. Principles of treatment.	6		2	4
Together according to the content module 2	40	6	14	20
All hours	60	10	20	30

4 COURSE

4.structure of the academic discipline

Name that	Number of hours			
	everything	including		
		l.	p\s.	SRS
8. What is the main purpose of the study? chronic diseases of salivary glands in children.	12	2	6	2
Topic 9 Gostre and chronic inflammatory diseases of SSCHS in children.	8		6	2
Together according to the content module 2			12	4
3. What is the role of the brain in the development of the brain?				
Theme 10. Tumors of soft tissues of the maxillofacial area in children	20	2	6	4
Theme 11. Tumors of the bones of the face in children	28	2	4	4
Theme 12. Benign and malignant tumors of the salivary glands.	10	2	6	4
Theme 13. Malignant tumors of the tissues of the ShchLD in children.	14		6	4
Together according to the content module 3	72	6	22	16
4. What are the main features of the study? Traumatic damage to the teeth and bones of the maxillofacial area in children.				
Theme 14... Traumatic injuries of soft tissues, teeth and bones of the maxillofacial area in children. (In Ukrainian)	10	2	6	4
Together according to the content module 4	10	2	6	4
5. What are the main features of the study? Congenital malformations of maxillofacial area in children				
Theme 15. Congenital malformations of maxillofacial area in children.	12	2	8	6
Theme 16. Ankilosis of the temporomandibular joint.			2	
Together according to the content module 5	12	2	10	6
All hours	90	10	50	30

5.1.these lectures

no. of p.	Theme of lectures	Hours
1	Theme 1.2. Lecture 1. Anatomical and physiological features of the development and structure of tissues and organs of the maxillofacial area (SCHLA) in children. Local and general anesthesia in children (types and methods of local anesthesia in children; indications, contraindications).	2
2	Theme 3. Lecture 2. Indications, contraindications to tooth extraction in children, technique of execution; tools for tooth extraction. Features of removal of temporary and permanent teeth in children, prevention of early and late complications.	
3	Theme 4.5. Lecture 3. General characteristics of the course of inflammatory processes of the tissues of the	2

	SCHLA in children. Acute and chronic periods. Acute and chronic osteomyelitis of facial bones. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical forms of the disease. Patterns of manifestation in children of different ages. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, methods of treatment, complications and their prevention. Inflammatory odontogenic jaw cysts from temporary and permanent teeth.	
4.	Theme 6.7. Lecture 4. Inflammatory processes of soft tissues of the SCH in children (abscesses, phlegmon, lymphadenitis, furuncles, carbuncles). Regularities of clinical course, diagnostics, differential diagnostics and complex treatment. Specific inflammatory diseases.	2
5.	Theme 8.9. Lecture 5. Anatomical and physiological features of the structure of the salivary glands, SNSCHS. Inflammatory diseases of the salivary glands, temporomandibular joint in children. Ankilosis, secondary deformable osteoarthrosis (VDOA) of the temporomandibular joint (SNSCS). Regularities of clinical course, diagnostics, differential diagnostics and treatment. Anatomical and physiological features of the structure of the temporomandibular joint (CNRS). Ankilosis, a secondary deforming osteoarthritis (VDOA) of the SNSCS. Regularities of clinical course, diagnostics, differential diagnostics and treatment.	2
	Together	10

5.2. What is the main point of the study

Seminars are not planned

5.3. **What is the main point of the study**

no. of p.	Subject of the lesson	Hours
1.	Theme 1. Practical training 1. Anatomical and physiological features of the development and structure of tissues and organs of the SCHLA in children. Examination of a child with surgical dental diseases. Features of objective examination and collection of complaints in children.	2
2.	Theme 2. Practical training 2. Determination of psycho-emotional state of the child and motivation of the need for treatment at the dentist. Anesthesia of surgical interventions in children in an outpatient clinic and hospital.	2
3.	Theme 3. Practical training 3. Surgery to remove temporary and permanent teeth in children. Conditions and technique of execution, instrumentarium.complications during and after surgery, tooth extraction, their treatment and prevention.bleeding from the hole of the removed tooth, pathogenesis, ways to stop. Alveolitis, diagnosis, treatment.	2
4.	Theme 4. Practical training 4. Periodontites temporary and permanent teeth. Clinic, diagnosis and surgical treatment. Complications, their diagnosis and treatment.	2
5.	Theme 4. Practical training 5. Odontogenic and neodontogenic periostitis of the jaws in children. Clinic, diagnosis and surgical treatment. Complications, their diagnosis and treatment.	2
6.	Theme 5. Practical lesson 6. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaw in children. Clinical manifestations, methods of diagnosis and treatment. Operation of tooth extraction in acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaws in children. Detoxification therapy, possible complications, their prevention and	2

