Federal state budgetary educational institute of the higher education

«Orenburg state medical university» of Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation»

**GUIDELINE**

**FOR THE TEACHER**

**FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY ON THE DISCIPLINE «DENTISTRY» MAJORING IN (SPECIALTY) 31.05.01 «GENERAL MEDICINE» FACULTY OF FOREIGN STUDENTS**

It is part of the main professional educational program of higher education majoring in (special-ty) 31.05.01 General medicine,

approved by the Academic Council of the FSBEI HE ORGMU of the Ministry of Health of Russia

protocol № \_8\_\_ from «\_25» \_March\_2016

Orenburg

**1. Methodical recommendations for the lecture course**

**Module № 1 "Fundamentals of Dentistry"**

**Lecture №1.**

Topic: History of Dentistry. Diseases of the teeth. Inflammatory processes in the maxillofacial region. Principles of treatment and prevention.

Purpose: Formation of students' knowledge about dental diseases and inflammatory processes of the maxillofacial region.

Lecture summary: Dentistry as an independent medical discipline was formed in the 20-30s of the last century as a result of the merger of dentistry and maxillofacial surgery.

Dentistry got its name from the Greek word - stoma - mouth, logos - teaching.

Dentistry is a medical discipline that studies pathology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases of the teeth, oral cavity, jaws, peri-maxillary tissues, face.

Diseases of the teeth. The most common disease of mankind is dental caries (ICD-10 K02).

Dental caries is a pathological process that occurs after eruption of teeth, characterized by focal demineralization of the hard tissues of the tooth, followed by the formation of a defect in the form of a cavity.

Pulpitis (ICD-10 K04.0) is an inflammation of the neurovascular bundle of the tooth.

Periodontitis (periodontitis) - inflammation of tissues located in the periodontal gap (periodontium). It can be infectious, traumatic and medicinal.

Inflammatory processes in the maxillofacial region. Depending on the localization of the entrance gate for microbes, infectious and inflammatory processes in the maxillofacial region are divided into: odontogenic, stomatogenic, tonsilogenic, rhinogenic, dermatogenic.

Odontogenic inflammatory diseases are understood as: infectious and inflammatory processes localized in the jaws (periostitis, osteomyelitis), peri-maxillary soft tissues of the face and neck (abscess, phlegmon) and lymph nodes (lymphadenitis, adenophlegmon).

Acute odontogenic periostitis is an acute abscessing inflammation of the periosteum (periosteum) of the alveolar ridge or jaw body. Distinguish: serous; purulent, localized mainly within the alveolar process or mainly in the area of ​​the jaw body.

Lecture organization form: interactive lecture.

Teaching methods used in the lecture: interactive conversation, visual methods, situational analysis.

Means of education:

- didactic (presentation, tables, diagrams, posters.);

-logical (multimedia projector.)

**Lecture №2.**

**Topic: Indications, contraindications and anesthesia during tooth extraction. Complications of the operation.**

Purpose: Formation of students' knowledge about indications, contraindications, stages of surgery and complications during tooth extraction surgery.

Lecture summary: Tooth extraction is a surgical operation in dentistry to extract a tooth from the dental alveoli. Indications for tooth extraction are conditionally divided into emergency and planned. The need for emergency removal arises in case of acute purulent inflammation extending to the bone (periostitis, osteomyelitis), phlegmon, abscesses, sinusitis, lymphadenitis, when the tooth cannot be treated conservatively or is not of functional value, as well as in severe toothaches when adequate treatment is impossible with a longitudinal fracture of a tooth, with a fracture of the coronal part with exposure of the pulp, if the crown cannot be restored by filling or orthopedic treatment.

In a planned manner, a tooth can be removed according to the following indications: teeth with impassable root canals with chronic peri-root periodontitis, cysts, especially complicated by sinusitis, neuralgia; inability to save a decayed tooth; n third and fourth degree with periodontitis; atypical position of wisdom teeth or other teeth that injure the mucous membrane, interfere with food intake and speech function; supernumerary and impacted teeth that cause pain or inflammation (retention cysts); mechanical damage to the tooth (root fractures); teeth on the line of jaw fractures; jaw swelling; when carrying out orthodontic treatment; when carrying out orthopedic treatment (single teeth that interfere with the stabilization of the prosthesis).

