

*Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education  
"Peoples' Friendship University of Russia"*

*Medicine Institute*

**PROGRAM OF MANUFACTURING PRARCTICE**

**Name of production practice**

**«Dentist assistant (prosthodontist)»**

**Recommended for the direction of training / specialty**

**31.05.03 Dentistry**

**The focus of the program (profile)**

**Dentistry**

**Graduate Qualifications**

**Doctor of Dentistry**

## **1. Purposes of practice**

Purposes of practice "Dentist assistant (prosthodontist)" are fixing and deepening of theoretical training of the student in the field of prevention, diagnostics and prosthetic treatment of pathological conditions of the dentition; acquisition of practical skills and competencies in the field of professional activity.

## **2. The main objectives of the practice are**

- to study the organization of prosthetic dental department and dental laboratory;
- to strengthen the skills of examination of patients with defects of dental hard tissues and dentition and determine the functional state of the dentition;
- gain experience in forming comprehensive plan of dental treatment, including prosthetic treatment for pathologies of dental hard tissues, defects of dentition, periodontal disease, dysfunctional disorders of the dentition and so on;
- gain experience in the clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing various removable and non-removable prosthetic constructions;
- to strengthen the skills of examination of patients with periodontal disease to determine the functional state of the musculoskeletal system;
- gain experience in the clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing removable dentures in the absence of teeth.

## **3. Place of practice in the structure of Higher education curriculum**

Practice is a mandatory part of the basic educational program training and is a form of organization of the educational process, directly focused on the professional and practical training of the student.

For practical training "Dentist assistant (prosthodontist)" student must have knowledge in the field of anatomy, physiology, histology, pathological anatomy, pathological physiology, pharmacology, propedeutics of dental diseases, prevention of dental diseases, orthopedic dentistry.

The practice is located in the basic part of the educational program in Block 2 prior to the study of professional dental disciplines in the specialty of higher medical education "Dentistry".

## **4. Forms of practice**

Stationary.

Clinical with clinical reviews.

## **5. Place and time of practice**

Practice "Dentist assistant (prosthodontist)" is held at the end of the eighth semester (July) on the basis of medical institutions with the necessary personnel and material and technical potential.

## **6. Competence of the student, formed as a result of practice**

As a result of passing this practical training the student must acquire the following practical skills, abilities and competences:

- General professional competence: 6, 9, 11;

- Professional competence: 5, 6, 8, 9.

The student **needs to know:**

- theoretical basis of the structure, condition and functioning of the dental system in normal and pathological;
- etiology, pathogenesis of diseases of the dentition, the current classification;
- the role of social and biological factors in the development of diseases of the dental system, to understand the pathogenesis of dental diseases;
- tactics of clinical examination of a dental patient in an outpatient setting, diagnostic algorithm;
- principles and methods of outpatient orthopedic treatment of pathological conditions of the dentition;
- modern structural materials, their properties and indications for use;
- dental instruments;
- the basic principles of asepsis in prosthetic dentistry.

**Can:**

- evaluate functional changes of the maxillofacial apparatus;
- in a limited time to conduct a qualitative survey and examination of the patient and to identify objective data confirming the diagnosis;
- determine the minimum required for diagnosis of additional methods of examination;
- diagnose;
- make a plan of examination, treatment and prevention of a particular patient;
- choose the best treatment option;
- to identify, eliminate and take measures to prevent diseases of the hard tissues of the teeth through the control of hygiene and training in individual hygiene methods;
- provide first aid in emergency conditions;
- to carry out the clinical stages of the manufacture of temporary dentures;
- to carry out clinical stages of orthopedic treatment of patients with partial and complete absence of teeth removable dentures.

**Possess skills:**

- methods of clinical examination of the dental patient at the orthopedic reception;
- differential diagnosis;
- the correct registration of the outpatient card of the patient and the maintenance of medical records;
- obtaining anatomical impressions for partial defects of dental crowns;
- obtaining anatomical impressions with different variants of partial absence of teeth;
- obtaining anatomical impressions in the complete absence of teeth;
- production of individual impression spoon in the complete absence of teeth on the upper or lower jaws;
- making a plaster model by impression of the dentition;
- skill of installation of plaster models in the space of the occlude;
- the skill of sawing and removing artificial dental crowns for clinical indications;
- skill diagnostics prosthetic injuries and resolve it (correction).