	elimination. Acute neodontogenic (hematogenic, traumatic) osteomyelitis of the jaw in children.	
7.	Topic 5 practical lesson 7.chronic osteomyelitis of the jaw in children. Primary-chronic osteomyelitis. Acute and chronic, odontogenic and neodontogenic lymphadenitis of the maxillofacial area. Clinical course, diagnosis,differential diagnosis, methods of treatment.complications, their prevention.	2
8.	Theme 6. Practical training 8.Odontogenic and Neodontogenic abscesses of the maxillofacial area. Odontogenic and neodontogenic phlegmon maxillofacial area. Classification, clinic and diagnosis, depending on the localization of the inflammatory focus. Surgical treatment and its complications. Carrying out preventive measures.	2
9.	Theme 6. Practical training 9. Boils and carbuncles of the maxillofacial area. Odontogenic sinusitis in children. Clinical manifestations, methods of diagnosis and treatment.	2
10.	Theme 7. Practical lesson 10. Specific diseases: Actinomycosis, tuberculosis, syphilis. AIDS and HIV - infection: Manifestations in the maxillofacial area in children. Principles of treatment.	2
	TOGETHER	**20**

5.4. What is the main point of the study

The training classes are not provided

6. Independent work of the applicant of higher education (CRS)

№.	THEME	Number hours
1	General complications of local anesthesia.	2
2	Local complications of local anesthesia.	2
3	Difficulty teething temporary and permanent teeth in children of different ages. Clinical features and therapeutic tactics.	4
4	Instrumental and laboratory methods of examination of salivary glands in their diseases in children.	4
5	Manifestations of blood diseases in the maxillofacial area in children. Therapeutic tactics.	2
6	Pathophysiological principles of clinical course of inflammatory processes of SCHLA.	2
7	Pathophysiological principles of treatment of inflammatory processes of SCHLA.	2
8	Physiotherapeutic methods of treatment of dental diseases. Deontology in dentistry	4
9	X-ray diagnostics of dental diseases.	4
10	Modern means of drug therapy for purulent-inflammatory diseases of the ShchLD.	4
	Everything	30

5.these lectures

no. of p.	Theme of lectures	години
1	Theme 10. Lecture 6..benign tumors of soft tissues of the maxillofacial area in children. Classification, etiology. Principles of diagnosis, differential diagnosis, methods of treatment and rehabilitation of children with benign neoplasms. Indications for blood-replacement therapy during surgical interventions on soft tissues.	2
2.	Theme 11. Lecture 7. Benign tumors and tumor-like neoplasms of the maxillofacial area bones. Etiology, classification, diagnosis, clinical picture and treatment of bone tumors. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, clinical features, principles of treatment of malignant tumors.	2
3	Theme 12. Lecture 8..neoplasms of salivary glands. Etiopathogenetic, clinical characteristics,diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Etiological factors, primary verification and principles of treatment of malignant neoplasms of SCHLA.	2
4	Theme 14. Lecture 9..causes of children's injuries and its prevention. Classification of tissue damage maxillofacial area in childhood. Diagnosis, clinical manifestations of damage to soft tissues, teeth and bones of the SCHLA in childhood.regularities of the clinical course, modern methods of diagnosis and treatment. Principles of plastic surgery used in surgical treatment of wounds. Consequences of traumatic injuries to facial tissues in children and their complications.	2
5.	Topic 15 Lecture 10..congenital malformations of maxillofacial area in children. Statistics, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture. Modern principles of treatment, dispensary and rehabilitation of such children. Develop the mouth and tongue. A small pritsionok of the oral cavity. Clinical manifestations, functional and aesthetic disorders, principles of treatment. Congenital cleft of the upper lip and palate: Classification, clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Principles of modern methods of surgical elimination.methods of phased elimination of congenital cleft palate. Ankiloz SNSCHS. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, features of treatment at different ages, rehabilitation of such patients.	2
	TOGETHER	10