In some cases, it is recommended to refrain from removing: during menstruation (due to poor blood clotting); with some acute diseases (myocardial infarction, hypertensive crisis, infectious diseases); when taking medications that reduce blood clotting (for example, cardioaspirin); in the initial and final months of pregnancy; in patients with hemophilia, tooth extraction should be carried out in a hospital.

Lecture organization form: interactive lecture.

Teaching methods used in the lecture: interactive conversation, visual methods, situational analysis.

Means of education:

- didactic (presentation, tables, diagrams, posters.);

-logical (multimedia projector.)

**Module №2 "Fundamentals of Maxillofacial Surgery"**

**Lecture №3.**

**Topic: Abscesses and phlegmon of the maxillofacial area. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment principles. Complications.**

Purpose: Formation of students' knowledge about odontogenic and non-odontogenic inflammatory diseases of the jaws, face, neck.

Lecture summary: The incidence of abscesses and phlegmon in the maxillofacial region of the head is due to the high prevalence of chronic focal odontogenic and tonsillogenic infections, as well as infectious and inflammatory lesions of the skin and oral mucosa. Based on the data on the localization of the infectious and inflammatory process in various anatomical departments, zones, regions, as well as the spaces of the head and neck, their systematization is built.

Phlegmon (from the Greek phlegmone - inflammation) means an acute purulent diffuse inflammation of the tissue located under the skin, mucous membrane, between muscles and fascia, characterized by a tendency to further spread.

An abscess (abscessus) or an abscess is a purulent focus, limited in the form of a cavity, resulting from purulent fusion of the submucosal, subcutaneous, intermuscular, interfascial tissue, lymph nodes, muscle tissue or bone.

Abscesses form most often in soft tissues. The delimitation of an abscess occurs as a result of the formation of a wall around it from a layer of granulation tissue.

The ratio of abscesses and phlegmon is 4: 1

Depending on whether bone tissue or lymph nodes are involved in the process of phlegmonous inflammation, they are distinguished:

• osteophlegmon, in which inflammation from the bone with odontogenic osteomyelitis passes to the soft tissues surrounding the jaw;

• adenophlegmon, if phlegmon is preceded by purulent lymphadenitis.

In 80 - 90% of cases, abscesses and phlegmon of the maxillofacial region are odontogenic.

Cellulitis can develop as a complication of acute periostitis of the jaw, as well as accompany acute and chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis.

The patient's fate depends on the timeliness of the patient's admission to the hospital, on the localization of phlegmon, the choice of the correct methods of treatment and operation, and the reactivity of the body: either a smooth course of the disease and recovery will follow, or complications will arise, sometimes very severe, which will delay recovery for a long time.

Lecture organization form: interactive lecture.

Teaching methods used in the lecture: interactive conversation, visual methods, situational analysis.

Means of education:

- didactic (presentation, tables, diagrams, posters.);

-logical (multimedia projector.)

**Lecture №4.**

**Topic: Osteomyelitis of the jaw bones. Clinic, diagnostics, treatment principles.**

Purpose: Formation of students' knowledge about the clinic, diagnosis and principles of treatment of osteomyelitis of the jaw bones.

Lecture summary: Odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaws is an infectious purulent-necrotic inflammatory process that develops in bone tissue under the influence of various aggressive factors against the background of preliminary sensitization of the body and neurohumoral changes preceding the onset of the disease.

Among osteomyelitis of other human bones, the jaws account for 37-40% of all forms of this pathology.

Osteomyelitis of the jaw bones accounts for 1.5-9% of cases of surgical dental pathology. By origin, osteomyelitis is classified into: odontogenic; hematogenous; post-traumatic; firearm; specific; ray.

Lecture organization form: interactive lecture.

