

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE  
Odesa national medical university  
Department of surgical dentistry**

**APPROVE**

Vice-rector for scientific and pedagogical work  
Eduard Buriachkiivsky  
September 01, 2023 p.



**WORK PROGRAM  
of the elective discipline  
"MODERN DIAGNOSTICS OF DISEASES OF THE TEMPOROMANDIBULAR  
JOINTS AND SALIVARY GLANDS"**

**Level of higher education: second (master's)  
Field of knowledge 22 "Health care"  
Specialty 221 "Dentistry"  
Educational and professional program: "Dentistry"**

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

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Head of the Department \_\_\_\_\_

(signature) (name)

Reviewed and approved at the meeting of the department

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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:	Branch of knowledge	Full-time form of education
Credit: 3	22 "Health care"	Selective discipline
Hours: 90	Specialty 221 "the Stomatology"	Year of preparation 5
		Teaching (0 years)
		Seminar (0 years)
		Practical (30 years)
		Laboratory (0 years)
		Independent work (60 years)
		individual tasks (0 years)
		Form of final control – test
	Level of higher education second (master)	

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

**Purpose: Training highly qualified specialists able to use the acquired competencies to solve complex problems and problems in the field of surgical dentistry**

Tasks:

- Mastering the methods of examination and diagnosis of patients with diseases of the temporomandibular joint
- Improvement of skills of substantiation of clinical diagnosis, difdiagnostics.
- Mastering the basic methods of treatment.

The learning process is aimed at forming elements of the following competencies:

**General (GC):**

**GC 1.** The ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.

**GC 2 .** Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activities.

**GC 3 .** Ability to apply knowledge in practical activities.

**GC 7 .** ability to search, process and analyze information from different sources.

**GC 9 .** Ability to identify, put and solve problems.

The ability to be critical and self-critical.

GC 11 ability to work in a team.

**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,.

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 8. Ability to perform medical and dental manipulations.

SC 12. Ability to organize and conduct screening examination in dentistry.

SC 14. Ability to maintain regulatory medical documentation.

**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 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 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 21** perform 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:*

- Anatomical features of the structure of the oral cavity and SNSCS,
- physiology and pathology of maxillofacial apparatus development,
- basics of surgery,

- biochemistry of bone tissue,
- physiology and pathophysiology of bone tissue,
- Principles of examination of patients: To know the value of special and auxiliary methods of examination for differential diagnosis in the disease of SCS,
- The etiology and pathogenesis of diseases of the SNSCH and their effect on the organs and systems of the human body,
- Clinical manifestations of diseases of the SCS
- Indications for the use of various methods of treatment of diseases of SCS, to develop a plan and tactics of treatment, to establish a primary (preliminary) diagnosis based on the analysis of the results obtained and to determine indications for dental interventions,
- prevention of inflammatory processes of the maxillofacial area, diseases of the temporal and lower jaw joints,

to be able:

- To analyze the results of the examination of patients with SCS,
- To have methods of diagnosis of patients with SCS,
- To determine indications for complex methods of treatment of SCHSM.

### **3.the content of the academic discipline:**

#### **Arthritis and arthrosis of the temporomandibular joint**

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

Syndrome of pain dysfunction of the SNSCS. Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis and treatment.

Contract of the SNSCS. Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis and treatment.

#### **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 and protocal (sialodohit) sialadenitis: Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, differential diagnosis. Methods of treatment.

*The Stone disease.*

Concrementous (calculus) sialadenitis is a salivary stone disease. Clinic, diagnosis, complications, treatment. Operative 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 1.** Structure, functions, inertia and blood supply. Classification, clinic, differential diagnosis and treatment of inflammatory and dystrophic diseases of the SNSCS.

**Theme 2.** Principles of complex examination of patients with pain dysfunction syndrome SCHSS. Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, dif.diagnosis and treatment.

**Theme 3.** Dislocations of the lower jaw. Mechanism of dislocation, signs of one- and two-sided dislocation, means of exercise, complications. Treatment.

**Theme 4.** Principles of complex examination of patients with contracture of the lower jaw. Basics of diff. diagnosis, surgical methods of treatment of ankyles and contractures of the lower jaw. Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment.

**Theme 5.** Salivary glands: Structure, functions, classification, topography. Diseases of the salivary glands of non-calicular genesis. Classification, pat. anatomy, clinic, modern methods of investigation in diseases of salivary glands, treatment.

**Theme 6. Slynokstone disease.** Non-specific diseases of the salivary glands of non-calicular genesis. Sialosy, sialopathy. Pathological anatomy, clinic, methods of investigation, treatment.

#### 4.structure of selective discipline

		Everything	Lectures	PR.zan.	SRS
Theme 1.	Structure, functions, inertia and blood supply. Classification, clinic, differential diagnosis and treatment of inflammatory and dystrophic diseases of the SNSCS.	12		4	8
Theme 2.	Principles of complex examination of patients with pain dysfunction syndrome of SCHSS.etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, dif.diagnosis and treatment.	12		4	8
Theme 3.	Dislocations of the lower jaw. Mechanism of dislocation, signs of one- and two-sided dislocation, means of exercise, complications. Treatment.	12		4	8
Theme 4.	Principles of complex examination of patients with contracture of the lower jaw. Basics of diff.	10		4	6

	diagnosis, surgical methods of treatment of ankyles and contractures of the lower jaw. Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment.				
Theme 5	Salivary glands: Structure, functions, classification, topography. Diseases of the salivary glands of non-calicular genesis. Classification, pat. anatomy, clinic, modern methods of investigation in diseases of salivary glands, treatment.	12		4	8
Theme 6	Non-specific diseases of the salivary glands of non-calicular genesis. Sialosy, sialopathy. Pathological anatomy, clinic, methods of investigation, treatment. Slynokstone disease.	10		2	8
	Together	90		30	60

