

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SCIENCE OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**  
**KYRGYZ STATE MEDICAL ACADEMY named after I.K. AKHUNBAEV**

**‘Approved’**  
**by Rector of KSMA**  
**named after I.k.**  
**Akhunbaev**  
**Professor I.O.**  
**Kudaibergenova,**  
**Doctor of Medical Sciences**

on \_\_\_\_\_ 2018



The program of the final state certification  
in the specialty  
560006 «Dentistry »

Specialty: 560006 «Dentistry »  
Graduate qualification: Specialist  
Faculty: faculty of Dentistry  
Course-5  
Semester-10  
Total hours: 300 credits  
The form of study is full-time

### Bishkek 2018

Compiled on the basis of	SES HPE 560004 "Dentistry", approved by the order of the ME &S KR on September 15, 2015 No. 1179
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Reviewed at the meeting	GEMC on specialty "Dentistry" (protocol No. 10 on December 15, 2018).
Approved at the meeting	EMC (protocol №____2018г.)

#### List of abbreviations:

BP	Blood pressure
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
TMJ	Temporomandibular joint
HPE	Higher professional education
HAC	State Attestation Commission
SFC	State final certification
SES	State Educational Standard

SEC	State Examination Commission
PD	Pediatric Dentistry
DIT	Gastrointestinal tract
IC	Instrumental competencies
FAIE	Final assessment of the interdisciplinary exam
FRD	Final rating of the discipline
KSMA	Kyrgyz State Medical Academy
EC	Elective courses;
CFR	Caries index, filling, removed
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
ISD	International Classification of Diseases
ME and S KR	Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic
GSC	General scientific competencies;
NEP	Main educational program;
GAPS	General assessment of practical skills
APS	Assessment of practical skills
OD	Orthopedic dentistry
IE	Interview evaluation
PC	Professional competencies;
SPGCC	Socio-personal and general cultural competencies.
CVS	Cardiovascular system
DESC	Dental educational, scientific and clinical base
TD	Therapeutic dentistry
EMA	Educational and methodological associations
SDMS	Surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery
CDCS KA and I P	Center for the Development of Clinical Skills, Knowledge Assessment and Industrial Practice
RR	Respiratory rate
HR	Heart rate
EOD	Electrodontodiagnostics

### **General provisions**

State final certification (SFC) of a graduate of higher education the educational institution is the final and mandatory stage of the educational process, carried out after the development of the educational program in full. In the process of conducting the SFC, the practical training and theoretical knowledge of the graduate, the level of clinical thinking, the ability to analyze and synthesize educational and scientific material are evaluated, and is established the level of preparation of the graduate to perform professional tasks and the compliance of his training with the requirements of the state educational standard of higher professional education (SES HPE) .

The SFC of graduates is conducted in higher educational institutions that have state accreditation in medical specialties provided for by the state educational standards of higher professional education.

State final certification of graduates is carried out in according to the regulatory documents (see below).

The Kyrgyz State Medical Academy named after I. K. Akhunbayev independently develops the Program of the state final certification in the specialty "Dentistry" on the basis of regulatory documents.

### **Regulatory documents**

In accordance with the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic (KR) on April 30, 2003.

No. 92 "on education" the development of educational programs of higher professional education is completed by the mandatory final certification of graduates.

State final certification in the specialty "Dentistry" is carried out in accordance with the Regulations on the final state certification of graduates of higher educational institutions of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on 29.09.2012 No. 346; State educational standards of higher professional education in the direction 560004 "Dentistry", approved by Order No. 1179 of the Ministry of Education and Science (hereinafter ME S) KR on 15.09.2015; Regulations on the final state certification of graduates of KSMA approved by order No. 137 of 24.05.2018.

The purpose of the state final certification (GIA) is to determine the compliance of the results of mastering the main educational programs by students with the relevant requirements of the state educational standard of higher professional education in the direction 560004 "Dentistry", followed by the issuance of a state-issued diploma of higher professional medical education, established by the ME S KR with its successful completion.

### **State Attestation Commission.**

To conduct the State final Certification of graduates in the specialty "Dentistry" and conduct appeals based on its results, the State Attestation Commission (SAC) is created in the I. K. Akhunbayev KSMA.

The State Certification Commission is headed by the chairman, who organizes and controls the activities of all examination commissions, ensures the unity of the requirements for graduates during the state final certification.

The chairman of the state examination commission is approved by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic on the recommendation of the I. K. Akhunbayev KSMA, prior to the year of the state final certification. The SAC is valid for two calendar years

The chairman of the state attestation commission is approved from among the persons who do not work in the I. K. Akhunbayev KSMA, who have an academic degree of Doctor of Science and (or) the academic title of professor, or who are leading specialists - representatives of employers or their associations in the relevant field of professional activity.

SAC is guided in its activities by the State Educational Standard of Higher Professional Education in the specialty 560004 "Dentistry", " Regulations on the final state certification of graduates of the I. K. Akhunbayev KSMA.

### **The main functions of the SAC are:**

- determining the compliance and level of training of the graduate with the requirements of the state educational standard of higher professional medical education;
- making a decision on the assignment of a professional qualification based on the results of the final state certification and issuing a corresponding state-issued diploma of higher professional medical education to the graduate;
- development of recommendations aimed at improving the training of graduates.

To conduct the state final certification, state examination commissions are established. The commissions are valid for a calendar year. In exceptional cases, the members of the GEC may be changed by the order of the Rector of the KSMU.

The state attestation commission includes at least 4 people, of which at least 2 people are leading specialists- representatives of employers or their associations in the field of dentistry, the rest are persons belonging to the teaching staff of the I. K. Akhunbayev KSMU who have an academic title and (or) an academic degree.

The composition of the state examination commissions (SEC) for certain types of final certification tests is approved by the rector of the Kyrgyz State Medical Academy named after I. K. Akhunbayev.

The SEC is formed and approved no later than one month before the start of its work. The SEC oversees the preparation of examination, test and practical questions, which are approved by the EMD and the GUMK of the KSMA. Examination, test and practical questions are submitted to the EMD 30 days before the start of the State Certification.

For the period of the state final certification to ensure the work of the state examination commission from among the persons belonging to the teaching staff, researchers or administrative employees of the Kyrgyz State Medical Academy named after I. K. Akhunbayev, its secretary is appointed. The secretary of the State Examination Commission is not a member of it. The secretary of the State Examination Commission keeps the minutes of its meetings, submits the necessary materials to the appeal commission.

Preparation for the state final certification is carried out according to the schedule and requirements of the Dean's Office of the Faculty of Dentistry.

In the SAC, by the beginning of the exams, 10 days before the start of the State Certification, the dean of the faculty submits the following documents •

- the order of the rector on students admitted to the state certification;
- the summary report on the implementation of the curriculum by students and the grades (points) they received in academic disciplines, practices, and term papers.

#### 5.1. Program of the State Exam in the History of Kyrgyzstan

5.1.1. The form of conducting the State Exam is computer testing. Computer testing is carried out according to the schedule with the technical support of the CDCS KA and IP and the KP KSMA. The exam is conducted according to standard test tasks, compiled on the basis of a single bank of certification tasks, covering the content of the pre-exam "History of Kyrgyzstan". The exam is conducted in a computer lab. When passing the test, each examinee receives an individual task containing 50 questions using a special computer program by random sampling from the test bank. Within 45 minutes without a break, the student solves the test tasks, noting the correctly selected answer option. The criterion for evaluating knowledge is the number of correct answers to test tasks. The threshold result is considered to be 60 or more points. Criteria for evaluating test tasks: up to 60 points –

"unsatisfactory", from 61 to 75 – "satisfactory", from 76 to 85 -

"good" and from 86 to 100 - "excellent". The results of the test of the level of theoretical training are reported to students on the day of testing after the relevant documents are issued.

The student must report for testing at the time specified in the schedule.

During the testing, it is not allowed to use materials that are not intended for use during the exam, namely,

phones, cheat sheets, attempts to communicate with other students or other persons, including using electronic means of communication, unauthorized movements of students, etc. These actions are the basis for removing the student from the classroom and then putting the rating "unsatisfactory" in the statement.

**An example of the certification test material is in Appendix No. 1.**

5.1.2. The list of control questions submitted to the HAC on the History of Kyrgyzstan:

1. The oldest traces of man on the Tien Shan.
2. The Stone Age and the Bronze Age on the territory of Kyrgyzstan.
3. Saka and Usun periods in the history of Kyrgyzstan.
4. Kyrgyzstan in the period of the Turkic Khaganate.
5. Kyrgyz great power: education, development, reasons for the collapse of the state.
6. Karakhanid Khaganate on the Tien Shan and its heirs (X-XIII centuries).
7. Kyrgyzstan during the rule of the Karluks and Karakhanids.
  
8. Kyrgyz and Kyrgyzstan in the state of 8 Chingizids (XIII-XIV centuries).
9. Kyrgyz of the state of Mogolistan.
10. Ethnogenesis of the Kyrgyz people: stages, factors, theories.