Teaching methods used in the lecture: interactive conversation, visual methods, situational analysis.

Means of education:

- didactic (presentation, tables, diagrams, posters.);

-logical (multimedia projector.)

**Lecture №5.**

**Topic: Statistics and classification of injuries of soft tissues and bones of the face. Clinic and treatment.**

Purpose: Formation of students' knowledge about the types of injuries of the maxillofacial region, first aid for them, the principles of their treatment.

Lecture summary: Industrial and non-industrial injuries. Prevention. Wounds of the soft peri-maxillary tissues of the face and neck. Features of the course and primary surgical treatment. Facial bone fractures: types, frequency, features. Complications of maxillofacial injuries (bleeding, asphyxia, shock), their prevention, first aid.

Fractures of the upper jaw. Clinic, treatment: temporary and therapeutic immobilization.

Lower jaw fractures. Classification, mechanism of displacement of fragments. Temporary types of immobilization. Therapeutic immobilization: types of wire splints, methods of osteosynthesis. Combined and combined injuries of the maxillofacial region. Care of the maxillofacial wounded, nutrition. Features of the clinic and treatment of injuries to teeth, jaws, neck, face in children. Principles of Reconstructive and Plastic Surgery.

Lecture organization form: interactive lecture.

Teaching methods used in the lecture: interactive conversation, visual methods, situational analysis.

Means of education:

- didactic (presentation, tables, diagrams, posters.);

-logical (multimedia projector.)

**Lecture №6.**

**Тема**: Онкология челюстно-лицевой области.

Purpose: Formation of students' knowledge about the features of the clinical course of tumors of the maxillofacial region, the principles of their classification, diagnosis and treatment.

Annotation of the lecture: There are benign tumors, malignant tumors and tumor-like formations in the ChLO. All benign tumors and tumor-like formations by origin are divided into three groups: osteogenic; non-osteogenic; odontogenic.

• Osteogenic tumors: osteoma, osteoid osteoma, osteoblastoclastoma.

• Non-osteogenic tumors of the jaws: hemangioma, hemangioendothelioma and other rare neoplasms.

• Odontogenic tumors: ameloblastoma, soft and hard odontoma, odontogenic fibroma.

• Tumor-like formations - radicular, follicular cyst of the jaw, epulid (epulis), cementoma.

An oncologist surgeon, a radiologist (radiation therapist) and a chemotherapist are involved in drawing up a treatment plan for cancer patients.

Methods for the treatment of oncological diseases are usually divided into surgical and therapeutic (conservative).

All benign and some malignant tumors are treated with the surgical method, the surgical removal of which gives hope for recovery.

The conservative method is used to treat such oncological diseases in which it is possible to achieve recovery using radiation and / or medicinal effects.

Lecture organization form: interactive lecture.

Teaching methods used in the lecture: interactive conversation, visual methods, situational analysis.

Means of education:

- didactic (presentation, tables, diagrams, posters.);

-logical (multimedia projector.)

**Lecture №7.**

**Topic: Tumors of the salivary glands.**

Purpose: Formation of students' knowledge about benign and malignant tumors of the salivary glands.

Annotation of the lecture: Among all oncological diseases, tumors of the salivary glands account for 1-5%. Etiological factors still remain unclear. They suggest a certain influence on the occurrence of tumors of inflammatory changes in the gland, alimentary factors, hormonal disorders.

International histological classification of salivary gland tumors

I. EPITELIAL TUMORS

A) Adenomas (benign tumors)

1. Pleomorphic adenoma (mixed tumor).

2. Myoepithelioma (myoepithelial adenoma).

3. Basal cell adenoma.

4. Adenolymphoma.

5. Oncocytoma.

6. Canalicular adenoma.

7. Fatty adenoma.

8. Ductal adenoma.

9. Inverted ductal papilloma.

10. Sialoadenoma.

11. Cystadenoma.

12. Papillary cystadenoma.

13. Mucinous cystadenoma.

B) CARCINOMAS (malignant tumors)