## 7. Structure and content of practice

The total complexity of the production practice is **3 credits, 108 hours**.

*Table 1. Sections (stages) of practice*

№	Sections (stages) of practice	Types of work, including independent work of students		Forms of control
		practical work	independent practical work	
1	Organization and equipment of dental office	1	1	Assessment of practical skills
2	The safety briefing	0,5		Assessment of practical skills
3	Clinical examination of the patient in the clinic of prosthetic dentistry	7	3	Assessment of practical skills
4	Control of hygiene, implementation of individual selection of hygiene products, training in the rules of use and skills of dental prosthesis care	2	2	Assessment of practical skills
5	Reading radiographs	2		Assessment of practical skills
6	Instrumental examination of the dental patient at the orthopedic reception (mobility of teeth, tooth color, etc.)	3		Assessment of practical skills
7	Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of pathology of dental hard tissues	3	5	Assessment of practical skills
8	Participation in the formulation of dental diagnosis and development of prosthetic treatment plan	8	5	Assessment of practical skills
9	Obtaining anatomical impressions of defects of dental crowns	3		Assessment of practical skills
10	Obtaining anatomical impressions in different variants of partial absence of teeth	3		Assessment of practical skills
11	Obtaining anatomical impressions in the complete absence of teeth	3		Assessment of practical skills

12	Production of individual impression spoon in the complete absence of teeth on the upper or lower jaws	5		Assessment of practical skills
13	Making a plaster model by impression of the dentition	3		Assessment of practical skills
14	Installation of plaster models in the space of the occluder	3		Assessment of practical skills
15	Help dentist orthopedist in the implementation of clinical stages of orthopedic treatment of patients with partial and complete absence of teeth dentures	10	2	Assessment of practical skills
16	Assisting a dentist to an orthopedist in orthopedic treatment of patients with partial absence of teeth with fixed prostheses	10	2	Assessment of practical skills
17	Sawing and removal of artificial dental crown according to clinical indications	1		Assessment of practical skills
18	Diagnosis denture-related injuries and the elimination of correction of the prosthesis	2	2	Assessment of practical skills
19	Filling in medical records and reporting documentation	2	8	Assessment of practical skills
20	Preparation of visual materials for dental education	0,5	6	Assessment of practical skills
	<b>Total hours</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>36</b>	diary, report

## 8. Research and technologies used during the practice

Organization of practical training "Assistant dentist orthopedist" in modern conditions should be based on innovative psychological and pedagogical approaches and technologies aimed at improving the efficiency of teaching and quality of training of students.

The practice provides the acquisition and consolidation of the necessary skills, the formation of professional competencies, readiness for independent work, responsible decision-making within the framework of professional competence.

Work with patients develop in the students the ability scientific and to analyze medical and social problems, commitment to the logical analysis of various kinds of reasoning, the skills of communication, argumentation, conduct of debate and discussion.

Independent work of students is approximately 1/3 of the total workload of practice on discipline and includes: diary management for the practice, completing the assessment sheet, work with literature, preparation discussions, lectures, reports, presentations on the issues of prosthetic dentistry,

production of dental materials for education (memos, reports, questionnaires, presentations, etc.). This form of work contributes to the development of cognitive activity, creative thinking of students, instills the skills of independent information retrieval, as well as forms the ability and willingness to self-improvement, self-realization and creative adaptation.

At the end of the practice, a test is conducted, including an assessment of practical skills and an interview. In the course of practical training, the student should pay special attention to improving the process of examination of the patient, its optimization, the use of modern techniques, the development of clinical thinking, the ability to differential diagnosis of dental diseases.

Also, during the practical training students are introduced to modern methods of computer dental technology

## **9. Educational and methodological support of independent work of students in industrial practice**

Within one month before the start of practice the Department responsible for production and carrying out with the 4 year students of the General meeting at the practice where introduces students the programme of the practice and announces the allocation of students of different study groups on the bases of practice.

The student can also get acquainted with the program of practice on the website of the University on the educational and information portal.

The list of skills that a student must master during the practice period is placed in the student's practice diary in the form of a liner.

