

to the order of the Ministry of Health
of the Kyrgyz Republic from " _04 " 09 2018

№ 630

CATALOG OF COMPETENCIES in

the specialty "Dentist therapist" POSTGRADUATE LEVEL

Directory of competence (postgraduate level) in the specialty "Dentist-therapist" is developed by the working group consisting of: Kuttubayeva K. B., Ergeshova S. M., Kochkombayeva R. A. The catalogue is reviewed by the Head of the Department of Therapeutic Dentistry of the B. N. Yeltsin KRSU, Ph. D., Associate Professor Supataeva T. U. and the head of the Department of Pediatric Dentistry of the I. K. Akhunbayev KSMA, MD, G. S. Cholokova.

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Explanatory note

Currently, in the Kyrgyz Republic, an active reform of the medical industry is being carried out, which is aimed at optimizing the work of all levels of health care, as a result of which the system of medical education is undergoing significant changes, as one of the fundamental divisions that provide practical health care with professional personnel.

The task of health education organizations within the framework of the reforms carried out in the health care system and medical education is to improve the quality of training of specialists corresponding to the changing needs of the population.

In this regard, the proposed new catalog of competencies of a dentist-therapist has been developed.

The duration of postgraduate training in the specialty "Dentist therapist" in the Kyrgyz Republic is 2 years, based on the program: "Strategy for the development of postgraduate and continuing medical education in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2014-2020", approved by the Order of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic dated 18.05.2015 for

No. 248. When developing the document, the standards of training of general practice dentists in international educational institutions, in particular in the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus, were also taken into account.

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1. Definition (definition) of the concept "dentist therapist".

Therapeutic (conservative)dentistry deals with the study of the causes and mechanisms of development of diseases of the teeth and parotid tissues, diseases of the oral mucosa, their diagnosis, development of treatment and prevention methods.

The purpose of the clinical residency in therapeutic dentistry is to prepare the general practitioner for independent work.

The dentist-therapist must promptly identify and treat diseases of the oral cavity, carry out organizational measures to prevent them and provide medical assistance in case of emergency conditions.

1.2. Basic principles of medical practice

- The dentist therapist in his work is guided by the following principles:

- Open and unrestricted access to medical care, regardless of the age and other characteristics of the patients;
- Simultaneous treatment of both acute and chronic diseases;
- Preventive focus of care;
- Duration and continuity of care based on the needs of each patient;
- Coordination of medical care to the patient;
- The principle of economic efficiency and expediency of assistance;
- Respect for the rights of the patient and take into account the views of her family members.

1.3. Purpose of the document

This List of competencies should become part of the regulations for postgraduate training and, therefore, valid for all postgraduate training programs in the specialty "Therapeutic Dentistry".

Based on this Catalogue:

Determined:

- The purpose and content of postgraduate training of a dentist therapist;
- The level of professional competence, knowledge and practical skills of a dentist-therapist;

Developed: training

- programs for a dentist-therapist;
- criteria for assessing the quality of training of a dental therapist;
- standard requirements for certification of a dentist-therapist;
- standards of examination, treatment, rehabilitation and follow-up of patients;

Organized by: the

- educational process of training a dentist;
- professional orientation of medical graduates;

Conducted:

certification of a dentist therapist.

1.4. Users of the document

In accordance with the purpose of the document, users:

Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic

Educational organizations

Health organizations

Professional associations

Medical practitioners

Residency programs

CHAPTER 2. GENERAL TASKS

2.1. Dentist therapist, as a medical specialist/expert

A general practitioner is a doctor who has received special training to provide specialized dental care to the population, regardless of the age and other characteristics of the patients. As a specialist, to provide assistance to patients within the limits of his professional competence, observing the principles of deontology and medical ethics.