11. The struggle of the Kyrgyz for national independence (XVI-XIX centuries).
12. Kyrgyzstan as a part of the Kokand Khanate.
13. Kyrgyz relations with Russia: from the first embassies to the accession.
14. Annexation of Northern Kyrgyzstan to Russia.
15. Annexation of Southern Kyrgyzstan to Russia.
16. Kyrgyzstan as part of the Russian Empire: changes in socio-political and economic life.
17. The 1916 uprising in Kyrgyzstan: causes, nature, and consequences.
18. Features of the establishment of Soviet power in Kyrgyzstan. The essence of the Basmach movement.
19. Socio-economic transformations in Kyrgyzstan in the 20-30s.
20. Features of land and water reforms in Kyrgyzstan.
21. Attempts to create the Kirghiz mountain region in 1922 and its causes.
22. From the Kirghiz Autonomous Oblast (KAO) to the Kirghiz SSR: formation and development of the Kirghiz Soviet Statehood.
23. Socio-economic development of Kyrgyzstan as a part of the USSR.
24. Kyrgyzstan during the Second World War. The heroes are Kyrgyzstanis.
25. Kyrgyzstan during the "thaw" and "stagnation" years
26. Development of science, culture and education in Kyrgyzstan in the twentieth century.
27. Kyrgyzstan in the years of Perestroika and Glasnost.
28. Sovereign Kyrgyzstan: stages of formation, problems and prospects of development.
29. The state-political structure of modern Kyrgyzstan.
30. The main parties and political movements in Kyrgyzstan at the present stage.
31. The oldest traces of man on the Tien Shan. Paleolithic.
32. Stone tools.
33. Primitive beliefs.
34. Saki in the history of the ancient world.
35. The struggle of the Saks with the Persian kings.
36. In the struggle against the conquests of Alexander the Great.
37. Culture of the Saka tribes.
38. The origin of the Wusun people and the formation of the state.
39. The journey of Zhancan and the discovery of the Great Silk Road.
40. The city of Chigu on Issyk-Kul is the headquarters of the Wusun ruler.
41. The formation of the union of the Hunnu tribes.
42. The first mention of the ethnonym "Kyrgyz" (201 BC).
43. The migration of the Kyrgyz from Mongolia to the Yenisei.
44. Organization of the State of Davan.
45. Orkhon-Yenisei runic monuments of writing.
46. Ancient Turks.
47. Formation of the Turkic State.
48. The conquest of the Yenisei and Central Asia by the Kyrgyz Turks.
49. Istemi-kagan.
50. The embassy of Maniach to Iran (567) and Constantinople (568).
51. The rise of the Western Turkic khaganate – the "state of the ten arrows".
52. Arab conquests in Central Asia.
53. The state of the Turgesh. The Karluk tribes.
54. Talas battle of the Arabs with the Chinese in 751.
55. Kagan Kyrgyzov Bars-beg.
56. Velikoderzhaviyekyrgyzov.
57. Stone sculptures.
58. Ancient Kyrgyz and other types of writing.
59. Ideological views. Zoroastrianism, Tengrianism, Christianity, Buddhism, Islam.
60. Karakhanid Khaganate (X – beginning).XIII centuries)

61. "Kutadgubilik" Yusupabalasaguni.
62. "Diwan lugatat-turk" by Mahmud Barshani (Kashgari).
63. Kyrgyz and Kyrgyzstan in the State of 10chingizids. XIII-XIV centuries.
64. The conquest of the Yenisei and Tien Shan by the Mongols of the Kyrgyz.
65. Kyrgyz people in the Chagatai ulus.
66. The formation of the State of Haidu.
67. Tatar-Mongols in Asia.
68. The State of Mogolistan.
69. Ethnic origins of the Kyrgyz people.
70. Mohammed-Kyrgyz.
71. Dzungarian Khanate.
72. The struggle of the Kyrgyz with the Kalmaks and its reflection in the epic "Manas".
73. The Khoja movement in East Turkestan and the participation of the Kyrgyz in it.
74. Kyrgyz embassies to China.
75. Formation of the Kokand Khanate.
76. Kubat-biy – the leader of the Kyrgyz.
77. The role of Kyrgyz biys in palace intrigues. Kokanda
78. Alymbek and Kurmanjan-datka.
79. Land relations and the problem of nomadic feudalism.
80. Spiritual culture: oral folk art, religion and beliefs.
81. Kalygul, Arstanbek, Moldokylych, Moldoniyaz.
82. The Embassy of I. Unkovsky (1722-1724).
83. The first Kyrgyz Embassy to Russia (1785).
84. Atak-biy. Abdrakhmankuchakov and Shergazy are the first Kyrgyz ambassadors.
85. The embassy of F. K. Siebberstein to Issyk-Kul in 1825.
86. Kyrgyz uprisings of the late 18th century – the 70s of the 19th century.
87. Tailak-batyr, Atantay, Jantay, Baitik-batyr.
88. The rise and fall of Ormon Khan.
89. Borombay and Kachibek.
90. P. P. Semenov-Tyan-Shansky and Ch. Ch. Valikhanov in Kyrgyzstan.
91. "Military-scientific" expedition of M. D. Skobelev to Alai (1875-1876).
92. Shabdanjantayev.
93. Kurmanjan-datha-the queen of Alai.
94. Kyrgyzstan is a colony of the Russian Empire.
95. The resettlement of Russian-Ukrainian peasants in Kyrgyzstan.
96. Emigration of Dungans and Uighurs from China to Kyrgyzstan.
97. Andijan uprising.
98. Russian scientists and travelers in Kyrgyzstan: Severtsov I. A., Fedchenko A. P., Radlov V. V., Musketov I. V., Przhevalsky N. M., Barthold V. V.
99. The first changes in culture and public education. Toktogul Satylganov and Togolok Moldo
100. Shvets-Bazarny.
101. Basmach movement.
102. Attempts to create a Mountainous Kyrgyz region in 1922.
103. New economic policy in Kyrgyzstan.
104. The birth of professional fiction and science.
105. Kasym Tynystanov and Ishenaly Arabaev.
106. Repressions of prominent figures of politics, science and culture of Kyrgyzstan in the 20-30s.
107. Political opposition to the totalitarian Stalinist regime.
108. Abdykerim Sydykov, Yusuf Abdrakhmanov, Bayaly Isakeyev, Torekul Aitmatov and others.
109. Heroic feats of Kyrgyzstanis on the battlefields.

110. Constitution of the Kirghiz SSR 1977 slogans, declarations and vital truth.
  111. The objective necessity of restructuring the entire social life of the country. Moscow putsch. GKChP and its reflection in Kyrgyzstan. Prohibition of the Communist Party of the Republic. The Bialowieza Agreement of the leaders of Russia, Ukraine and Belarus on the denunciation of the Union Treaty. The collapse of the USSR.
  112. Recognition of the independent Kyrgyz Republic by the international community. Formation of parliamentarism and the institution of the President.
  113. The consequences of the collapse of the traditional economic ties of the SIC states.
  114. The formation of a multi-party system.
  115. Kyrgyzstan on the world stage.
  116. Establishment of diplomatic relations with foreign countries: Turkey, China, the United States, Russia, etc.
  117. Science, culture and education in market conditions.
  118. Kyrgyzstan in the system of international relations.
  119. Relations with Russia, the United States, and China.
  120. Problems of national security of Kyrgyzstan in the context of globalization
- 5.1.3. List of references for preparation for the SAC on "History of Kyrgyzstan"

**Main literature:**

1. Nurboldosuluchotonov. Otechestvennaya istoriya – - B., 2009.
2. Osmonov O. Zh. History of Kyrgyzstan.. - B., 2000.
3. Osmonov O. Zh., Myrzakmatova A. Zh. Kyrgyzstan tarykhy – - B., 2000.

**Additional literature:**

1. Asankanov A. A., History of Kyrgyzstan. - Bishkek 2009.
2. Anvar Baitur. Kyrgyztaryhynlekttsiyalary. 1-2-kitep. - Bishkek, 1992.
3. Barthold V. V. Ibrannye trudy po istorii kirghizov i Kirghizov. - Bishkek, 1996.
4. Introduction to the history of the Kyrgyz Statehood. Course of lectures for universities – - B., 2004.
5. Voropaeva V., Dzhunushaliev D., Ploskikh V. History of the Fatherland. Short course of lectures on the history of Kyrgyzstan-B., 2005
6. Voropaeva V., Dzhunushaliev D., Kemelbayev N., Ploskikh V. Introduction to the History of Kyrgyz-Russian Relations: A Course of lectures – - B., 2001
7. Voropaeva V., Dzhunushaliev D., Ploskikh V. From the history of Kyrgyz-Russian relations (XVIII-XX centuries). A short course of lectures and a methodological guide – - B., 2001
8. History of the Kyrgyz and Kyrgyzstan. Textbook for universities – - B., 2000.
9. Koichuev T., Mokrynin V., Ploskikh V. Kyrgyz and their ancestors. - B. 1994.
10. Osmonov O. Zh., History of Kyrgyzstan (from ancient times to the present day ) - Bishkek 2013, 2014., 2015.

**Electronic resources**

1. Website of the I. K. Akhunbayev KSMA <https://www.kgma.kg/index.php/ru/>
2. Kyrgyz Virtual Scientific Library [www.kyrgyzstanvsl.org](http://www.kyrgyzstanvsl.org)
3. Electronic resource "Electronic Library" of KSMAA ([library.kgma.kg](http://library.kgma.kg))
4. Electronic resources of the eIFL project. [http://bik.org.kg/ru/eifl\\_resources/](http://bik.org.kg/ru/eifl_resources/)
5. [www.nlkgov.kg](http://www.nlkgov.kg) (National Library of the Kyrgyz Republic)
6. [www.istok.net.kg](http://www.istok.net.kg) (website of the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic)

**Final certification tests**

A student who has no academic debt and has fully completed the curriculum in the corresponding educational program of higher education, in accordance with the requirements of the state educational standard of higher professional education in the direction of "Dentistry" and



has passed all the tests and exams established by the curriculum, is allowed to participate in the state final certification.

Subject to successful completion of the state final certification, a graduate of a higher educational institution is issued a document of higher education and qualification of the sample established by the MES KR.

Students and persons involved in the state final certification, during its conduct, are prohibited from carrying and using means of communication.

The SAC of graduates of the Faculty of Dentistry of the I. K. Akhunbayev KSMA is conducted in the form of a state final interdisciplinary exam in the specialty 560004 - "Dentistry".

The state exam is conducted in several disciplines of the educational program and includes the determination of the level of training of students in the main disciplines •

\* "Therapeutic Dentistry",

• "Surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery»,

• "Children's Dentistry»,

\* "Orthopedic dentistry »,

the results of the development of which are of decisive importance for the professional activity of graduates.

The main criteria for assessing the quality of graduate training are his ability to make optimal decisions on professional activities based on the integration of the content of the disciplines included in

the

certification tests. The

state Final certification of graduates of the Faculty of Dentistry of the I. K. Akhunbayev KSMU in the specialty "Dentistry" is carried out in the form of a 3-stage state interdisciplinary exam:

1. stage - control, stage
2. stage -assessment of practical skills, stage
3. stage -final interview.

The presented stages of the SAC implement the following tasks of assessing the readiness of the graduate:

1. stage-test control (checking the level of theoretical readiness on a test exam conducted on a computer basis);
2. stage assessment the practical professional training of the graduate, checking the level of mastering practical skills (on simulators, simulators, phantoms, using medical equipment and tools);
3. stage -assessment of the ability to solve specific professional tasks in an oral exam-interview in the sections of the main and related clinical disciplines (analytical response to a complex ticket, including the solution of the questions posed with the interview). The program of the state final certification of graduates of the Faculty of Dentistry of the I. K. Akhunbayev KSMA in the specialty 560004 - "Dentistry"; the form and conditions of the listed stages of the state final certification, the criteria for evaluating the results of passing state exams are brought to the attention of students.