1.Acinous cell carcinoma

2.Mucoepidermoid carcinoma

3.Adenocystic carcinoma

4. Polymorphic poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma

5 epithelial myoepithelial carcinoma

6. Basal cell adenocarcinoma

7. Papillary adenocarcinoma

8. Mucinous adenocarcinoma

9. Oncocytic carcinoma

10. Carcinoma of the salivary duct

11. Adenocarcinoma

12. Malignant myoepithelioma (myoepithelial carcinoma)

13. Carcinoma in pleomorphic adenoma (malignant mixed tumor)

14. Squamous cell carcinoma

15. Small cell carcinoma

16. Undifferentiated carcinoma

17. Other carcinomas

II. NONEPITELIAL TUMORS

1. Benign: hemangioma, hemangiopericytoma, neurilemoma, neurofibroma, lipoma.

2. Malignant: angiogenic sarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, spindle cell sarcoma.

III. MALIGNANT LYMPHOMAS

IV. SECONDARY TUMORS

V. UNCLASSIFIED TUMORS

Vi. TUMOR-LIKE LESIONS

1.Sialoadenosis

2.Oncocytosis

3. Necrotic salivary metaplasia

4. Benign lymphoepithelial lesion

5. Cyst of the salivary gland

6. Chronic sclerosing sialoadenitis of the submandibular gland (Kütner's tumor)

7. Cystic lymphoid hyperplasia in AIDS

Lecture organization form: interactive lecture.

Teaching methods used in the lecture: interactive conversation, visual methods, situational analysis.

Means of education:

- didactic (presentation, tables, diagrams, posters.);

-logical (multimedia projector.)

**Lecture №8.**

Topic: Principles of reconstructive and plastic surgery of the face and jaws. The system of medical examination of children with congenital pathology of the maxillofacial region.

Purpose: Formation of students' knowledge about the principles of reconstructive and plastic surgery.

Annotation of the lecture: Plastic surgeries are surgical interventions aimed at restoring the shape and function of an organ or a distorted surface of the human body.

Cosmetic operations are performed with the aim of restoring or changing forms:

• nose, lips, auricles, elimination of premature wrinkles and folds appearing on the face and neck.

• restoration of the shape of sagging hypertrophied mammary glands;

• removal of hanging fatty folds on the anterior abdominal wall;

• excessive local deposits of subcutaneous fat on the buttocks, extremities.

Indications for the implementation of restorative and reconstructive operations are various anatomical and functional, including purely cosmetic, defects and deformities, which can be congenital or acquired.

Contraindications to restorative reconstructive surgery

Local contraindications:

• slight degree of defect or deformation;

• pyoderma of the skin of the face;

• ulcerative stomatitis;

• gingivitis, glossitis;

• inflammatory processes in regional lymph nodes, maxillary sinuses, jaws, nose, nasal part of the pharynx and other organs located in the vicinity of the operation site.

General contraindications:

• acute and chronic infectious diseases;

• severe disorders of the digestive system;

• mental disorders;

• pustular lesions of the skin of the trunk, limbs and scalp;

• subfebrile condition of unexplained etiology;

• general malaise and poor health of the patient;

• menstruation.

Congenital clefts of the upper lip and palate

Annually in the Russian Federation about 30 thousand children are born with congenital and hereditary diseases, among which from 3500 to 5000 - with pathology of the face and jaws. With congenital clefts, the function of swallowing, breathing, chewing, hearing, speech is impaired, which leads to social maladjustment and disability of the child.

The treatment of children with congenital pathology of the MFO is carried out in the regional centers for the treatment of children with congenital pathology. Such a center in the Orenburg region functions on the basis of the children's department of maxillofacial surgery of the regional children's clinical hospital.

The following specialists take part in the treatment of patients: maxillofacial surgeon; orthodontist; ENT specialist; speech therapist; physiotherapy specialist; pediatric neuropsychiatrist; pediatrician; geneticist.

Lecture organization form: interactive lecture.

Teaching methods used in the lecture: interactive conversation, visual methods, situational analysis.