5.2. What is the main point of the study

Seminars are not planned

5.3. What is the main point of the study

no. of p.	Subject of the lesson	Hours
1.	Theme 8. Practical training 11.anatomical prerequisites for the development of inflammatory processes in the salivary glands in children.acute (epidemic and non-epidemic mumps, calcuous and non-calculitic submaximal), diseases of salivary glands in children. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Complications, treatment and their prevention. Chronic (parenchymal and interstitional submaximal) diseases of salivary glands in children. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Complications, treatment and their prevention.	6
2.	Theme 9. Practical training 12. Acute and chronic inflammatory diseases of the temporomandibular joint in children. Secondary deforming arthrosis, ankylosis. Causes of development, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, clinical course.	4

	Principles and stages of medical and surgical treatment. Rehabilitation of such diseases.	
1.	Theme 10. Practical training 13.tumors of soft tissues of the SCHLA in children (hemangioma, lymphangioma, lipoma, fibroma, fibroma). Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, principles and methods of treatment. Complications and their prevention. Indications for blood-replacement therapy during surgical interventions on soft tissues.	4
2.	Theme 10. Practical training 14.congenital and acquired tumor-like formation of soft tissues of the face (epidermoid, dermoid, teratoma, cyst and neck norica, atheroma, papilloma). Etiology, pathogenesis, differential diagnosis and features of surgical treatment, prevention of complications. Neurofibromatosis. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics, complex treatment, and rehabilitation	4
3.	Theme 11. Practical training 15.Osteogenic (osteoblastoma, osteoma, osteoid-osteoma) and odontogenic (ameloblastoma, odontoma, cement) tumors of the jaws in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, clinic, methods of surgical treatment. Complications and ways of their prevention. Rehabilitation measures, stage and volume.	4
	Theme 11. Practical training 16. Tumor-like neoplasms of jaw-cyst (radicular, follicular, resistive, physical, primary bone, cyst teething). Etiology, pathogenesis. Methods of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and methods of surgical treatment. Rehabilitation of children after cystectomy and cystotomy.	4
	Theme 11. Practical lesson 17.tumor-like neoplasms of the bones of the shield: Fibrous osteodysplasia, heruvism, hyperparathyroid fibrosis osteodystrophy, epoules. Etiopathogenetic bases, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, principles and methods of treatment.	4
	Theme 12. Practical lesson 18.true tumors and tumor-like tumors of the salivary glands (pleomorphic and monomorphic adenoma, hemangioma, lymphangioma, cysts of small and large salivary glands). Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, clinic, principles of treatment. Postoperative complications and their prevention.	4
7	Theme 13. Practical lesson 19.malignant tumors of the tissues of the SCHLA in children. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features of the course, diagnostic methods, differential diagnosis. Primary verification of malignant tumors. Principles of dispensation and treatment.	4
8	Theme 14. 20.traumatic injuries of soft tissues (clogging, hematomas, abrasions, wounds, burns, defrosting). PHO different kinds of wounds. Indications for illegal and anti-rabies vaccination. Traumatic damage to the teeth (bruise, dislocations – full, incomplete, intrusive) bones (fractures of the lower and upper jaws, cheekbone complex) of the SCUD in children. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, features of treatment at different ages, rehabilitation of such patients. Combined and combined trauma.	4
9	Theme 15. Practical training 21. Slit of the upper lip. Coloboma, oro-facial-digital syndrome. Short bridles of lips and tongue. A little seed. Statistics, classification, etiology, pathogenesis. Clinic, diagnostics, principles, stage, volume of complex treatment and rehabilitation of patients.	4
10	15.16. Practical training 22. Cleft palate. Related to the cleft of the upper lip and palate syndromes, causes of development, principles of determining the methods of complex rehabilitation, the participation of maxillofacial surgeon in the rehabilitation of patients. Complex treatment and stages of rehabilitation of children with congenital malformations of SCHLA tissues. Congenital cleft palate. Pierre Roben syndrome, Franceschetti syndrome, I-II syndrome of the gills. Statistics, classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, methods of surgical treatment. Comprehensive rehabilitation of	4

	children with a brushy palate. Feeding children with a brushy palate. Ankiloz SNSCHS. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, features of treatment at different ages, rehabilitation of such patients.	
	TOGETHER	**50**