Preparation of graduates for the interdisciplinary exam is carried out in practical classes and using the hours allocated by the curriculum for independent work of students.

The procedure for conducting the state final certification

The procedure for conducting state certification tests was developed by the I. K. Akhunbayev KSMA on the basis of the order "Regulations on the final state certification of graduates of higher educational Institutions of the Kyrgyz Republic", approved by the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 346 of 29.09.2012 and on the basis of this GIA program.

Students are informed about the program of the state exam, they are provided with the necessary conditions for preparation, before the state exam, they are consulted on the issues included in the program of the state exam.

The sequence of stages of certification tests, their order, terms and duration are established by the Academic Council of the Academy. The state final certification of the specialty "Dentistry" of higher professional education at the I. K. Akhunbayev State Medical Academy is a three-stage state interdisciplinary exam.

According to the results of the final semester of study in a higher educational institution, the rector's order is issued on the admission of students to the state final certification.

The stages of the state final certification are held at open meetings of the certification commissions with the participation of at least 2/3 of their members. The duration of the SAC meeting should not exceed 6 academic hours during the day

The result for each stage of the state interdisciplinary examination is recorded in the "minutes of the meeting of the state attestation commission on passing the state interdisciplinary examination in the specialty-560004 "Dentistry".

The results of the state certification test are determined by the grades "excellent", "good", "satisfactory",

"unsatisfactory". Grades "excellent", "good", "satisfactory" mean successful completion of the state certification test.

Computer testing is carried out according to the schedule with the technical support of the CDCS and IP KGMA.

When passing the test,

100 test questions are randomly selected for each student from the bank of test tasks with time allotted taking into account the complexity of the tasks. The threshold result is 50 or more points. The theoretical exam is given after passing the practical state exam.

Receiving the "unsatisfactory" rating deprives the graduate of further passage of the state final test.

The decision to award a graduate a professional qualification degree in the field of specialist training and to issue a diploma of higher professional medical education of the state sample is made by the SAC based on the positive results of the final state certification, issued by the protocols of the state certification commissions.

Decisions of the SAC are made at closed meetings by a majority vote of the members of the commissions participating in the meeting, with the mandatory presence of the chairman of the commission or his deputy. If the number of votes is equal, the Chairman of the commission (or the Deputy Chairman of the Commission replacing him) has the right to vote. All SAC solutions

they are drawn up in protocols.

The diploma insert indicates the average score of only positive grades (one grade) based on the results of the stages of State certification in the specialties.

When rounding the score, in favor of the graduate, the following score is set:

"excellent", if the average score is 4.5 - 5; score "good" if the average score is 3.5 to 4.4; evaluation of "satisfactory" if the average score is 3 to 3.4.

If the graduate on the last stage of the final test gets

"unsatisfactory" in the examination sheet exhibited rating

"unsatisfactory" regardless of positive ratings, obtained in the previous stages.

A graduate who has passed the state exams with "excellent", who has at least 75% of the current exam grades in all disciplines "excellent", 25% - "good", who do not have grades

"satisfactory" and "unsatisfactory", a diploma with honors is issued.

The results of passing the stages of the state examination of the final certification are announced to the graduate on the same day after the registration and approval in accordance with the established procedure of the minutes of the meeting of the State Certification Commission.

A person who has completed the development of the main educational program and has not confirmed that the requirements of the state educational standard of higher professional medical education when passing one or more final certification tests when reinstating in the KSMA, repeated final certification tests are assigned.

Retake of the final certification tests is appointed no earlier than three months and no more than five years after passing the final state certification for the first time.

Retake final certification tests may not be assigned by a higher educational institution more than twice.

Students who have not passed the state final certification due to failure to attend the state certification test for a valid reason (temporary disability, performance of public or state duties, summons to court, transport problems, flight cancellation, lack of tickets, weather conditions or in other exceptional cases, documented), have the right to pass it after the appointment of an additional date of delivery during the period of work of the SAC.

The student must submit to the organization a document confirming the reason for his absence. A student who has not passed one state certification test for a valid reason is allowed to pass the next state certification test (if any).

Students who have not passed the state certification test due to non-attendance at the state certification test for a disrespectful reason or in connection with receiving an "unsatisfactory" grade are expelled from the university with the issuance of a certificate of training as having failed to fulfill their obligations for the conscientious development of the educational program and the implementation of the curriculum.

To re-pass the state final certification, the specified person, upon his application, is restored to the university for a period of time established by the university, but not less than the period of time provided for in the calendar curriculum for the state final certification in the relevant educational program.

Stages of the State interdisciplinary examination

The first stage of the state final certification (test control).

It is carried out on a computer basis and consists in solving 100 test tasks in sections of specialized disciplines ("Therapeutic Dentistry", "Surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery", "Pediatric Dentistry", "Orthopedic Dentistry"), for 1.5 hours (2 academic hours).

Before the exam begins, students are read the rules for passing the state test.

For the state final certification, tests are used in the listed disciplines. The prepared list of test questions is approved by the UMPK "dentistry", discussed with the participation of the chairman of the State Examination Commission. The composition of the test tasks of the final interdisciplinary exam is subject to annual review, discussion, if changes are made, and updating in the unified bank of interdisciplinary certification tasks in the Center for the Development of Clinical Skills, Knowledge Assessment and Industrial Practice (CDCS KA and IP) of the I. K. Akhunbayev KSMA.

Graduate students have the opportunity to get acquainted with the structure and samples of test tasks, get personal access to the list of test tasks from which the test is formed. Graduates can individually pass a preliminary "trial" test in the CDCS KA and IP, and can also get acquainted with the results of the test. Employees of the KSMA named after I. K. Akhunbayev

those responsible for conducting tests at the relevant departments, the dean of the faculty can, in accordance with their access rights, receive information about the trial testing of each student.

The second stage of the state final certification (assessment of practical skills).

Testing and evaluation of the development of practical skills takes place in the Dental Educational, scientific and Clinical Base (SUNKB) KSMU named after I. K. Akhunbayev on simulators, simulators, phantoms, with the use of medical equipment and tools.

Evaluation of the practical training of graduates is carried out only in the presence of members of the SAC. Graduates demonstrate the level of knowledge and skills in the relevant disciplines ("Therapeutic dentistry», "Surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery", "Pediatric Dentistry", "Orthopedic Dentistry").

The ticket for the second stage (practical skills) includes questions for each discipline: "Therapeutic dentistry" "Surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery", "Pediatric Dentistry", "Orthopedic Dentistry". The questions in the tickets reflect the specifics of the practical skills required for a graduate dentist in the relevant disciplines.

The graduate is invited to conduct a clinical examination with a medical history, make a diagnosis, determine the tactics of treatment, perform a number of diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive professional manipulations approved by the working programs of the specialized departments. When assessing the practical skills of the graduate, simulators, phantoms, medical equipment, materials and tools are used to determine the ability of the graduate to interpret radiographs, laboratory and instrumental examination data, to master the methods of working with medical equipment, prescribing medicines, etc.

When evaluating the performance of manipulations by graduates, they take into account the organization of the workplace, the correct use of personal protective equipment, compliance with the principles of asepsis and antisepsis, the choice of tools, compliance with the sequence and quality of the procedure. The commission evaluates the correctness of the collection of anamnesis, conducting an external examination. The graduate must fill out the medical history correctly.

The practical training of the graduate is evaluated on dental simulators.

Dental simulators are installed in the classrooms at each department of SUNKB and are full-fledged workplaces with mechanical head simulators, on which models of the lower and upper jaw are installed. They are designed to demonstrate therapeutic dental treatment and care, to demonstrate surgical manipulations in dentistry, to demonstrate orthopedic dental treatment.

In all tasks, the use of personal protective equipment by the graduate, the organization of the workplace, and the choice of tools for completing the task are monitored:

- the student must show the skills of dissecting and filling cavities with various materials. When performing this type of tasks, the state examination commission evaluates the correctness of the use of personal protective equipment, the organization of the workplace (doctor-patient position, lighting, selection of tools), the correctness of the preparation of the carious cavity, its filling and finishing of the seal. The correctness of the stages of cavity preparation, filling and finishing of the seal is evaluated.

- the assessment of the correctness of endodontic treatment is carried out taking into account the following conditions: the correct use of personal protective equipment, the organization of the workplace, as well as the determination of the location of the crown trepanation, the selection of boron, endodontic tools, including manual, rotary files and systems, the creation of access to the tooth cavity, the opening of the tooth cavity, the creation of access to the root canals, the removal of pulp, the passage of channels, the determination of the working length of the root canal, the treatment of root canals (mechanical and medical treatment.), the adequacy of the choice of filling material, and the method of root canal filling, root canal filling, quality control of root canal obturation, restoration of teeth after endodontic treatment are evaluated. The list of controlled activities includes the referral of the patient to the use of physical methods of diagnosis and treatment, X-ray examination after filling the root canal.

- when a student performs a task that includes periodontal treatment, the examiner evaluates the use of personal protective equipment, the correctness of manipulations of medical treatment of the oral cavity, the determination of dental deposits using a periodontal probe, the sequence of removal of dental deposits.

- when a student performs a task involving surgical treatment, the examiner evaluates compliance with sanitary standards, rules of asepsis and antiseptics, rules of workplace organization. The student shows the technique of anesthesia, the skills of choosing tools for manipulations, the technique of performing the main stages of surgical interventions (tooth extraction, skin grafting, periodontal flap operations, curettage of the hole, the formation of various types of splinting structures), wound dressing. State-owned

the examination board evaluates the position of the doctor and the correctness of the task, the method of eliminating local complications.

- when preparing a tooth for a metal-ceramic crown, the state examination commission evaluates the student's manual skills according to the following parameters: compliance with the stages of preparation of the tooth, the quality of the prepared surface, the size and shape of the stump, the shape and width of the ledge, the absence of injury to the gum and adjacent teeth.

In the task of forming an impression of the dentition with an alginate mass, the choice of a spoon, tools and accessories, the preparation of the alginate mass, the imposition of the mass on the spoon, the introduction of the spoon with the mass into the oral cavity, and the quality of the impression are evaluated. Attention is drawn to the graduate's approach to the selection of the impression mass.

The assessment of the correctness of orthopedic manipulations on the packing and fixing of the stamped crown consists in the absence of gum injury, the correct position of the crown in the dentition, and the absence of cement on the crown.

When performing the task of removing (cutting) the stamped crown from the tooth, compliance with the correct sequence of cutting the crown is checked, while there should be no injuries to the gingival edge, damage to the tooth, "cheeks", sharp edges on the tooth crown after removing the cement.