The volume of the report can be 10-15 pages. The purpose of each report on the practice – to understand and fix the professional and social and personal competence acquired by the student as a result of the development of theoretical courses and practical training.

### **9.1. Guidelines for students in preparation for practical training**

The following list of documents is intended to familiarize students with the guidelines:

1. Safety instructions.
2. Familiarity with the internal regulations of dental institutions
3. Sanitary-epidemiological regime of dental institutions

### **9.2. Duties of the student during the practice**

1. Perform the manipulations provided by the program of practice, on the instructions of the curator.
2. Come to practice in a neat way, be in the prescribed form of clothing.
3. To submit to the rules of internal labor regulations operating in organizations.
4. Get acquainted with the work of the dental Department.
5. Accurately and in due time to fill in necessary documentation and daily to provide it on check to the doctor and the head curator.
6. To carry out sanitary and educational work.
7. Study and strictly observe the rules of labor protection and safety
8. Actively participate in the social life of the medical approval team.

### **9.3. Preparing for the credit**

#### **9.3.1. The main sections in preparation for the credit**

- Organization and equipment of dental office.
- Safety in the dental clinic.
- Clinical examination of the patient in the clinic of prosthetic dentistry.
- Control of dental prosthesis and oral hygiene, implementation of individual selection of hygiene products, training in the rules of use and skills of dental prosthesis care.
- Instrumental examination of the dental patient at the orthopedic reception (mobility of teeth, tooth color, etc.).
- Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of pathology of hard tissues of the tooth.
- Participation in the formulation of dental diagnosis and development of a plan of orthopedic treatment.
- Obtaining anatomical impressions in defects of dental crowns, different variants of partial absence of teeth, in the complete absence of teeth.
- Production of individual impression spoon in the complete absence of teeth on the upper or lower jaws.
- Production of plaster model on a print of a dentition, installation of plaster models in space of the occluder.
- Implementation of clinical stages of orthopedic treatment of patients with partial and complete absence of teeth removable dentures.
- Orthopedic treatment of patients with partial absence of teeth with fixed prostheses.
- Diagnosis of prosthetic injuries and its elimination by correction or removal of the prosthesis.
- Filling in medical records and records.

**Control questions for the current credit:** "Dentures (simple prosthetics)", "Prosthetics in the absence of teeth", "Replacement of defects in dentition fixed orthopedic structures", "Replacement of defects in dentition with removable prosthetic structures», "Methods of prosthetic treatment of patients with periodontal disease."

1. Basic principles of organization of dental care.
2. Dental office equipment and basic safety rules.
3. Anatomical and physiological features of the dentition.
4. The scheme of examination of the dental patient in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry, the stages of the diagnostic process.
5. Rules for filling in the medical card of a dental patient.
6. Types of dentures in the treatment of patients with defects of dental crowns. Clinical and laboratory stages. Indications and contraindications.
7. Types of dentures in the treatment of patients with defects in the dentition. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing fixed structures. Indications and contraindications.
8. Types of dentures in the treatment of patients with defects in the dentition. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing removable structures. Indications and contraindications.
9. Types of dentures in the treatment of patients with complete absence of teeth. Clinical and laboratory stages. Indications and contraindications to the choice of prosthesis materials.
10. Types of dentures in the treatment of patients with periodontal disease. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing splinting structures. Indications and contraindications.