5.4. What is the main point of the study

The training classes are not provided

6. Independent work of the applicant for higher education (CRS)

№.	THEME	Number hours
1	Pretumor processes in the maxillofacial area in children. Distribution of tumors, tumor-like neoplasms of the face and jaws in children in accordance with the international histological classification of who.	4
2	Methods of examination of children with tumor and tumor-like processes of SCHLA. Biopsy.	4
3	Treatment and prevention of pathological scars after surgical interventions in children.	4
4.	Differential diagnosis of benign and malignant tumors of the child.	4
5	Differential diagnosis of soft tissue cysts of the child.	4
6	Modern methods of treatment of hemangiomas of soft tissues of the child.	2
7	Immunity system for tumors and tumor-like processes of the SCHLA.	4
8	Biological principles of treatment of benign and malignant tumors of the SCHLA.	4
	Everything	30

7. Methods of teaching

Practical classes: Conversation, solving clinical situational problems, practicing skills of examination of the patient, working out 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 in children.

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 a sick child and her parents.

8. Forms of control and evaluation methods (including criteria for evaluating learning outcomes)

Current control: Oral questioning, testing, evaluation of practical skills, solution of situational clinical tasks, assessment of activity at the lesson.

Final control: Differential test.

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.
3. Assessment of work with the patient on the topic of the lesson:
   - methods: assessment: a) communicative skills of communication with the patient and his parents, b) the correctness of the appointment and evaluation of laboratory and instrumental studies, c) compliance with the algorithm for differential diagnosis, d) justification of clinical diagnosis, d) preparation of a treatment plan;
   - 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

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 to diphzal subject to the requirements of the curriculum and if for current educational activities he received at least 3.00 points

Assessment of the results of training during the final control

The content of the assessed activity	Number of points
Solving a clinical problem with assessment of laboratory and instrumental studies.	3
Answer to theoretical questions.	2

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 for final control

1. Anatomical and physiological features of development and structure of tissues of maxillofacial area.
2. Features of application and infiltration anesthesia of tissues of SCHLA.
3. Technique of conducting anesthesia on the upper jaw in children of different ages.
4. The technique of conducting anesthesia of the lower jaw in children of different ages.
5. Anesthetics, which are most often used for local anesthesia of the tissues of the SCHLA.
6. Local complications during conduction of conduction anesthesia, their prevention.
7. General complications during local anesthesia and their prevention.
8. Quincke's swelling. Clinical manifestations. Clinical manifestations of anaphylactic shock. Emergency medical care
9. Indications and contraindications to removal of permanent and temporary teeth.
10. Stages of tooth extraction operation and features of their implementation.
11. Features of removal of temporary and permanent teeth.
12. Complications during and after tooth extraction, their prevention and treatment.
13. Causes of development, features of diagnosis and treatment of acute odontogenic periostitis of the lower jaw.
14. Differential diagnosis of acute odontogenic periostitis and
15. osteomyelitis of the jaw.
16. Differential diagnosis of chronic periostitis of the jaws and features of their treatment. Methods of local and general treatment
17. Diagnosis and clinic of acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the lower jaw of the upper jaw.
18. Causes of development, diagnosis, indications for hospitalization of patients with chronic osteomyelitis treatment and prevention of chronic osteomyelitis of jaws.
19. Arthritis of the temporomandibular joint (SSCS). Clinic, methods of diagnosis, treatment. Chronic arthritis of the SCS.
20. Ankiloz SNSCHS. Etiology, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, clinical signs of single- and dual-sided ankylosis.
21. Clinic, diagnosis of acute odontogenic lymphadenitis. Classification, diagnosis and clinic of chronic lymphadenitis SCHLD.
22. Classification of abscesses and phlegmon maxillofacial area and ways of their diagnosis
23. Clinic and diagnosis of abscesses, phlegmon, located in the area of the upper jaw.
24. Clinical and diagnosis of abscesses, phlegmon, located in the area of the lower jaw.
25. Complex treatment of abscesses and phlegmon SCHLD.
26. Boil the cheekah. Карбункули ЩЛД. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
27. Etiology, pathogenesis and clinic of acute mumps.
28. Classification of inflammatory diseases of the salivary glands.