When restoring the crown part of the tooth with an anchor pin and a composite, the sequence of stages of preparing the root canal, the sequence of restoring the tooth with a composite material, and the quality of the composite stump are evaluated. The restored tooth must match the tooth prepared for an artificial crown.

The correctness of performing a two-stage impression of the dentition with an impression mass depends on the choice of a spoon, the preparation of the mass, the application of the mass on the spoon, the introduction of the spoon with the mass into the oral cavity and the removal of the spoon with the impression from the oral cavity. The state examination Commission evaluates the clarity of the print of the preparation area.

The evaluation of the production of an individual spoon takes into account the boundaries of the application of the spoon on the model, the uniformity of the thickness of the individual spoon, the volume of the edges of the individual spoon, the display of the boundaries of anatomical formations, the production of the handle of the individual spoon, the correspondence of the boundaries of the spoon to the boundaries of the prosthesis.

When performing the task of making a temporary crown on the impression before preparing the tooth, the temporary crown, its overlap of the preparation border, the presence of cracks, pores in the walls and on the surface are evaluated

crowns. The requirements for a temporary crown include its packing and finishing.

- assesses the ability of the graduate to determine the indices of the hygienic state of the oral cavity, CFR; assesses the technique and quality of preparation and filling of teeth with various classes and depth of defects, the technique and quality of sealing fissure, coating with fluorolac, fluorogels, and applying teeth with remineralizing solutions; assesses the technique of identifying and removing dental deposits, performing and quality of polishing teeth; performing professional oral hygiene; staging, technology and quality of manufacturing bite rollers; technique of performing anesthesia and tooth extraction; the quality and efficiency of manufacturing and packaging of orthodontic structures, the quality and technique of suturing and performing elements of skin grafting.

The third stage of the state final certification (interview)

The stage is aimed at assessing the ability to solve specific professional tasks. This stage is represented by an oral interview in the following disciplines:

" Therapeutic Dentistry", " Surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery", " Pediatric Dentistry", "Orthopedic Dentistry".

During the interview with the members of the state attestation commission, the graduate demonstrates clinical thinking, draws conclusions, makes a diagnosis, and prescribes a patient's treatment plan.

The graduate is offered a comprehensive ticket that requires an answer to four exam questions in the relevant disciplines.

The ratio of the number of questions in the disciplines is presented in accordance with the hours defined for each discipline in the university curriculum. Thus, the ticket contains one exam question from each specialized discipline.

The bank of questions on the discipline "Therapeutic Dentistry" contains questions on the following subjects: propaedeutics; materials science; prevention; cariesology and diseases of the hard tissues of the teeth, endodontics; periodontics and diseases of the oral mucosa.

In the bank of questions on the discipline "Surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery" - local anesthesia and anesthesiology in dentistry; oral surgery; implantology and reconstructive surgery of the oral cavity; gnathology and functional diagnostics of the TMJ; maxillofacial and gnathic surgery; head and neck diseases; oncostomatology.

The bank of questions on the discipline "Orthopedic Dentistry" includes: dental prosthetics (simple prosthetics); dental prosthetics (complex prosthetics); prosthetics in the complete absence of teeth.

In the bank of questions on the discipline 212in "Pediatric Dentistry", the percentage of questions on the subjects: prevention is indicated

dental diseases, therapeutic pediatric dentistry; pediatric maxillofacial surgery, orthodontics.

Examination cards contain a detailed description of the clinical situation, visualization of symptoms (color illustrative photo material), the results of examination methods (radiographs, orthopantomograms, computed tomograms, occlusiograms, blood tests), as well as a list of questions, an answer algorithm that provides knowledge of:

- anatomical and physiological features of the tissues of the maxillofacial region;
- etiology and pathogenesis •
- modern classifications;
- the clinical picture, features of the course and possible complications of diseases in different age groups;
- basic and additional diagnostic methods that allow you to make a diagnosis from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine;
- differential diagnosis;
- substantiation of treatment tactics, prevention and determination of prognosis from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine;
- errors and complications in diagnosis and treatment;
- clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing dental orthopedic structures and issues of materials science.

SFC tickets provide a comprehensive presentation by examiners of the scope and depth of the theoretical and practical knowledge of the graduate in all relevant areas.

Formation of the final assessment and evaluation criteria.

At the beginning of the SFC of graduates, the Dean's office of the Faculty of Dentistry prepares a summary statement containing information: the final rating of the discipline (FRD) of the graduate's assessment before the final certification, defined as the average value of the balancing assessment of the graduate based on the results of his training at the graduating specialized departments in the relevant disciplines: "Therapeutic Dentistry" TD, "Surgical Dentistry and maxillofacial surgery" SD and MS,

"Children's Dentistry" ChD, "Orthopedic Dentistry" OD.

$FRD_{stom} = FRD_{TD} + FRD_{SDMS} + FRD_{ChD} + FRD_{OD} / 4$

FRD stom affects the final assessment of the GIA, being an integral part of it. This approach reduces the probability of randomness in the system of final assessment of the level of

knowledge and practical skills, providing for the consideration of the basic level of the graduate for the entire period of his training.

The results of each stage of the SAC are evaluated based on the following criteria.

I - stage the state final certification (assessment of test control)

As a criterion for evaluating the test control of graduates' knowledge, it is proposed to proceed from the number of correct answers to 100 test tasks. At the same time: 51% or more correct answers correspond to the rating 'credited', less than 50% of correct answers correspond to the rating "not credited".

The percentage of correct answers is recorded in the " Minutes of the meeting of the state attestation commission on passing the state interdisciplinary examination in the specialty "Dentistry"". The protocol is filled in for each student and is subject to storage in the university archive.

The assessment of the I and III stages of the FRD of graduates is made using the criteria of the point-rating system approved for implementation in the I. K. Akhunbayev KSMA (The Regulation on the point-rating system for evaluating academic performance in the I. K. Akhunbayev KSMA).

II stage of

the state final certification (assessment of practical skills)

The assessment of the practical skills of the graduate is carried out in each discipline ("Therapeutic Dentistry" (TS), "Surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery" (SDMS), "Pediatric Dentistry" (PD), "Orthopedic Dentistry" (OD)) according to the 100-point system. Based on the results obtained, the overall assessment of practical skills (OOP) is determined by calculating the average value of the 100-point system:

$$= (APS(td) + APS(sdms) + APS(cd) + APS(od)) / 4$$

The GAPS is registered in the " Minutes of the meeting of the state attestation commission on passing the state interdisciplinary examination in the specialty "Dentistry"". The protocol is filled in for each student individually and is subject to storage in the university archive.

Stage III of the state final certification (assessment of the interview)

The results of the interview (OD) of the graduate are evaluated by the result of the response to the situational tasks of the complex ticket of the GIA in the disciplines:

"Therapeutic Dentistry" (td), "Surgical Dentistry and Maxillofacial surgery" (sdms), "Pediatric Dentistry" (pd),

"Orthopedic Dentistry" (od). The score for each discipline is set according to the approved criteria of the point-rating system of the I. K. Akhunbayev KSMA based on 100 points. Based on the results obtained, the overall assessment of the interview is determined by calculating the average value of the 100-point system:

$$APS = (OD(td) + OD(sdms) + OS(cd) + OD(od)) / 4$$

APS is registered in the " protocol at the state Certification Commission on the passing of the state interdisciplinary exam in the specialty "Dentistry". The protocol is filled in for each student individually and is subject to storage in the university archive.

Final assessment of the interdisciplinary exam

After the completion of the main stages, the final assessment of the interdisciplinary exam (FAIE) is determined, calculated as the average value of the results: the general assessment of practical skills (GAPS) and the overall assessment of the interview (APS), in points according to the 100-point system:

$$FAIE = (GAPS + APS) / 2$$

Final assessment of the GIA

The final rating score of the GIA (RFSC0 is defined as the average value of the results: the profile rating score of the graduate before the final certification (FRCD) and the final score of the interdisciplinary exam (), in points according to the 100-point system:

Riga - (FRCD+ FAIE2

The result of the rating assessment of the SFS(R ) is translated into a 5-point system and is registered in the " Minutes of the meeting of the state attestation commission on passing the state interdisciplinary examination in the specialty "Dentistry"", the minutes of the meeting of the state attestation commission on awarding the qualification (degree) "specialist" in the field of training (specialty) 560004

"Dentistry", the title of "Dentist". The protocol is filled in for each student individually and is subject to storage in the university archive.

The results of the certification are announced to graduates in the 100-point and 5 - point systems. Documentation of all stages of the state exam is carried out in the form of protocols and reports submitted to the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic within 2 subsequent months after the state final certification of graduates.

The decision to award the graduate the qualification (degree) "specialist" in the field of training (specialty) 560004 "Dentistry", as well as the special title of doctor and the issuance of a diploma of higher professional education of the state sample is made by the state attestation commission based on the results of positive passing of all stages of the state final certification, issued by the protocols of the examination commissions.

All decisions of the state attestation commission are drawn up in protocols.

Reports on the work of the state certification commissions are heard at the Academic Council of the I. K. Akhunbayev KSMA and together with recommendations on improving the quality of professional training of specialists are submitted to the founder within two months after the completion of the final state certification. The minutes of the final state certification of graduates are stored in the archive of the higher educational institution for 75 years.

On the basis of the decision of the state attestation commission and the minutes of the meeting of the state attestation commission on the assignment of the qualification of a dentist in the specialty "Dentistry", the rector's order is issued on the expulsion of students and the issuance of state-issued diplomas with or without distinction.

After passing the state interdisciplinary examination and awarding the qualification to the graduate, the student has the right to take a vacation within the framework of the development of the main educational program in the specialty

"Dentistry" until August 31.

The diploma is issued to the graduate after his expulsion from the KSMA named after I. K. Akhunbayev. The issuance of educational documents is recorded in the book of issuing diplomas and applications in the educational department of the I. K. Akhunbayev KSMU. The book is compiled in accordance with the requirements of the order of the Ministry of Education and Science "On Approval of the Procedure for filling in, recording and issuing documents on higher education and qualifications and their duplicates". The book has a continuous numbering, which is the registration number when issuing a diploma. The book is subject to storage in the archive of the KSMA named after I. K. Akhunbayev for 75 years.

A student can receive an appendix to the diploma after 10 days from the moment of his / her expulsion from the university at the Dean's office of the Faculty of Dentistry. The procedure for issuing diploma supplements is similar to the procedure for issuing diplomas.