General competencies

The action of the dentist therapist: to conduct a clinical examination of patients;

interpret the information obtained during the collection of anamnesis and clinical examination, establish a preliminary and differential diagnosis, and develop a patient management plan using the results of an objective examination;

assign appropriate diagnostic and therapeutic measures, explain their essence to patients and interpret the results;

perform the necessary diagnostic and therapeutic manipulations, taking into account the ratio of cost to reasonable utility and guarantee the safety of patients, applying the principles of efficiency, expediency and cost-effectiveness;

properly and long-term care for patients with chronic, incurable, progressive diseases;

advise patients and their families on the formation of a healthy lifestyle, prevention of oral diseases;

take care of the health of patients and communities (to assess the risks for the dental health of patients, to give us tips regarding the maintenance and strengthening of dental health, healthy lifestyle, both physically and mentally.);

to advise, accompany and care for patients in collaboration with representatives of other professions, duly respecting their right to self-determination;

take on dispensary records and conduct dispensary monitoring of patients

store and protect medical information properly;

acquire, maintain and expand your professional competence.

comply with infection control requirements aimed at reducing the risk of infections associated with the provision of medical care, both in patients and medical personnel;

be able to conduct pre-test and post-test counseling on planned treatments, including informed consent of the patient.

2.2. Communication skills

In the interests of effective treatment of the patient and in accordance with the situation, the dentist enters into a trusting relationship with his family members, contact persons and other specialists involved in the treatment. He bases his decisions and communication of information on mutual understanding and trust.

Competencies

The dentist / therapist should:

To receive important information from the patients and their environment, discuss it, and pass on the elements of the knowledge gained, taking into account the patient's situation;

To communicate the risks and benefits of diagnostic and therapeutic measures in a form that is understandable to the patient and obtain informed consent;

To make a decision about diagnostic and therapeutic procedures for disabled and underage patients, after discussing these procedures with the appropriate representatives of these patient groups;

To document the information received during the consultation and pass it on as soon as necessary.

2.3. Skills of working in cooperation (in a team)

The dentist-therapist cooperates in the interests of the health of patients, actively cooperates with other specialists, taking into account their opinions and conclusions.

2.4. Management skills (manager)

The dentist-therapist is a member of the healthcare system and contributes to the optimization of the work of the organization in which he works. It carries out its management tasks within the framework of its inherent functions.

Competencies

As a manager, the dentist therapist is able to:

effectively use health care resources, taking into account the adequacy and cost-effectiveness in the interests of patients;

provide and improve the quality of medical care;

manage their professional activities and take on management tasks that correspond to their professional position;

2.5. Health promotion and healthy lifestyle promotion skills

The dentist therapist should constantly conduct active promotion of a healthy lifestyle and compliance with

Competencies

Actions of the dentist-therapist:

identify problems that have a negative impact on people's health and take the necessary measures to eliminate them together with representatives of the authorities and other people who actively care about their health and support them;

to reveal the factors of the locality that favorably affect a person and to use them in practice for the restoration and strengthening of the health of the population, including dental health;

2.6. Research Scientist

In the course of his professional activity, the dentist-therapist analyzes the features of the course of oral diseases, systematizes the results obtained, identifies patterns, highlights and actively participates in public discussions.

Competencies

The dentist / therapist is able to:

critically understand specialized medical information and its sources and take it into account when making decisions;

promote the development, dissemination and introduction of new knowledge and methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.

constantly improve your skills;

2.7. Knowledge in the field of professional ethics

The general practitioner performs his / her practical activities in accordance with ethical norms and principles, quality standards of medical care and regulatory legal acts in the field of healthcare.

Competencies

As a professional, a dental therapist must:

carry out their professional activities in accordance with high quality standards, demonstrating a responsible and careful attitude;

practice ethically and responsibly, while respecting the legal aspects of the activities of medical professionals.

CHAPTER 3. SPECIAL TASKS

Types of activities of a dentist therapist

The general practitioner must master the following types of activities and their corresponding personal tasks to provide specialized dental care to the population in accordance with the regulatory legal documents of the Kyrgyz Republic:

diagnosis, treatment, prevention and rehabilitation of the most common dental diseases;

provision of emergency medical care;

performing medical manipulations;

organizational work.