### **9.3.2. Questions for self-preparation of the student to offset the practice**

#### **Examples of questions for self-preparation of students to offset the practice**

1. Basic principles of organization of dental care.
2. Dental office equipment and basic safety rules.
3. Anatomical and physiological features of the dentition.
4. The scheme of examination of the dental patient in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry, the stages of the diagnostic process. Rules for filling in the medical card of a dental patient.
5. Basic and additional methods of examination of the patient in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry, their importance in the diagnostic process.
6. Methods of assessment of the state of the support-retaining apparatus of the teeth. Odontoparodontogram.
7. Types of tabs and stages of their manufacture. Indications for the manufacture of tabs.
8. Pin-stump design. Method of manufacture.
9. Types of artificial crowns and manufacturing methods. Indications for the manufacture of artificial crowns. Requirements for an artificial crown.
10. Stages of production of cast and cast combined crowns.
11. Types of bridges, methods and clinical and laboratory stages of their manufacture. Indications for the manufacture of bridges. Complications in the use of bridges.
12. Types of removable dentures, indications for use
13. Supported prostheses, types, structural elements.
14. The stages of manufacturing partial denture with klammern locking system.
15. Partial removable plate prostheses, structural elements, manufacturing stages.
16. Complications in the use of removable denture structures.
17. Features of examination of prosthetic bed tissues in the complete absence of teeth.
18. Classification of the state of the mucous membrane and the degree of bone atrophy of the prosthetic bed.
19. Stages of manufacturing dentures in the complete absence of teeth.
20. Possible complications in the use of removable dentures in the complete absence of teeth.

### **9.3.3. Variants of control questions for self-study credit for the practice**

1. When preparing a tooth for a stamped crown, a ledge is formed:
  - 1) supragingival
  - 2) at the level of the gingival margin
  - 3) subgingival on vestibular surface
  - 4) subgingival around the perimeter of the tooth neck
  - 5) is not formed
2. The thickness of the cast cap in the manufacture of ceramic-metal crowns must be at least (in mm):
  - 1) 0.1–0.2
  - 2) 0.3–0.4
  - 3) 0.5–0.6
  - 4) 0.7–0.8
  - 5) 0.9–1.0



3. Creation of excessive taper of the tooth stump during preparation for metal-ceramic crown causes:
  - 1) periodontal injury
  - 2) loosening the fixation of the prosthesis
  - 3) difficulty in the application of the prosthesis
  - 4) aesthetic defect in the neck of the tooth
  - 5) reduction in masticatory efficiency
  
4. In the manufacture of ceramic-metal crowns, each subsequent firing is performed with:
  - 1) temperature rise
  - 2) lowering the temperature
  - 3) same temperature
  - 4) taking into account the thickness of ceramics
  - 5) taking into account the thickness of the cast frame
  
5. Metal-ceramic crown refers to:
  - 1) combined
  - 2) metal
  - 3) non-metallic
  - 4) combined
  - 5) polymerized
  
6. A two-layer impression is obtained by masses:
  - 1) alginate
  - 2) solid crystal
  - 3) silicone
  - 4) thermoplastic
  - 5) hydrocolloid
  
7. The index of destruction of the occlusive surface of the tooth, equal to 0.5, is an indication for the manufacture of:
  - 1) tabs
  - 2) semi-crown
  - 3) pin tooth
  - 4) equator crown
  - 5) telescopic crown
  
8. When the crown of the tooth is broken off at the level of the gum, the tooth is restored:
  - 1) semi-crown
  - 2) equator crown
  - 3) pin design
  - 4) removable prosthesis
  - 5) tabbed
  
9. The indication for the manufacture of the stump pin tab is:
  - 1) break off the handle angle of the cutting edge of the tooth
  - 2) destruction of the tooth root by 1/2
  - 3) the carious cavity of the I class according to black
  - 4) destruction of the crown of the tooth at the level of the gums
  - 5) the mobility of the tooth in the second degree
  
10. The pin stump tab can be manufactured on:
  - 1) single-rooted teeth of upper and lower jaws
  - 2) incisors, canines and premolars of the upper jaw

- 3) incisors, canines and premolars of the mandible
- 4) teeth of any group
- 5) single-rooted upper teeth and lower jaw fangs

11. The difference in the height of the lower part of the face in the state of relative physiological rest and when closing the dentition in the position of the Central occlusion is on average:

- 1) 0.5-1 mm
- 2) 2-4 mm
- 3) 6-8 mm
- 4) 8-12 mm
- 5) 10-15 nm

12. Removable plate prostheses according to the method of transfer of masticatory pressure are:

- 1) physiological
- 2) semi-physiological
- 3) non-physiological
- 4) combined
- 5) leaning

13. Removable dentures restore chewing efficiency to

- 1) 20%
- (2) 50%
- (3) 70%
- (4) 90%
- (5) 100%

14. In the manufacture of removable denture, the density of the fissure-tubercle contact between artificial teeth and antagonist teeth is checked at the stage of:

- 1) individual spoon supplies
- 2) the determination of the Central relationship of the jaws
- 3) definitions of Central occlusion
- 4) removable prosthesis design checks
- 5) grinding and polishing of removable prosthesis

15. Bugel prosthesis transmits chewing pressure on:

- 1) natural teeth
- 2) chewing muscles
- 3) the mucous membrane of the mouth and natural teeth
- 4) temporomandibular joint
- 5) the mucous membrane of the oral cavity, muscle, natural teeth

16. The body of the holding clammer is located:

- 1) on the oral surface of the tooth
- 2) on the approximate surface of the tooth
- 3) on the vestibular surface of the tooth
- 4) in the basis of the prosthesis under artificial teeth
- 5) in the basis of the prosthesis along the border

17. The first correction of the removable lamellar prosthesis is made:

- 1) on the day of the prosthesis
- 2) the next day after applying the prosthesis
- 3) a week after applying the prosthesis
- 4) in a month

5) only when the pain is

18. Production of a two-layer basis of a removable prosthesis with a soft lining is used when

- 1) uniform atrophy of alveolar processes
- 2) the presence of acute bone protrusions (exostoses) on the prosthetic bed
- 3) pronounced alveolar processes with uniformly pliable mucosa
- 4) increased threshold of pain sensitivity of the mucous membrane of the prosthetic bed
- 5) strongly expressed submucosal layer in the prosthetic bed

#### **9.3.4. Documents to prepare for the credit.**

To prepare for the credit the student prepares the following documents:

- 1. Practice report.**
- 2. Intern's diary.**
- 3. Characteristics of the place of practice.**
- 4. Individual task.**

Documents on completion of practice, certified by the head of practice in the clinic, should be submitted to the head of practice from the Department no more than two weeks after its completion. Protection of reports on practice is carried out at the Department in the presence of a Commission of the faculty of the Department (at least three people).

By results of protection of the report on practice the student receives an assessment.

#### **9.3.5. Instructions for filling the report.**

The report is an official document confirming the practice.

In it, the student must daily reflect the number of manipulations performed.

The practice report should contain:

- 1. title page**
- 2. introduction**
- 3. main part**
- 4. conclusion**
- 5. applications**

#### **9.3.6. Instructions for preparing the diary**

During the practice, students fill in daily diary of practical training.

1. Diary along with the report on the internship is the main document on which the student reports on the implementation of the internship program.
2. During the practice, the student daily writes in a diary all that they have done to implement the program.
3. At least once a week, the student is obliged to submit a diary for viewing to the head of the institution, who signs the diary after viewing, makes his comments and gives additional tasks.
4. At the end of the practice, the student must submit a diary to the head of the practice from the institution to view and write a review.
5. Within the prescribed period, the student must submit to the Department report and practice diary. Without a diary, practice doesn't count.

#### **9.3.7. Characteristics of the student-trainee**

Characteristics of the student from the place of practice - a document attached to the report on the practice. It is made by the responsible person of the organization or the head of the student.

### **The main requirements for the design characteristics.**

1. Title indicating the place of practice, information about the organization and its details. This information must be legally accurate.
2. Information about the terms of the internship. Can be located in any place characteristics. Description of duties of the student. Example: The duties of the trainee Petrov V. D. included: the collection of the patient's history, oral examination, record of the dental formula, the definition of hygiene index, etc.
3. Characteristics of theoretical knowledge of the student and acquired practical skills. Example: *Intern Ivanov A. B. successfully used the theoretical knowledge obtained at the University to perform tasks during the reception of the patient, mastered the work with medical documentation, the definition of the hygiene index, oral hygiene, preparation of the presentation and report on "the topic of the presentation is indicated"*.
4. Evaluation of the work performed by the student.

### **10. Forms of interim certification (based on the results of practical training)**

Certification on the results of practice is carried out on the last day of practice on the basis of issued in accordance with the requirements of a written report (diary), a review of the head of practice from the company and an interview with the head of practice from the Department. The results of the assessment, a pass grade.