Documents from the student's personal file about the previous education of the graduate, which became basic when receiving higher education in the specialty "Dentistry", are issued only after the dean's office of the Faculty of Dentistry has submitted a bypass sheet. The bypass sheet is issued by the dean's office employee. The fact of issuing documents from the personal file is recorded by a receipt, which is filed in the student's personal file.

The diploma, the appendix to the diploma, the documents from the student's personal file are issued personally in the hands of the graduate. Another person can receive the documents only if there is a notarized power of attorney.

Characteristics of professional activity of specialists



The field of professional activity of specialists in the field of training (specialty) 560004

"Dentistry" includes: a set

of

technologies, tools, methods and other methods of human activity

aimed at preserving and improving the health of the population by ensuring the proper quality of dental care (therapeutic and preventive, medical and social) and dispensary supervision.

The objects of professional activity of specialists are: the patient, as well as the fields of science and technology in health care, which include a set of technologies, tools, methods of providing dental and first aid in emergency situations.

Specialist in the field of training (specialty) 560004

"Dentistry" is preparing for the following types of professional activities:

- preventive maintenance;
- diagnostic;
- medical treatment;
- rehabilitation;
- educational;
- organizational and managerial;
- scientific research.

Specialist in the field of training (specialty) 560004

"Dentistry" must solve the following professional tasks in accordance with the types of professional activity:

A doctor in the specialty 560004 Dentistry, must solve the following professional tasks in accordance with the types of professional activity:

preventive activities:

- implementation of measures to form a motivated attitude of the adult population, adolescents and children to preserve and strengthen their health;
- implementation of measures for hygienic education and prevention of diseases among adults, adolescents and children;
- implementation of dispensary monitoring of the adult population and adolescents, taking into account age, gender and initial state of health, carrying out measures aimed at improving the effectiveness of medical examinations among decreed contingents and chronic patients;
- collection and medical and statistical analysis of information on the health indicators of the population of various age and gender groups;
- diagnostic activities •

- diagnosis of diseases and pathological conditions in adults, adolescents and children based on the possession of propaedeutic and laboratory-instrumental methods of research;
- diagnosis of emergency conditions in adults, adolescents and children;
- conducting forensic medical examinations; medical activities:
- providing first aid to adults, adolescents and children in emergency situations;
- treatment of adults, adolescents and children using therapeutic, surgical and orthopedic methods;
- providing medical care to adults, adolescents and children in emergency situations;
- carrying out medical evacuation measures in an emergency situation and providing medical assistance to the population in extreme conditions of epidemics, in centers of mass destruction;
- organization of work with medicines and compliance with the rules of their storage;

rehabilitation activities:

- conducting rehabilitation activities among adults, adolescents and children who have suffered a somatic disease, trauma or surgical intervention;

- the use of physical therapy, physiotherapy, non-traditional methods of therapy (reflexology, herbal medicine, homeopathy) and the main resort factors for adults, adolescents and children in need of rehabilitation;

Educational activities:

- formation of positive medical behavior in the adult population, adolescents and their family members, aimed at maintaining and improving the level of health;
- formation of motivation in the adult population, adolescents and their family members to introduce elements of a healthy lifestyle, including the elimination of bad habits that adversely affect the health of the younger generation;
- training of junior and secondary medical personnel in basic manipulations and procedures, elements of a healthy lifestyle;

organizational and managerial activities:

- organization of work of medical personnel in medical organizations, determination of functional responsibilities and the optimal algorithm for their implementation;
- organization of measures for occupational health and safety, prevention of occupational diseases, monitoring compliance with and

ensuring environmental safety;

- maintenance of accounting and reporting medical documentation in medical organizations;
- examination of temporary and permanent disability;
- assessment of the quality of medical and diagnostic and rehabilitation and preventive care for adults, adolescents and children;
- conducting business correspondence (memos, letters); research activities:
- analysis of scientific literature and official statistical reviews;
- preparation of abstracts on modern scientific problems;
- \*participation in the solution of individual research and scientific-applied tasks in the field of health care for diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and prevention;
- compliance with the basic information security requirements for the development of new methods and technologies in the field of healthcare;
- participation in the statistical analysis and preparation of the report on the completed study;
- participation in the assessment of the effectiveness of innovation and technological risks in the implementation of new medical and organizational technologies in the activities of medical organizations.

Requirements for the results of mastering the main educational programs of specialist training.

The graduate must have the following competencies:

General scientific competencies (GC):

GC -1-is able to analyze socially significant problems and processes, use in practice the methods of the humanities, natural sciences, biomedical and clinical sciences in various types of professional and social activities;

GC -2-capable of analyzing philosophical problems of worldview, social and personal significance, basic philosophical categories, and self-improvement;

GC -3-is able to analyze significant political events and trends, to master the basic concepts and laws of the world historical process, to respect and respect the historical heritage and traditions, to evaluate state policy; has knowledge of historical and medical terminology;

GC-4-is able to analyze economic problems and social processes, use the methodology for calculating economic efficiency indicators

GC-5-capable of logical and reasoned analysis, public speaking, conducting discussions and polemics, editing texts of professional content, cooperation and conflict resolution, tolerance;

GC-6-is ready to carry out its activities taking into account the moral and legal norms accepted in the society; to comply with the rules of medical ethics, laws and regulations on working with confidential information, to keep medical secrets.

Instrumental competencies (IC):

IC-1-the ability to work independently on a computer (elementary skills);

IC-2- is ready for written and oral communication in the state language and official languages, able to master one of the foreign languages at the level of everyday communication;

IC-3-is able to use management methods; organize the work of performers; find and make responsible management decisions in the context of different opinions and within their professional competence;

IC-4- is ready to work with information from various sources.

Socio-personal and general cultural competencies (SPC):

SPC-1-is able to implement the ethical and deontological aspects of medical activity in communication with colleagues, nurses and junior staff, children, their parents and adults;

SPC-2-is able to identify the natural-scientific nature of problems that arise in the course of a doctor's professional activity;

SPC-3-capable of analyzing medical information based on the principles of evidence-based medicine;

SPC-4-is able to apply modern social and hygienic methods of collecting and medical and statistical analysis of information on the health indicators of children and adults;

SPC-5-is able to use methods for assessing natural (including climatogeographic) and medico-social environmental factors in the development of diseases in children and adults, and to correct them.

Professional competencies:

PC-1-is able to analyze the results of its own activities to prevent medical errors, while being aware of the responsibility of disciplinary, administrative, civil, criminal;

PC-2-is able to conduct and interpret a survey, physical examination, clinical examination, the results of modern laboratory and instrumental studies, morphological analysis of biopsy,

surgical and sectional material of patients, to issue a medical card of an outpatient and inpatient patient of a child and an adult;

PC-3-is able to conduct pathophysiological analysis of clinical syndromes, use reasonable methods of diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and prevention among children, taking into account their age and the adult population;

PC-4-is able to apply methods of asepsis and antiseptics, use medical tools, carry out sanitary treatment of medical and diagnostic rooms, children's health organizations, own the technique of caring for sick children and adults;

PC-5-is able to conduct a forensic medical examination of living persons; interpret the results of laboratory studies of objects of forensic medical examination as a specialist;

PC-6-is able to work with medical and technical equipment used in working with patients, computer equipment, receive information from various sources, use the capabilities of modern information technologies to solve professional problems

Preventive activities:

PC-7-is able to carry out preventive measures with the population to prevent the occurrence of the most common diseases; to carry out general health measures to promote a healthy lifestyle, taking into account risk factors, to make recommendations on healthy nutrition, to evaluate the effectiveness of dispensary monitoring of healthy and chronically ill children and adults;

Diagnostic activities:

PC-8-is capable of making a diagnosis based on the results of biochemical studies of biological fluids and taking into account the laws of the course of pathology in organs, systems and the body as a whole;

PC-9-is able to analyze the patterns of functioning of individual organs and systems, use the knowledge of anatomical and physiological bases, basic methods of clinical and immunological examination and assessment of the functional state of the body of an adult and children for timely diagnosis of diseases and pathological processes;

PC-10-is able to identify the main pathological symptoms and syndromes of diseases in patients, use the algorithm for making a diagnosis (main, concomitant, complications) , perform basic diagnostic measures to identify difficult and life-threatening conditions;

PC-11-is able to analyze and interpret the results of modern diagnostic technologies in children and adults for successful therapeutic and preventive activities.

Medical activities:

PC-12-is able to perform basic therapeutic measures for the most common dental diseases and conditions in adults and children; timely detect life-threatening disorders (acute blood loss, respiratory failure, cardiac arrest, coma, shock), use methods of their immediate elimination, carry out anti-shock measures;

PC-13-is able to prescribe adequate treatment to patients in accordance with the diagnosis, to implement an algorithm for choosing drug and non-drug therapy for patients with dental diseases;

PC-14-is able to provide the adult population and children with first aid in the event of urgent and life-threatening conditions, to carry out the hospitalization of patients in a planned and emergency manner;

PC-15-is able to prescribe and use the basic principles in the organization of medical nutrition;

Rehabilitation activities:

PC-16-is able to apply various rehabilitation measures (medical, social and professional) among adults and children with the most common dental diseases, to determine the indications for the transfer of children and adolescents to specialized groups for physical education after diseases;

PC-17-is able to determine the indications and contraindications to the appointment of physical therapy, physiotherapy, non-drug therapy, use the main resort factors in the treatment of adults and children;

Educational activities

PC-18-is capable of teaching secondary and junior medical personnel the rules of the sanitary and hygienic regime of stay of patients and their family members in medical and preventive institutions;

PC-19-is capable of teaching the adult population, children and their relatives the rules of medical behavior; to conduct hygienic procedures, to form the skills of a healthy lifestyle.

Organizational and managerial activities:

PC-20-is able to use the regulatory documentation adopted in the health care of the Kyrgyz Republic;

PC-21-is able to use the knowledge of the organizational structure, management and economic activities of dental institutions various types of medical care for adults and children, analyze the performance of their structural units, evaluate the effectiveness of modern medical, organizational and socio-economic technologies in the provision of medical services to patients;

PC-22-is able to provide a rational organization of the work of middle and junior medical personnel of medical and preventive institutions; their training in basic manipulations and procedures performed in dental institutions;

PC-23-is able to solve the issues of examination of working capacity (permanent and temporary)among the population, draw up appropriate documentation, determine the need for referral of the patient for medical and social expertise, carry out prevention of disability among adults and children.

Research activities:

PC-24-ready to study scientific and medical information, domestic and foreign experience on the subject of research.