Means of education:

- didactic (presentation, tables, diagrams, posters.);

-logical (multimedia projector.)

**2. Methodical recommendations for practical training.**

**Module № 1 "Fundamentals of Dentistry"**

Topic 1. Methods of examination of dental patients. Diseases of the teeth: caries, pulpitis, periodontitis. Writing a medical history.

Type of training session (practical training).

Purpose: the formation of knowledge about the methods of examination of dental patients, types of dental diseases, the formation of skills and abilities to examine the patient's dental and maxillofacial profile, the formation of the skill of writing a dental formula.

**Lesson plan**

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| № п/п | Stages and content of the lesson |
| 1  1.1  1.2  1.3 | Introductory part of the lesson:  Briefing students with safety rules, ball-rating system adopted at the department.  Announcement of the topic, the purpose of the lesson.  Brief description of the stages and content of students' work in the classroom. |
| 2 | Input control, updating of basic knowledge, abilities, skills (written survey, testing). |
| 3 | The main part of the training session:  Consolidation of theoretical material (interview, written survey).  Practicing practical skills (writing a dental formula, solving situational problems, analyzing X-ray images).  Practical training on a clinical basis (examination of a patient, practicing manipulations). |
| 4 | The final part of the lesson:  Summing up the results of the lesson.  Submitting current grades to the educational journal.  Assignment for self-preparation of students. |

Means of education:

- didactic (tables, diagrams, posters, plaster models of teeth and jaws);

-material and technical (laptop, multimedia projector, screen).

**Topic 2.** **Tooth extraction operation. Indications, contraindications and complications.**

Type of training session (practical training).

Purpose: formation of knowledge about the purpose, indications, contraindications to the operation of tooth extraction, the main stages of the operation, tooth extraction; the main and additional methods of examining patients before the operation, tooth extraction, the device of forceps to remove certain groups of teeth, the positions of the doctor and the patient when removing certain groups of teeth and roots of teeth in the upper and lower jaw, the peculiarities of general and local anesthesia during surgical interventions on the face and oral cavity; the formation of skills in diagnosing and providing first aid for fainting, collapse, obstructive asphyxia, anaphylactic shock and clinical death.

**Lesson plan**

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| № п/п | Stages and content of the lesson |
| 1  1.1  1.2 | Introductory part of the lesson:  Announcement of the topic, the purpose of the lesson.  Brief description of the stages and content of students' work in the classroom. |
| 2 | Input control, updating of basic knowledge, abilities, skills (written survey, testing). |
| 3 | The main part of the training session:  Consolidation of theoretical material (interview).  Practicing practical skills (solving situational problems, analyzing X-ray images, analyzing tools for tooth extraction).  Practical training on a clinical basis (surgical treatment of the doctor's hands, preparation of the operating field, practicing the skill of first aid for obstructive asphyxia). |
| 4 | The final part of the lesson:  Summing up the results of the lesson.  Submitting current grades to the educational journal.  Assignment for self-preparation of students. |

Means of education:

- didactic (tables, diagrams, posters, plaster models of teeth and jaws, medical instruments);

-material and technical (laptop, multimedia projector, screen).

**Module №2 "Fundamentals of Maxillofacial Surgery"**

**Topic 3. Inflammatory diseases of the jaws, face and neck (periostitis, osteomyelitis, lymphadenitis)**

Type of training session (practical training).

Purpose: formation of knowledge about the etiology and pathogenesis of odontogenic inflammatory diseases, about the causes of exacerbation of chronic odontogenic infection, the formation of knowledge about the clinic, skills and diagnostic skills, differential diagnosis, methods of treatment of periostitis, odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaws, lymphadenitis of the maxillofacial region, the formation of skills to assess the results laboratory diagnostic methods, determination of indications for hospitalization of the patient and timely referral to a specialized institution.

Introductory part of the lesson:

Announcement of the topic, the purpose of the lesson.