## 5. What are the main topics of the lecture/practical classes

5.1. topics of lectures (not provided)

### 5. 3. What is the main point of the study

№ theme s	Theme name	Number of hours
1	Theme 1. Practical training 1. Structure, functions, innervation and blood supply. Classification, clinic, differential diagnosis and treatment of inflammatory and dystrophic diseases of the SNSCS. Possibilities of arthroscopy and arthroscopic surgery of diseases of the SNSCS.	6
2	Theme 2. Practical training 2. Principles of complex examination of patients with pain dysfunction syndrome. Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, dif.diagnosis and treatment.	4
3	Theme 3. Practical training 3. Dislocations of the lower jaw. Mechanism of dislocation, signs of one- and two-sided dislocation, means of exercise, complications. Treatment.	4
4	Theme 4. Practical training 4. Principles of complex examination of patients with contracture of the lower jaw. Basics of diff. diagnosis, surgical methods of treatment of ankyles and contractures of the lower jaw. Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment.	6
5	Theme 5. Practical training 5 Salivary glands: Structure, functions, classification, topography. Diseases of the salivary glands of non-calicular genesis. Classification, pat. anatomy, clinic, modern methods of investigation in diseases of salivary glands,	4

	treatment.	
6	6. What are the main topics of the study? 6. Non-specific diseases of the salivary glands of non-calicular genesis. Sialosy, sialopathy. Pathological anatomy, clinic, methods of investigation, treatment.	2
7	6. What are the main topics of the study? 7. Slynokstone disease. Clinic, methods of research, treatment.	4
		30

#### 6.independent work of the applicant of higher education

Themes number hours		
Theme 1.	Surgical anatomy of salivary glands and temporomandibular joint.	6
Theme 2.	Modern ideas about the etiology of diseases of the salivary glands	8
Theme 3.	Surgical methods of treatment of diseases of SCS, plastic SCS.	8
Theme 4.	Conservative methods of treatment of diseases of SNSCS.	8
Theme 6	Surgical methods of treatment of contracture of the lower jaw.	10
Theme 6.	Conservative methods of treatment of contracture of the lower jaw.	10
Theme 4.	Syndrome of pain dysfunction of the SNSCS.	10
<b>Just hours</b>		<b>60</b>

### 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.

**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. 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.

**Final control:** 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.

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**

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Evaluation criteria</b>
"5" is great	The applicant discovered a comprehensive, systematic, deep knowledge of educational and program material, the ability to freely perform the tasks provided by the program, learned the basic and familiar with the auxiliary literature recommended by the program. As a rule, the assessment "excellent" is exhibited to applicants of higher education, who have learned the relationship between the basic concepts of the discipline and their importance for the profession that he wants to acquire, who have shown creative abilities in understanding, applying and using educational and program material; The applicant is fluent in the material, takes an active part in the discussion and solution of the situational clinical task, confidently interprets the data of clinical, laboratory and instrumental studies, expresses his opinion on the topic of the lesson, demonstrates clinical thinking.
"4" is good.	The applicant discovered complete knowledge of the educational and program material, successfully performs the tasks provided in the program, which he learned the basic literature, which is recommended in the program. As a rule, the assessment of "good" is exhibited to applicants of higher education, who have shown the systematic nature of knowledge in the discipline, capable of their self-replenishment and renewal in the course of further educational work and professional activities;
"3" is "good".	The applicant discovered the knowledge of the basic educational program material in the amount necessary for further study and future work by profession, which copes with the tasks provided by the program, as a rule, the assessment is "satisfactory" put to higher education applicants, who have assumed error in answering exams and performing examination tasks, but have the necessary knowledge to eliminate them under the guidance of the teacher;
"2" is not good.	The applicant found gaps in the knowledge of the main educational and software material, which made fundamental mistakes in the implementation of the program tasks. As a rule, the assessment "unsatisfactory" refers to applicants of higher education, who can not continue their studies or begin professional activities after graduation without auxiliary classes in the relevant discipline.

The test is presented to the applicant, who has completed all the tasks of the working program of the academic discipline, took an active part in practical classes, has an average current assessment of at least 3.0 and has no academic debt.

The test is carried out: At the last lesson before the beginning of the examination session - with a belt system of training, at the last lesson - with a cycle system of training. The score is the arithmetic mean for all the components on the traditional four-point scale and has a value rounded by the method of statistics with two decimal digits after the comma.

### **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.
1. 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.

### **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**

<b>The traditional four-point scale</b>	<b>The 200-point scale</b>
Excellent ("5")	185 – 200
Good («4»)	151 – 184
The satisfactory (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**

<b>Assessment of ECTS scale</b>	<b>Statistical indicator</b>
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

### 12. Recommended 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.

#### Internet recourses:

1. Державний Експертний Центр МОЗ України <http://www.dec.gov.ua/index.php/ua/>
2. Національна наукова медична бібліотека України <http://library.gov.ua/>
4. Національна бібліотека України імені В.І. Вернадського <http://www.nbuv.gov.ua/>
5. <https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970442081>