In accordance with the activities of a dentist therapist professional competence is organized in the following categories:

3.1. Common symptoms and syndromes (List 1)

3.2. Common diseases and conditions (List 2)

3.3. Medical manipulation (List 3)

3.4. The state of emergency (List 4)

3.1. The list 1 - the most common symptoms and syndromes in the practice of a dentist General practice

Symptom/The syndrome
Increased body temperature
Headache
Vertigo
Edema of the soft tissues of the face
Toothache from various irritants
Difficult and limited opening of the mouth
Enlarged lymph nodes
Tumors and neoplasms
Facial pain from various stimuli
Tooth hard tissue defect
Changing the color of teeth
Bleeding gums
Aphthous lesion of the MMM
Ulcers of the MMM
Tooth mobility
Pathological dentoalveolar pockets
Bad breath
Dryness, burning of the oral mucosa
Metallic taste in the mouth
Exposing the necks of the teeth
Quincke syndrome.
Xerostomia syndrome.
Macroglossia syndrome.
Manganotti syndrome.
Marginal periodontal syndrome.
Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.
Behcet syndrome
Papillon-Lefebvre syndrome
Stevens-Johnson Syndrome
Nikolsky's symptom
Gunther syndrome

Getchinson syndrome
Klein syndrome (galvanism)
Costen's Syndrome
Fordyce syndrome
Stainton-Capdepon syndrome

To indicate the level of competence that must be achieved by the end of training in this discipline, the following gradation is used:

Level 1-indicates that the resident can independently diagnose and treat the majority of patients with this disease or condition accordingly; if necessary, determine the indications for hospitalization.

Level 2-indicates that the resident is guided in this clinical situation, makes a preliminary diagnosis and redirects the patient to the secondary or tertiary level for final verification of the diagnosis and selection of therapy; subsequently, controls the prescribed therapy (medical examination).

The letter " H " - means that the condition or disease is urgent and indicates the need for emergency diagnosis and / or treatment. The resident is able to assess the patient's condition and begin to provide emergency care and organize urgent hospitalization.

3.2. List 2 – the most common diseases and conditions in the practice of a general dentist

Diseases and pathological conditions	Level	H
Dental diseases of non-carious origin.	1	
Dental caries	1	
Endodontics:		
1. Pulpitis	1	
2. Periodontitis	1	
Periodontal diseases:	1	
1. Gingivitis	1	
2. Periodontitis	1	
3. Periodontal disease	1	
4. Periodontal disease	1	
5. Periodontal diseases	1	
Diseases of the SOPR:		
1. Traumatic lesions of the SOPR	1	
2. Infectious diseases of the SOPR	1	
3. Allergic diseases	1	
4. Changes in the oral mucosa in exogenous intoxication.	1	
5. Changes in the oral mucosa in certain systemic diseases and metabolic diseases.	1	
6. Changes in the oral mucosa in dermatoses.	2	
7. Anomaly and independent diseases of the tongue.		
8. Independent halitosis.	1	
9. Precancerous diseases.	2	

The list of listed diseases and conditions is not exhaustive. The tasks are classified according to the competencies that must be achieved by the end of the training in this discipline.

3.3 PRACTICAL SKILLS (List 3)

Practical activity of a general dentist To evaluate:

The data of morphological and biochemical indicators of analyses;

-parameters of anthropo-and biometric studies of diagnostic models of the jaws of

-radiation research methods: sighting and survey radiography of teeth and jaws, visiography, orthopantomography, telorentgenography, multispiral computed tomography, TMJ radiography; sialography;

-TMJ function indicators with evaluation of arthrography, orthopantomography data;

- study of full-face photographs and profile

- the functional and clinical samples used in dentistry.