**Lesson plan**

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| № п/п | Stages and content of the lesson |
| 1  1.1  1.2 | Introductory part of the lesson:  Announcement of the topic, the purpose of the lesson.  Brief description of the stages and content of students' work in the classroom. |
| 2 | Input control, updating of basic knowledge, abilities, skills (written survey, testing). |
| 3 | The main part of the training session:  Consolidation of theoretical material (interview, written survey).  Practicing practical skills (solving situational problems, analyzing X-ray images).  Practical training on a clinical basis (examination of the patient, assistance in the dressing room). |
| 4 | The final part of the lesson:  Summing up the results of the lesson.  Submitting current grades to the educational journal.  Assignment for self-preparation of students. |

Means of education:

- didactic (tables, diagrams, posters, plaster models of teeth and jaws);

-material and technical (laptop, multimedia projector, screen).

**Topic 4. Inflammatory diseases of soft tissues (abscesses, phlegmon)**

Type of training session (practical training).

Purpose: formation of knowledge about the etiology and pathogenesis, classification of odontogenic and non-odontogenic inflammatory diseases of soft tissues of the maxillofacial region, formation of knowledge about the clinic, skills and diagnostic skills, differential diagnosis, methods of treatment of abscesses and phlegmons of the maxillofacial area, formation of skills for assessing laboratory results methods of diagnostics, determination of indications for hospitalization of the patient and his timely referral to a specialized institution.

**Lesson plan**

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| № п/п | Stages and content of the lesson |
| 1  1.1  1.2 | Introductory part of the lesson:  Announcement of the topic, the purpose of the lesson.  Brief description of the stages and content of students' work in the classroom. |
| 2 | Input control, updating of basic knowledge, abilities, skills (written survey, testing). |
| 3 | The main part of the training session:  Consolidation of theoretical material (interview, written survey).  Practicing practical skills (solving situational problems, analyzing X-ray images).  Practical training on a clinical basis (examination of the patient, assistance in the dressing room). |
| 4 | The final part of the lesson:  Summing up the results of the lesson.  Submitting current grades to the educational journal.  Assignment for self-preparation of students. |

Means of education:

- didactic (tables, diagrams, posters, plaster models of teeth and jaws);

-material and technical (laptop, multimedia projector, screen).

**Topic 5. Traumatic injuries of soft tissues and bones of the face. Diagnostics, first aid to victims, transport immobilization in case of fractures. Fractures of the zygomatic bone and arch.**

Type of training session (practical training).

Purpose: formation of knowledge about statistics, classification and clinical picture of soft tissue injuries of the face and jaws; diagnostics of injuries of the maxillofacial area, the principles of primary surgical treatment; the formation of skills to provide assistance to victims; determination of indications for hospitalization of the patient and timely referral to a specialized institution. Formation of the skill of temporary transport immobilization in case of fractures of the lower jaw.

**Lesson plan**

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| № п/п | Stages and content of the lesson |
| 1  1.1  1.2 | Introductory part of the lesson:  Announcement of the topic, the purpose of the lesson.  Brief description of the stages and content of students' work in the classroom. |
| 2 | Input control, updating of basic knowledge, abilities, skills (written survey, testing). |
| 3 | The main part of the training session:  Consolidation of theoretical material (interview, written survey).  Practicing practical skills (solving situational problems, analyzing X-ray images).  Practical training on a clinical basis (examination of the patient, provision of temporary transport immobilization for fractures of the lower jaw). |
| 4 | The final part of the lesson:  Summing up the results of the lesson.  Submitting current grades to the educational journal.  Assignment for self-preparation of students. |

Means of education:

- didactic (tables, diagrams, posters, plaster models of teeth and jaws);

-material and technical (laptop, multimedia projector, screen).

**Topic 6. Surgical and conservative treatment of fractures of the upper and lower jaw, zygomatic bone and zygomatic arch. Complications. Care, nutrition of patients.**

Type of training session (practical training).

Purpose: formation of knowledge about the principles of conservative and surgical methods of treating fractures of the bones of the maxillofacial region; about the peculiarities of care and nutrition of the wounded in the maxillofacial area; complications of injuries of the maxillofacial region and the formation of skills to prevent complications. Formation of the skill of temporary transport immobilization in case of fractures of the lower jaw.