### **11. Educational-methodical and information support of industrial practice**

#### **a) basic literature**

- Kurljandskij V.Ju. Atlas of orthopaedic stomatology/ V.J. Kurljandskij; Transl. from the Russ. by L.Aksenova. - 2nd print. ; Книга на английском языке. - Moscow: Mir, 1978. - 647 p.: il. - 5.66.
- Kurljandskij V.Ju. Orthopaedic stomatology: A textbook for students of dental colleges / V.J. Kurljandskij; Transl. from the Russ. by L.Aksenova. - 2nd ed.; Книга на английском языке. - Moscow: Mir, 1977. - 588 p.: il. - 4.45.

#### **b) Information support of discipline**

- Database, directory and search engine
- Tutorial Guide of Operative Dentistry for Dental Students of Second and Third Years of Education: Учебное пособие для студентов стоматологического факультета / Ф.Ю. Даурова, М.К. Макеева, З.С. Хабадзе. Электронные текстовые данные. - М.: Изд-во РУДН, 2016. - 151с.  
[http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=Rudn\\_FindDoc&id=452391&idb=0](http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/UserEntry?Action=Rudn_FindDoc&id=452391&idb=0)
- Anaesthesia and Sedation in Dentistry [Текст]: Монография / Ed. by M.P.Coplans and R.A.Green. - Книга на английском языке. - Amsterdam; New York: Elsevier, 1983. - 421 p.: il. - (Monographs in anaesthesiology; V. 12). - 38.91
- Application of the International classification of diseases to dentistry and stomatology. ICD-DA [Текст]. - Книга на английском языке. - Geneva: World health organization, 1973. - 114p.: il. - 0.00.
- American Pocket medical dictionary [Текст]: A dictionary of the Principal Terms Used in Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, and Allied Biological Subjects. - 19th ed.; Книга на английском языке. - Philadelphia-London: W.B.Saunders, 1953. - 639 p.: il. - 2.50.

**Table 2. Resources of information**

<b>№</b>	<b>The name of the resource</b>	<b>Website</b>
<b>Resources of information and telecommunication network "Internet»</b>		
1.	Electronic library system of PFUR	<a href="http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/Web">http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/Web</a>
2.	The electronic library system "University library online	<a href="http://www.biblioclub.ru">http://www.biblioclub.ru</a>
3.	"Consultant of a student»	<a href="http://www.studentlibrary.ru">www.studentlibrary.ru</a>
<b>Databases and search engines</b>		
1.	Electronic Fund of legal and normative-technical documentation	<a href="http://docs.cntd.ru/">http://docs.cntd.ru/</a>
2.	Search engine Yandex	<a href="https://www.yandex.ru/">https://www.yandex.ru/</a>
3.	Search engine Google	<a href="https://www.google.ru/">https://www.google.ru/</a>
4.	Scopus abstract database	<a href="http://www.elsevierscience.ru/products/scopus/">http://www.elsevierscience.ru/products/scopus/</a>

### **12. Material and technical support of industrial practice**

For carrying out of practice «**Dentist assistant (prosthodontist)**» is used a clinical bases (dental clinic) of the Department of prosthodontics. All clinical bases are equipped with dental equipment necessary for successful practical training. Standard equipment of the dental clinic: dental unit, compressor, bactericidal lamp, medical furniture, dental instruments, dental supplies, autoclave, Cabinet for storage of sterile instruments, equipped with a bactericidal lamp.

### **13. Evaluation fund tools for the practice certification of students**

List of competencies with indication of stages of their formation

The maximum number of points scored in practice – 100

**Table 3. Evaluation evaluation**

<b>Evaluation criteria</b>		
<b>Name of evaluation tool</b>	<b>Mark</b>	<b>Evaluation criteria</b>
Survey	credit (17-30 points)	The student shows the knowledge of the basic material to the extent necessary for the future professional activity; when answering questions does not allow blunders, demonstrates the ability to systematize knowledge and clinical thinking, confirms the development of competencies provided by the program at the minimum acceptable level
	fail (0-16 points)	The student has significant gaps in knowledge of the basic educational material in the discipline; is not able to argue and consistently present it, makes blunders in the answers, incorrectly answers questions asked by the Commission or difficult to answer; does not confirm the development of competencies provided by the program
Report on practice	credit (17-40 points)	The work is written in accordance with the rules of medical documentation. No plagiarism. In the history of the sequence of registration of the history of the disease without missing any points.