Requirements for the level of training of the graduate

A graduate who has mastered the basic educational program in the specialty 560004 "Dentistry" must:

Know:

- fundamentals of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic,
- the main normative and technical documents on public health protection;
- Fundamentals of insurance medicine in the Kyrgyz Republic,
- The structure of the modern healthcare system of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- features of the work of a dentist when concluding contracts for the provision of medical services within the framework of mandatory and voluntary medical insurance programs with patients, with any enterprises, institutions, insurance companies in accordance with the procedure established by law;
- requirements and rules for obtaining informed consent of the patient for diagnostic and therapeutic procedures:
- fundamentals of preventive medicine aimed at improving the health of the population;
- sanitary and hygienic requirements for the device, organization and mode of operation of infectious diseases hospitals, departments, full boxes, semi-boxes and boxed wards in hospitals;
- structure and equipment of medical departments of polyclinics and hospitals sanitary and hygienic requirements for the organization of medical organizations of dental prevention and profile;
- problems of health and dental care for persons associated with occupational hazards,
- basic principles of diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of infectious patients, indications for hospitalization of patients with infectious diseases;
- features of the collection of highly pathogenic biological materials precautions special clothing;
- implementation of specific and non-specific prevention of infectious diseases;
- epidemiology of infectious, parasitic and non-communicable diseases, implementation of anti-epidemic measures, protection of the population in hotbeds of particularly dangerous infections, in case of deterioration of the radiation situation and natural disasters,
- fundamentals of the organization of outpatient and inpatient care for the population, modern organizational forms of work and diagnostic capabilities of the polyclinic service;
- principles of dispensary dental observation of various age-sex and social groups of the population " rehabilitation of patients;
- organization of medical control of the state of dental health of the population;
- principles of management of the medical process in medical organizations of the dental profile;
- features of the organization and main activities of the district dentist;
- methods of emergency measures and indications for hospitalization of patients;

- organization of work of junior and secondary medical personnel in medical organizations;
- maintaining standard accounting and reporting medical documentation in medical organizations of dental profile, carrying out an examination of working capacity;
- main trends in the occurrence and prevalence of dental diseases in the country;
- the complex relationship between dental health, nutrition, general health, diseases, and the use of medicines;
- etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of the most common diseases;
- the clinical picture, features of the course and possible complications of the most common diseases that occur in a typical form;
- main clinical manifestations of z3a4 diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, maxillofacial region, ENT organs, eye and its appendage, nervous system, oncological pathology, features of their diagnosis and observation;
- clinical manifestations of the main syndromes requiring surgical treatment; features of medical care in emergency conditions; modern methods of clinical, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics of patients with therapeutic, surgical and infectious profile;
- general principles and features of the diagnosis of hereditary diseases and congenital anomalies;
- organization and implementation of rehabilitation measures, the mechanism of therapeutic and rehabilitative effects of physiotherapy, physical therapy, reflexology; herbal medicine, massage and other non-medicinal methods, indications and contraindications to their appointment in dentistry;
- types and methods of modern anesthesia; methods and methods of prevention of postoperative pulmonary complications; features of intensive care;
- features of the organization of medical care, resuscitation measures in emergency situations, in case of disasters in peacetime and wartime;
- classification and clinical symptoms of musculoskeletal system injuries, chest injuries, abdominal injuries, pelvic injuries, and head injuries;
- methods of providing assistance for burns, cold and electric injuries;
- the main clinical manifestations of skin and venereal diseases, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and sexually transmitted infections;
- features of the organization of work with patients with HIV infection;
- methods of using appropriate chemicals and pharmaceuticals for plaque control, local fluoridation, and fissure sealing;
  - nutrition appointments from the perspective of oral health;
- occlusion, biomechanics of the dentoalveolar system, gnathology;
- features of the clinical course of odontogenic inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region and methods of their treatment;
- features of the clinical course of neodontogenic inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region and methods of their treatment;
- specific infectious diseases (syphilis, tuberculosis, actinomycosis) and their clinical manifestations in the maxillofacial region;
- classification, diagnosis and treatment of tumors of tumor-like formations of tissues of the maxillofacial region;
- properties of dental materials and preparations used in dental practice;
- methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of maxillofacial anomalies in children and adults;
- indications and contraindications for dental implantation, methods of installing osteointegrable implants, methods of prosthetics on implants;

- methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases of the oral mucosa in patients in children and adults;
- methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases of the temporomandibular joint, salivary glands in patients in children and adults;
- the role of premedication and sedation in dental interventions in children and adults;
- basic principles of medical examination in pediatric dentistry;
- dental instruments and equipment.

Be able to:

- analyze and evaluate the quality of medical and dental care, the health status of the population, the impact on it of lifestyle factors, the environment and the organization of medical care;
- collect a complete medical history of the patient, including data on the condition of the oral cavity and teeth; conduct a survey of the patient, his relatives (collect biological, medical, psychological and social information);
- conduct a physical examination of the patient of various ages (examination, palpation, auscultation, measurement of blood pressure( BP), determination of pulse characteristics, respiratory rate), send him to a laboratory and instrumental examination, for consultation with specialists;
- interpret the results of the examination, give the patient a preliminary diagnosis, outline the scope of additional studies to clarify the diagnosis; formulate a clinical diagnosis;
- develop a treatment plan taking into account the course of the disease, select and prescribe drug therapy, use non-drug treatment methods, conduct rehabilitation measures for diseases of the maxillofacial region;
- identify life-threatening disorders and provide emergency

first aid to victims of the lesion in emergency situations;

- conduct preventive measures with patients and their relatives to increase the body's resistance to adverse environmental factors; promote a healthy lifestyle;
- maintain medical records of various types in dental outpatient clinics and inpatient institutions;
- carry out work on the promotion of dental health, aimed at the prevention of hereditary and congenital diseases;
- determine the presence of a fracture and dislocation, free gas in the abdominal cavity; hydro - and pneumothorax, etc.;
- evaluate the results of radiation and ultrasound diagnostics used in dental practice;
- develop optimal tactics for the treatment of dental pathology in children and adults, taking into account the general somatic disease and further rehabilitation of the patient;
- formulate indications for the chosen method of treatment, taking into account etiologic and pathogenetic agents;
- identify a condition that requires urgent dental and medical care that is beyond the competence of a general dentist, and contact the appropriate specialists immediately;
- to justify pharmacotherapy in a particular patient in the main pathological syndromes and emergency conditions, to determine the methods of administration, regimen and dose of drugs; to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of the treatment;
- use methods of primary and secondary prevention (based on evidence-based medicine), establish cause-and-effect relationships of changes in the state of health (including dental) from the impact of environmental factors;
- use methods of asepsis and antiseptics, medical instruments, medicines for laboratory, diagnostic and therapeutic purposes;
- perform resuscitation and first aid procedures for cardiac arrest, anaphylactic shock, blockage of the upper respiratory tract, collapse, vasovagal attack, epileptic seizure,

- hemorrhage/ bleeding, inhalation and ingestion of foreign bodies, hypoglycemia, diabetic coma or other emergency situations that may occur in dental practice;
- perform triage of affected persons in emergency situations, to ensure the effective operation of specialized and medical services;
  - 
  - • carry out prevention and treatment of patients with diseases of hard tissues of the teeth, pulp and periapical tissues, periodontal disease, oral mucosa and, if necessary, refer the patient to the appropriate specialists;
  - perform simple endodontic treatment of single-root and multi-root teeth in children and adults;
  - diagnose and treat a patient with acute infectious diseases of the oral cavity, with deadly diseases of the oral cavity, and, if necessary, refer him to the appropriate specialists;
  - perform low-traumatic surgical intervention in patients of any age, including tooth and root extraction, small surgical operations on soft tissues, prescribing medications to consolidate the results of treatment
  - to treat and prevent caries, non-cariou lesions of the hard tissues of the teeth, using methods of aesthetic restoration of teeth;
  - make a diagnostic impression, fix the bite with occlusal rollers, cast the model;
  - perform laboratory manufacturing of crowns, bridges, partial and complete removable dentures, as well as perform their correction; perform indirect restoration of the tooth crown;
  - identify clinical signs of acute and chronic craniofacial pain of somatic, neurogenic and psychogenic origin;
  - correct the dislocation of the temporomandibular joint;
  - perform selective grinding of teeth in case of traumatic occlusion;
  - perform autopsy, treatment and drainage of the subperiosteal abscess;
  - work with dental instruments, materials, tools, and equipment.
  - Possess:
  - methods of maintaining medical accounting and reporting documentation in medical organizations;
  - assessments of the state of dental health of the population of different age and gender groups;
  - methods of general clinical examination of children and adults;
  - clinical methods of examination of the maxillofacial region;
  - interpretation of the results of laboratory and instrumental diagnostic methods in patients of different ages;
  - the algorithm for making a preliminary diagnosis to patients and, if necessary, with subsequent referral to additional examination to specialist doctors;
  - an algorithm for making a detailed clinical diagnosis of patients;
  - 
  - an algorithm for performing basic 3b8 medical diagnostic and therapeutic measures to provide first aid to victims of urgent and life-threatening conditions;
  - techniques of anthropometry, thermometry, transportation of patients, feeding of patients, measurement of blood pressure, calculation of heart rate (HR) and respiratory rate (BPD), measurement of daily diuresis, administration of drugs, collection of biological material for laboratory studies;
  - skills in conservative, operative and restorative dentistry;
  - the method of reading various types of radiographs;
  - methods of organizing the primary prevention of dental diseases in any age group, forming motivation to maintain the dental health of individuals, families and society, including the rejection of bad habits that affect the condition of the oral cavity;
  - determination of dental indices;



- methods of infiltration and guide anesthesia in the oral cavity for therapeutic, surgical, orthopedic and orthodontic treatment, elimination of possible complications during anesthesia in children and adults;
- methods of diagnosis and treatment of caries, pulp and periodontal diseases, periodontal diseases and oral mucosa in children and adults in accordance with the regulatory documents of patient management;
- performing simple tooth extraction and low-trauma surgical procedures in children and adults;
- stopping bleeding after tooth extraction in children and adults;
- methods of complex therapy and rehabilitation of patients with dental diseases, taking into account the general state of the body and the presence of concomitant pathology;
- methods of diagnosis and treatment of defects in hard tissues of the teeth, defects and deformities of the dentition, periodontal pathology, complete absence of teeth with orthopedic structures;
- first aid techniques for injuries to the maxillofacial region;
- elimination of the causes of chronic trauma of the oral mucosa;
- methods of medical examination in dentistry in children and adults.