**Lesson plan**

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| № п/п | Stages and content of the lesson |
| 1  1.1  1.2 | Introductory part of the lesson:  Announcement of the topic, the purpose of the lesson.  Brief description of the stages and content of students' work in the classroom. |
| 2 | Input control, updating of basic knowledge, abilities, skills (written survey, testing). |
| 3 | The main part of the training session:  Consolidation of theoretical material (interview, written survey).  Practicing practical skills (solving situational problems, analyzing X-ray images).  Practical training on a clinical basis (examination of the patient, provision of temporary transport immobilization for fractures of the lower jaw). |
| 4 | The final part of the lesson:  Summing up the results of the lesson.  Submitting current grades to the educational journal.  Assignment for self-preparation of students. |

Means of education:

- didactic (tables, diagrams, posters, plaster models of teeth and jaws, elastic bandages);

-material and technical (laptop, multimedia projector, screen).

**Topic 7. Tumors of the soft tissues of the face and mouth. Tumors of the jaws. Tumors of the salivary glands.**

Type of training session (practical training).

Purpose: formation of knowledge about benign and malignant tumors of soft tissues, jaws and salivary glands; classification of precancerous diseases of the face and oral cavity organs; formation of knowledge about the predisposing factors for their development, the principles of cancer vigilance; classification; principles of treatment; formation of skills in diagnostics, differential diagnosis of benign tumors of the maxillofacial region, cancer of the skin of the face, lips, mucous membranes of the oral cavity and tongue, tumors of the salivary glands; know the principles of treatment of dental cancer patients.

**Lesson plan**

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| № п/п | Stages and content of the lesson |
| 1  1.1  1.2 | Introductory part of the lesson:  Announcement of the topic, the purpose of the lesson.  Brief description of the stages and content of students' work in the classroom.. |
| 2 | Input control, updating of basic knowledge, abilities, skills (written survey, testing). |
| 3 | The main part of the training session:  Consolidation of theoretical material (interview, written survey).  Practicing practical skills (solving situational problems, analyzing X-ray images).  Practical training on a clinical basis (examination of the patient). |
| 4 | The final part of the lesson:  Summing up the results of the lesson.  Submitting current grades to the educational journal.  Assignment for self-preparation of students. |

Means of education:

- didactic (tables, diagrams, posters);

-material and technical (laptop, multimedia projector, screen).

**Topic 8. Congenital and acquired defects and deformities of the face and jaws. Principles of Reconstructive and Plastic Surgery. Defense of literature rewiew .**

Type of training session (practical training).

Purpose: formation of knowledge about the etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture of congenital and acquired defects and deformities of the maxillofacial region; about the most typical deformities of the jaws, aesthetic and functional disorders in them, treatment; familiarization with the principles of planning rehabilitation operations in the maxillofacial area; etiology and pathogenesis of congenital clefts of the upper lip and palate; methods of feeding a child with this pathology; principles of clinical examination and rehabilitation of children with congenital clefts of the upper lip and palate. Strengthening skills and reading skills, analysis and evaluation of X-ray images, examination of patients.

**Lesson plan**

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| № п/п | Stages and content of the lesson |
| 1  1.1  1.2 | Introductory part of the lesson:  Announcement of the topic, the purpose of the lesson.  Brief description of the stages and content of students' work in the classroom. |
| 2 | Input control, updating of basic knowledge, abilities, skills (written survey, testing). |
| 3 | The main part of the training session:  Consolidation of theoretical material (interview, written survey).  Practicing practical skills (solving situational problems, analyzing X-ray images).  Practical training on a clinical basis (examination of the patient). |
| 4 | The final part of the lesson:  Summing up the results of the lesson.  Submitting current grades to the educational journal.  Defense of term paper. |

Means of education:

- didactic (tables, diagrams, posters);

-material and technical (laptop, multimedia projector, screen).