29. Etiology, pathogenesis and clinic of acute non-epidemic mumps
30. Treatment of acute mumps.
31. Acute and chronic calculious submaximites. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis.
32. Classification of traumatic injuries of soft tissues of the SCHLA. Features of the clinical course and the principles of treatment of wounds that penetrate the oral cavity.
33. Clinical picture and treatment of wounds with defects of soft tissues of the SCHLA.
34. Features of primary surgical treatment (PHO) wounds SCHD.
35. Classification, clinical picture of fractures of the upper jaw. Methods of their diagnosis. Complex treatment of fractures of the upper jaw, depending on the severity of the injury and the age of the child.
36. Classification, clinical picture of fractures of the lower jaw. Methods of their diagnosis. Complex treatment of fractures of the upper jaw, depending on the severity of the injury and the age of the child.
37. Classification of benign tumors and tumor-like neoplasms of soft tissues of the maxillofacial area.
38. Classification of benign tumors and tumor-like neoplasms of the maxillofacial area.
39. Osteoblastoma. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
40. Differential diagnosis of osteoblastoma with other neoplasms and malignant tumors of the maxillofacial area.
41. Osteoma. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
42. Parathyroid osteodystrophy. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
43. Fibrosoma osteodysplasia. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis.
44. Odontogenic cysts of the upper jaw from temporary and permanent teeth. Diagnosis, clinical-radiological picture, methods of treatment.
45. Odontogenic cysts of the lower jaw from temporary and permanent teeth. Diagnosis, clinical-radiological picture, methods of treatment.
46. Follicular cysts of the upper jaw. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment
47. Follicular cysts of the lower jaw. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
48. Banal and gigantocellular epulids. Clinic, differential diagnosis, methods of treatment.
49. Ameloblastoma. Clinical manifestations, diagnosis, principles of treatment.
50. Odontoma and cement jaws. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment principles.
51. Differential diagnosis of odontogenic tumors with other tumors of the jaws.
52. Classification and clinical signs of malignant tumors of the soft tissues of the maxillofacial area.
53. Clinical, pathomorphological and other additional signs of malignant tumors of the maxillofacial area
54. Complex treatment of malignant tumors of the maxillofacial area.
55. Differential diagnosis of malignant and benign tumors.
56. Malignant neoplasms of jaws. Ewing's sarcoma.
57. Complex treatment of malignant tumors of the maxillofacial area
58. Radiation treatment in the complex treatment of malignant tumors.
59. Chemotherapy of malignant tumors of the maxillofacial area. Complications and their prevention.
60. Etiology, classification of congenital cleft of the upper lip and palate.
61. Congenital isolated cleft upper lip: Clinic and principles of surgical intervention.

62. Unilateral incision of the upper lip and palate: Clinic, terms and principles of surgical intervention

63. Bilateral through-hole of the upper lip: The clinic, the timing of surgical intervention.

64. Methods of feeding children with through cleft palate.

65. Clinical picture of congenital unilateral crevices of the upper lip and palate. Terms and principles of surgical intervention.

66. Double-sided crack of hard and soft palate. Pre-operative training of such children and the timing of surgical intervention.

67. Complex treatment and its timing for patients with congenital brine palate.

68. Medical and social rehabilitation of patients with congenital tissue defects of the maxillofacial area.

69. Features of the course, indications, timing and types of surgical intervention with short frenulum of the lips and tongue, shallow mouth.

70. Ankiloz SNSCHS. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.

13. Suggested literature

Main list

1. Pediatric Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery: підручник /Харьков Л.В., Яковенко Л.М., Чехова І.Л.; за ред. Л.В.Харькова. – К.: ВСВ “Медицина”, 2015, 104 С.
2. Яковенко Л.М., Чехова І.Л, Єгоров Р.І., Алгоритми виконання стоматологічних маніпуляцій з дисципліни «Дитяча хірургічна стоматологія» до комплексного практично-орієнтованого державного іспиту зі стоматології. – К.: Книга-плюс, 2017. – 40 С.
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4. Харьков Л.В., Яковенко Л.Н., Кава Т.В. «Справочник хирурга-стоматолога», Книга-плюс, 2013, 374 С.
5. Харьков Л.В., Яковенко Л.М., Чехова И.Л. Атлас хирургических стоматологических заболеваний у детей. - Киев.»Книга-плюс», 2018. -

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2. Харьков Л.В. Яковенко Л.М. «Причини послідовності та механізми розвитку клініко-рентгенологічних симптомів при анкілозах скронево-нижньощелепового суглоба у дітей».// Новини стоматології , - №2 – 2009.- ст. 14-17

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8.Москаленко В.З. Опухоли и опухолеподобные заболевания у детей. – Донецк, 2003
9. Доброкачественные опухоли и опухолеподобные поражения ЧЛО и шеи – В.А.Маланчук, 2008.
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13. Internet recourses

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