<b>Evaluation criteria</b>		
<b>Name of evaluation tool</b>	<b>Mark</b>	<b>Evaluation criteria</b>
		In the presentation of events, actions, surveys, etc., the time and logical sequence must be observed. There should be no grammatical errors in the text.
	fail (0-16 points)	The work is plagiarism. Not complied with the rules of registration of the medical history. There is no time and logical sequence of disease development and treatment.
Practical task	credit (17-30 points)	The student follows the rules of individual protection, ergonomics, oriented in the name of tools and dental materials, observes the phasing of the practical task, is able to evaluate the result of their work
	fail (0-16 points)	The student does not comply with the rules of individual protection, ergonomics, poorly versed in the name of tools and dental materials, violates the phasing of the practical task, incorrectly assesses the result of their work

*Table 4. List of competencies with indication of stages of their formation*

<b>Competences</b>	<b>Formulation of competence</b>	<b>Stage of formation of competence</b>
<b>General professional competences</b>		
<b>GPC-6</b>	Readiness to maintain medical records	final, independent
<b>GPC -9</b>	Ability to assess morphofunctional, physiological States and pathological processes in the human body to solve professional problems	final, independent
<b>GPC -11</b>	Readiness to use medical devices provided by the procedures of medical care for patients with dental diseases	final, independent
<b>Professional competences</b>		
<b>PC -5</b>	readiness to collect and analyze the patient's complaints, his / her history data, examination results, laboratory, instrumental, pathologic-anatomical and other studies in order to recognize the condition or establish the presence or absence of dental disease	final, independent
<b>PC -6</b>	Ability to determine in patients the main pathological conditions, symptoms, syndromes of dental diseases, nosological forms in accordance with the International statistical classification of diseases and health problems	final, independent
<b>PC -8</b>	Ability to determine the tactics of management of patients with various dental diseases	final, independent

<b>PC -9</b>	Readiness for management and treatment of patients with dental diseases in outpatient and day hospital conditions	final, independent with the help of clinical supervisor
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### **Approximate list of questions for oral interview**

1. Basic principles of organization of dental care.
2. Dental office equipment and basic safety rules.
3. Describe the method of obtaining a two-layer two-stage impression of the dentition
4. Describe the method of obtaining an alginate impression of the dentition
5. Describe the method of preparation of teeth for ceramic-metal crowns
6. Describe the method of preparation of teeth for metal-ceramic bridge prosthesis
7. Describe the methodology of tooth preparation under the plastic crown
8. Describe the method of preparation of teeth for ceramic crowns
9. Describe the method of manufacturing a temporary prosthesis
10. Describe the method of fixing a temporary prosthesis
11. Describe the method of cement fixation of a metal crown
12. Describe the method of adhesive fixation of the crown of lithium disilicate
13. Describe the method of fixation of the crown of zirconium dioxide
14. Describe the method of determination and registration of Central occlusion
15. Describe the method of making an individual spoon
16. Describe the method of storing individual spoons
17. List the tools necessary for sawing and removing the ceramic-metal crown
18. Describe the clinical stages of prosthetics removable denture for the lower jaw in the absence of teeth
19. Describe the clinical stages of prosthetics removable denture for the upper jaw in the absence of teeth
20. Describe the method of stocking the clasp prosthesis
21. Describe the method of correction of occlusion of dentition
22. Describe the methodology of periodontometria.
23. Describe the method of correction of lamellar prostheses in the absence of teeth.
24. Give a comparative description of the method of anesthesia for the preparation of the canines of the upper or lower jaw
25. Describe the method of making a simple pin tooth
26. Describe the features of the hog used for the preparation of teeth for ceramic veneer.
27. Describe the methods of disinfection of prints.
28. Describe the method of restoration tab multi-root tooth with complete destruction of the crown.
29. Describe the method of diagnosis of occlusive contacts
30. Describe the methods and means used to determine the color of the teeth
31. Describe the methods of clinic examination of the patient in the clinic of prosthetic dentistry.

The program of practice is drawn up in accordance with the list approved by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of September 12, 2013. No. 1061.

The practice program was developed in 2020 in accordance with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education approved by order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of February 9, 2016 No. 96.

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