General manipulations To be able to:

injections (i / m, I / v, p / k).

determination of blood group, Rh factor to

interpret the results of the conclusions of instrumental studies (X-ray, ultrasound, EchoCG, EGDS, FVD).

stop external bleeding.

taking smears for cytological and bacteriological examination.

gastric lavage.

eliminate coprostasis (finger and using an enema).

take material for microscopic, bacteriological studies (from the throat, nose, wounds, rectum, etc.)

use personal protective equipment (anti-plague suit type 1)

Special manipulations:

1. Performing all types of local anesthesia;

2. Preventive treatment of teeth with anti-carious agents.

3. Remineralizing therapy of dental caries in the spot stage and evaluation of its effectiveness.

4. Filling of teeth using various sealing materials, polishing of fillings.

5. The application of therapeutic and insulating pads in the treatment of dental caries.

6. Treatment of pulpitis in one session using the methods of pulpotomy and pulpectomy under anesthesia.

7. Treatment of pulpitis (according to indications) by devitalization or preservation of pulp viability.
8. The use of anchor pins when filling the root canals of teeth.
9. Carrying out instrumental and medical treatment of root canals in the treatment of pulpitis and periodontitis.
10. Methods of studying the electrical excitability of the pulp of intact and carious teeth.
11. Methods of electrophoresis in the treatment of caries, pulpitis, periodontitis, periodontal disease and diseases of the oral mucosa.
12. Re-sealing of the tooth channels, extraction of tool fragments, elimination of other errors in the treatment of pulpitis and periodontitis.
13. Expansion of narrowed root canals with the help of chemicals (trilon-B, EDTA, etc.).
14. Registration of the condition of teeth, periodontal disease, before using the appropriate indices before and after the treatment of periodontal diseases.
15. Removal of dental deposits with anesthesia, local treatment of periodontal diseases using ointments, applications, dressings, etc.
16. Use of modern matrices and matrix holders for filling teeth.
17. "Stepback" root canal technique
18. "CrownDown" root canal technique»
19. Temporary filling of root canals with pastes containing calcium hydroxide.
20. Filling root canals with paste.
21. Filling of root canals by the method of lateral condensation.
22. Performing surgical operations for periodontal diseases (curettage, gingivotomy, etc.).
23. Prescribing and conducting physiotherapy procedures (vacuum massage, ultrasound, UHF, Kulazhenko test, fluctuation, laser, etc.).
24. Treatment of dental diseases with the use of a helium neon laser.
25. Selectively polishing and debridement in the complex treatment of periodontal diseases.
26. Conducting a biopsy and functional tests.
27. Local treatment of pathologically altered areas of the oral mucosa with appropriate means.
28. Injections of medicines as indicated in the submucosal layer.
29. Teeth whitening.

30. Determination of microcurrents of the oral cavity.

3.4 PROVISION OF EMERGENCY (EMERGENCY) MEDICAL ASSISTANCE. (List 4)

The dentist-therapist should be able to independently diagnose and provide emergency (emergency) care at the pre-hospital stage, as well as determine the tactics of providing further medical care in the following emergency conditions, as well as determine the tactics of providing further medical care – to send them to the hospital or to consult a specialist in a timely manner.

1. General medical issues

1.1. Fainting.

1.2. Collapse.

1.3. Shock (anaphylactic, toxic, traumatic, hemorrhagic, cardiogenic, hypovolemic, septic, etc.).

1.4. Coma (anemic, hypoglycemic, diabetic, brain, liver, unknown etiology, etc.).

1.5. Asphyxia (dislocation, obturation, stenotic, valvular, aspiration)

1.6. Edema and stenosis of the larynx.

1.7. Quincke's edema.

1.8. Hypertensive crisis.

1.9. Myocardial infarction.

1.10. External bleeding. 1.11. Acute urinary retention.

1.12. Concussions, bruises, compression of the brain.

1.13. Pulmonary edema.

1.14. Convulsive states, epileptic status.

1.15. Psychomotor agitation(panic attack, acute reaction to stress).

1.16. Chemical and thermal burns

1.17. Electric shock, lightning, heat and sunstroke.

1.18.Poisoning. 1.19.Drowning, suffocation. 1.20.Bites and stings.

1.21. Traumatic eye injuries, including foreign bodies.

1.22. Clinical death.

Manipulations for emergency care:

Injections (i / m, I / v, n / a).

Gastric

lavage.

Stopping external bleeding

- pressure bandage
- applying a tourniquet
- ligature of the bleeding vessel

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation:

- indirect heart massage
- mouth-to-mouth, mouth-to-nose breathing
- restoration of airway patency
- using the Ambu bag
- tongue fixation and duct insertion

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