### **Content of the discipline Dentistry section " Propaedeutics»**

1. General questions of dentistry.
2. Organization and equipment of the dental office.
3. Anatomy, teeth, dentition. The concept of periodontal disease.
4. Anatomical and functional features of the organs of the dentoalveolar system
5. Biomechanics of the chewing apparatus.
6. Methods of examination of a dental patient
7. Cariesology
8. Orthopedic structures
9. Endodontics
10. Tooth extraction operation
11. Dental deposits.

### **Section " Materials Science»**

1. Subject: Dental materials science. Classification of dental materials.
2. The main properties of materials that are important for use in dentistry. Principles of quality control of dental materials
3. The main materials used for the restoration of teeth and the dental system in orthopedic dentistry.
4. Auxiliary materials in dentistry
5. Filling materials for the restoration of teeth
6. Materials for filling root canals of teeth.
7. Adhesives and sealants for restorative and preventive dentistry.

### **Section " Prevention and dental diseases»**

1. Introduction to the course of prevention. The concept of dental diseases. Modern trends, principles of organization and methods of prevention of dentistry, diseases. The role of Russian scientists in creating a new direction in dentistry. Experience of foreign countries in the prevention of dentistry, diseases.
2. Epidemiology of dental diseases. Goals, objectives, stages, methods, prevalence and intensity indices. The value of the epid results. examinations in the development of programs for the prevention of dental diseases.
3. Oral hygiene, hygiene education and training. Items and personal hygiene products, cleaning methods, features of oral care for children of various ages. Organization and conduct of hygiene lessons, conversations and lectures in children's and adult groups.

4. Methods for assessing the caries resistance of tooth enamel. General and local risk factors for the development of caries, the mechanism of their action. The significance of dental plaque in the occurrence of a caries situation. The role of fluoride deficiencies in drinking water in the development of caries in the population of the region. Ways to eliminate the caries situation.
5. The concept of primary prevention of caries. Approaches, methods, and tools

prevention. Antenatal pro4f0 caries prevention. Indications, method of application and effectiveness of various exogenous means of prevention of dental caries.

6. The concept of secondary prevention. Sanitation of the oral cavity is the main method of preventing complications of caries. The purpose, objectives, organizational forms and methods of routine oral sanitation. Medical examination as a method of improving the health of the population. Principles, purpose, objectives, stages of implementation, formation of groups. Performance evaluation.
7. Prevention of dental anomalies and deformities. Morpho-functional characteristics of the development of the dentoalveolar system. The main directions, methods and means of prevention of dental anomalies.
8. Prevention of periodontal diseases. General and local risk factors, their prevention, identification and elimination. The importance of oral hygiene in the prevention of inflammatory periodontal diseases.
9. Prevention of purulent-inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region, injuries of the face and oral organs.
10. Dental education. Purpose, methods, means, and forms. Motivation of the population to maintain health in the oral cavity. Content, staff, and features of dental education in women's clinics, kindergartens, schools, and clinics.
11. Comprehensive programs for the prevention of dental diseases. The concept of situational analysis. The purpose, objectives, choice of methods and means of prevention, organizational measures for the implementation of the program, monitoring. Criteria and frequency of evaluating the effectiveness of the program.

Section " Cariesology and diseases of hard tissues of teeth»

1. Organization and equipment of the dental office
2. Examination of the dental patient in the treatment of caries and non-carious lesions of the hard tissues of the teeth
3. Preparation of the oral cavity for the treatment of caries and non-carious lesions of the hard tissues of the teeth.
4. Epidemiology of dental caries. Modern understanding of the causes and mechanism of dental caries development. Classification of dental caries.
5. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis of dental caries. Methods of treatment of dental caries.
6. General treatment of caries. Prevention of dental caries.
7. Errors and complications arising in the diagnosis and treatment of dental caries. Their prevention and treatment.
8. Non-carious dental lesions that occur during the follicular period

development.

9. Non-carious lesions of the teeth that occur after their eruption.
10. Vital teeth whitening.
- 11 .Restoration of teeth.

**Section " Endodontics»**

1. Anatomical and physiological features of the pulp.
2. Etiology, pathogenesis of tooth pulp inflammation. Classification of pulp diseases.
3. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis of pulpitis.
4. Methods of treatment of pulpitis

5. Anatomical and physiological features of the periodontium.
6. Etiology and pathogenesis of apical periodontal inflammation. Classification of periodontitis.
7. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis of apical periodontitis.
8. Methods of treatment of apical periodontitis.
9. Endodontic preparation of the tooth for the implementation of tooth-saving methods of treatment of periodontitis.
10. Errors and complications in the diagnosis and treatment of periodontitis.
11. Anatomy of the tooth cavity and root canals. The concept of endodontics. The main stages of endodontic treatment.
12. Methods of treatment of teeth with problematic root canals.
13. Physiotherapy methods in practical endodontics. 14. Errors and complications arising from endodontic treatment.
15. Complicated caries. Etiopathogenesis, classification, clinic, differential diagnosis. Modern methods of treatment.
16. Emergency care in endodontics.
17. Errors in diagnosis, errors and complications in the treatment of pulpitis and periodontitis.
18. Stomatogenic focus of infection, focal-caused diseases.
19. Restoration of teeth after endodontic treatment.
20. Bleaching of devital teeth (with a changed color).

### **Section " Periodontology»**

1. The concept of the periodontal complex, features of the functioning and biomechanics of the periodontium.
2. Examination of a patient with periodontal pathology. Protocol of examination of a periodontal patient.
3. Classification, etiology and pathogenesis of periodontal diseases.
4. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis of periodontal diseases.
5. Drawing up a treatment plan for patients with periodontal pathology.
6. Modern methods of removing dental deposits 42x,
7. Conservative treatment of inflammatory periodontal diseases.
8. Conservative treatment of periodontal disease, generalized recession.
9. Conservative treatment of other periodontal diseases (idiopathic periodontal diseases, periodontal disease).
10. Basic principles of orthopedic treatment of patients with periodontal pathology.
11. Methods of rehabilitation of the periodontal pocket. 12. Tooth-preserving techniques.
13. Physiotherapeutic methods of treatment of periodontal diseases.
14. Urgent conditions in periodontology
15. Medical examination of patients with periodontal diseases. Organization of the periodontal office.

### **Section " Diseases of the oral mucosa»**

1. The structure of the oral mucosa. Saliva, its composition and properties.
2. Examination of a patient with diseases of the oral mucosa.
3. Traumatic lesions of the oral mucosa
4. Infectious diseases of the oral mucosa. Viral diseases.
5. Infectious diseases of the oral mucosa. Bacterial infections.
6. Allergic diseases of the oral mucosa.
7. Changes in the oral mucosa in certain systemic diseases and exogenous intoxications.
8. Changes in the oral mucosa in dermatoses.
9. Lip diseases.
10. Diseases of the tongue.
11. Precancerous diseases of the red border of the lips and the oral mucosa
12. Differential diagnosis of diseases of the oral mucosa. Prevention. Medical examination.

13. The role of physiotherapy methods in the treatment of diseases of the oral mucosa.
14. The state of the oral organs in the elderly.
15. Emergency conditions in outpatient dental practice.

#### **Section " Local anesthesia and anesthesiology in dentistry»**

1. Drugs for local anesthesia.
2. Methods of local and general anesthesia in dentistry.
3. Potentiated local anesthesia. Premedication. Preparation of the patient for intervention in concomitant diseases and in the elderly.
4. Local and general complications during local anesthesia.
5. Emergency conditions in general somatic complications.

#### **Section " Oral Surgery»**

1. Organization of the department of surgical Dentistry.
2. Operation of tooth extraction.
3. Diseases of teething.
4. Odontogenic inflammatory diseases of the jaw (periodontitis, periostitis, odontogenic osteomyelitis).
5. Odontogenic maxillary sinusitis. Perforation and fistula of the maxillary sinus.
6. Lymphadenitis of the face and neck.
7. Abscesses localized in the oral cavity.
8. Specific inflammatory processes of the face and jaws (actinomycosis, tuberculosis, syphilis, HIV infection).
9. Furuncle and carbuncle of the face. Erysipelas.

#### **Section " Implantology and reconstructive surgery of the oral cavity»**

1. History of formation, current state and prospects of development of dental (dental) implantology.
2. Indications and contraindications (limitations) of dental rehabilitation with dental implants.
3. Diagnostics and planning of implantation, tools, medical perioperative support.
4. Surgical techniques of dental implantation.
5. Orthopedic stage of implantological treatment.
6. Prevention and treatment of dental implantation complications.
7. Features of dental prosthetics on implants with a single defect, with included defects of the dentition. The sequence of clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing dentures.
8. Features of dental prosthetics on implants with complete adentia, with an abnormal ratio of dentition and jaws. A comprehensive approach to treatment, the sequence of clinical and laboratory stages of the manufacture of dentures.
9. Errors and complications after prosthetics on implants. Hygienic measures necessary in the presence of orthopedic structures in the oral cavity on dental implants.

#### **Section "Prosthetics (simple prosthetics)"**

1. Methods of examination of patients with defects of hard tissues of the teeth, diagnosis and prevention.
2. Introduction to the clinic of orthopedic dentistry. Disease of the hard tissues of the teeth. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Methods of examination in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry (static and functional). EDI.
3. Methods of orthopedic lechen4i4i patients with defects of hard tissues of the teeth.
4. Choice of treatment method, prognosis of its effectiveness. Orthopedic treatment of dental hard tissue defects with inlays. Types of tabs. Formation of cavities under the tabs. Indications for different types of tabs.
5. Orthopedic treatment of dental hard tissue defects with artificial crowns. Types of crowns. Types of preparation of teeth for restoration, control of the thickness of preparation of hard tissues of teeth.

6. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing: inlays (inlay, onlay, overlay, pinlay), veneers; pin structures (pin teeth, pin stump inlays, anchor pin inlays); artificial crowns (plastic, porcelain, stamped, cast all-metal, cast with lining),
7. Methods of examination, diagnosis and treatment of patients with dentition defects for the manufacture of fixed prosthesis structures.
8. Classification of dentition defects (Kennedy, Wild, Gavrilova, etc.). Partial absence of teeth, causes of development. Gnathodinamometry, EDI, instrumental measurement of tooth mobility, assessment of the functional state of the periodontal teeth by comparing their mobility before and after a dosed load. Biological, clinical and biomechanical substantiations of orthopedic treatment with fixed bridges. The choice of the treatment method, the prognosis of its effectiveness.
9. Features of preparation of supporting teeth. Types of bridge prostheses: stamped-soldered, solid-cast, systems
10. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing: soldered bridge prostheses; cast all-metal bridge prostheses; cast bridge prostheses with lining (metal-ceramic, metal-plastic); adhesive bridge prostheses.
11. Methods of examination, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of patients with dental defects for the manufacture of removable denture structures
12. Structure and properties of the oral mucosa, classification. Concepts of the terms "prosthetic field" and "prosthetic bed", TMJ. Estesiometry, measurement of the pliability of the mucous membrane of the prosthetic bed. The choice of the treatment method, the prognosis of its effectiveness.
13. Classification of removable dentures. Indications for the use of various types of removable dentures. Types of fixation of plate and clasp

prostheses: single-shoulder bent clasps, support-holding clasps, telescopic fastening system, lock connections (attachments, magnets).

14. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing removable dentures with different bases: plastic, metal, metallized, double-layer.

15. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing clasp prostheses. Parallelometry and its significance for the planning of the design of the clasp prosthesis.

### **Section " Dental prosthetics (complex prosthetics)»**

1. Aesthetic aspects of orthopedic treatment.
2. Methods of examination of patients with an assessment of aesthetic and functional disorders  
Diagnostic criteria for the aesthetics of teeth, dentition, face, face with a smile (facial, stomato-facial, dental compositions).
3. Implementation of aesthetic patterns in the design of dentures.
4. Orthopedic treatment of patients with increased erasure of the hard tissues of the teeth .O (according to ICD-10C).
5. Features of etio-pathogenesis, clinical forms, diagnostics and orthopedic treatment of patients with increased erasure of hard dental tissues with the use of modern diagnostic and therapeutic techniques and types of prostheses (solid metal, metal-ceramic, metal-free dentures, a combination of fixed and removable clasp prostheses).
6. Features of orthopedic treatment of elderly patients with fixed prostheses.
7. Features of planning orthopedic treatment of elderly patients. Features of performing the clinical stages of orthopedic treatment in elderly patients. Hygienic care of prostheses of various designs.
8. Diagnosis and orthopedic treatment of patients with extensive defects of the dentition and single teeth preserved on the jaws, the roots of the teeth. Covering prostheses.
9. Frameless systems for fixing removable dentures. Methods of examination of patients with extensive defects of the dentition, the choice of a treatment plan, indications, contraindications to

the removal of the roots of the teeth, the use of prostheses as an additional support, complex stump inserts, manufacturing methods. Indications for covering prostheses, telescopic crowns.

10. Methods of orthopedic treatment of patients with periodontal diseases.
  11. Fundamentals of orthopedic treatment of patients with periodontal diseases. The choice of the treatment method, the prognosis of its effectiveness. Selective sanding. Temporary splinting. Permanent splinting of the Immediate prostheses. Removable and non-removable tires and prosthetic tires. Fundamentals of medical examination.
  12. Designs of removable and non-removable medical devices. Orthopedic treatment of patients with generalized periodontitis.
  13. Orthopedic treatment of patients with implants.
  14. Indications and contraindications for the use of dental prostheses based on implants. Criteria and principles for selecting patients for orthopedic treatment with implants.
  15. Features of the main clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing dental prostheses based on implants: obtaining impressions, installing abutments, storing and checking the design of prostheses, fixing prostheses (screw and cement).
  16. Diagnosis and prevention of complications and errors in the orthopedic treatment of various types of dentures and devices.
  17. Medical errors in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry, their prevention, elimination of consequences.
  18. Complications of orthopedic dental treatment, causes, prevention and treatment measures.
  19. Features of orthopedic treatment of patients with somatic diseases. Orthopedic treatment of patients with chronic diseases of the oral cavity.
  20. Features of orthopedic treatment of patients with somatic pathology (CCC, gastrointestinal tract, Endocrine pathology, Oncological diseases in the oral cavity, mental diseases, infectious diseases (HIV, tuberculosis, candidiasis), chronic diseases of the skin and mucous membrane of the mouth and lips). Side effect of dentures. Intolerance to dentures, (galvanosis, allergy) etiopathogenesis, differential diagnosis and treatment. Individual selection of dental materials.
- Section "Prosthetics with complete absence of teeth"

1 Methods of examination, diagnosis of patients with complete absence of teeth

2 Structure and ratio of toothless jaws, their classification. Examination of the maxillofacial region in patients with complete absence of teeth.

3 Biophysical and functional factors underlying the fixation of

removable therapeutic orthopedic devices on toothless jaws. The concept of the valve zone.

4 Pliability and mobility of the oral mucosa. Classifications. The choice of the treatment method, the prognosis of its effectiveness.

5 Methods of orthopedic treatment of patients with complete absence of teeth

6 Fixation and stabilization of removable orthopedic products in the complete absence of teeth.

7 Methods of making individual spoons. Functional tests according to Herbst. Impression materials.

8 Anatomical and physiological method of restoring the occlusal height ratios of the lower face.

9 Regularities of occlusion and articulation of dentition in orthognathic and other types of physiological types of occlusions -

The "spherical" theory of articulation, its implementation in the practical restoration of dentition in the complete absence of teeth.

10 Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing removable structures of therapeutic orthopedic products in the complete absence of teeth.

11 Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing complete removable dentures with various designs of bases (plastic, metal, metallized, double-layer) in the complete absence of teeth.

**Section " Gnatology and functional diagnostics of the temporomandibular joint»**

1. Fundamentals of clinical gnatology (biomechanics of the dentofacial system).

2. The main links of the dentofacial system and their function. Movements of the lower jaw.
3. Occlusal surface (morphological and functional features). Factors that determine the relief of the occlusal surface ("occlusion factors").
4. Fundamentals of occlusive diagnostics.
5. Central jaw ratio, central and "habitual" occlusion. Methods for determining the central ratio of the jaws. Checking the correct determination of the central ratio of the jaws.
6. Functional analysis of the dentofacial system.
7. Clinical and laboratory methods of research.
8. Assessment of occlusion, occlusion, detection and characterization of supercontacts.
9. Functional tests. Index of dysfunction, analysis of jaw models.
10. Radiological methods of research. Graphic research methods. Electromyography. Reoarthrography. Phonoarthrography. Radionuclide (additional) research.
11. Diseases of the temporomandibular joint and masticatory muscles. Etiology. Pathogenesis. The clinic. Differential diagnosis.
12. Musculoskeletal dysfunction. Parafunctions of the masticatory muscles.
13. Bruxism. Dislocations of the TMJ disk. Dislocations and subluxations. Arthritis. Osteoarthritis.
14. Ankyloses. Anomalies of the temporomandibular joint. Spontaneous lysis of the articular heads. Neoplasms.
15. Basic principles of complex treatment of diseases of the temporomandibular joint and masticatory muscles.
16. Medical and diagnostic devices. Types and methods of manufacturing occlusal splints.
17. Complications in the use of bite plates and occlusal splints.
18. Selective grinding of teeth. Methods for detecting supercontacts and the materials used. Methods and basic rules of selective grinding of teeth. Possible errors.
19. Restoration and preservation of occlusion in restorative dentistry.
20. Restoration of the front teeth with fixed dentures, taking into account the registration of the incisor pathways.
21. Gnatological bases of modeling of the occlusal surface.
22. Methods of modeling the occlusal surface.
23. Restoration of occlusion with removable dentures in the complete absence of teeth on one or both jaws.
24. Gnatological aspects of orthodontic treatment.
25. Occlusion of dentures on implants.
26. Diagnosis and prevention of complications and errors in the orthopedic treatment of various types of dentures and devices
27. Medical errors in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry, their prevention, elimination of consequences.
28. Complications of orthopedic dental treatment, causes, prevention and treatment measures

### **Section " Ethics, law and management in dentistry»**

1. Subject, disciplinary status and methods of ethics in dentistry.
2. The legal component of dental activity. Law in dentistry.
3. Quality management in dentistry
4. Management and management issues in dentistry.
5. Marketing of a dental organization.

### **Section " Clinical Dentistry»**

1. Organization of dental care.
2. Psychological aspects of dental care.
3. Examination of a dental patient

4. Cariesology.
5. Endodontics
6. Periodontology
7. Diseases of the oral mucosa
8. Oral surgery
9. Children's dentistry
10. Acquired defects and deformities of teeth and dentoalveolar system
11. Prosthetics of acquired defects of teeth and dentition
12. Urgent conditions in dental practice

**Discipline "Maxillofacial surgery" Section " Maxillofacial surgery»**

1. Diseases and injuries of the nerves of the maxillofacial region
2. Inflammatory and dystrophic diseases of the temporomandibular joint
3. Mandibular contracture
4. Ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint
5. Reconstructive facial surgery
6. Plastic with local fabrics,
7. Plastic with tissue scraps from remote areas.
8. Plastic surgery with the use of free tissue transplantation.
9. Application of complex tissue complexes
10. The use of implants in maxillofacial surgery
11. Bone grafting of the jaws.
12. Gnathic surgery.
13. Aesthetic surgery.

**Section " Diseases of the head and neck»**

1. Neurotrauma.
2. Gunshot injury
3. Inflammatory diseases of the MFA. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis. Clinical picture. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment

4. Complications of odontogenic inflammatory processes of the face and neck.

**Section " Oncostomatology and radiation therapy»**

1. Tumors of the face, jaw, and oral organs.
2. Benign tumors and tumor-like diseases.
3. Malignant tumors of the face, jaws and oral organs.
4. Radiation diagnostics and radiation therapy.

**Section " Children's maxillofacial surgery**

1. Anatomical and physiological features of the child's body and their role in the clinical manifestations of purulent-inflammatory diseases of the soft tissues of the face, lymph nodes, salivary glands in children. Organization of the children's surgery room and the children's department of maxillofacial surgery. Equipment, tools, rules for sterilizing instruments.

Documentation.

2. Analgesia of surgical interventions in children in polyclinics and hospitals. Sedative preparation of the child. Indications for the choice of analgesia method. Features of performing the technique of local anesthesia in children of different ages. Tooth extraction surgery. Indications in childhood for the removal of milk and permanent teeth. Features of performing the technique of removing a baby tooth. Complications during and after surgery. Prevention of complications. Indications and purposes of denture replacement in children of different ages after tooth extraction.

3. Lymphadenitis, abscess, phlegmon. Causes of development. The clinic. Diagnostics. Indications and organization of the child's hospitalization. Emergency surgical care in a hospital setting for Periostitis of the jaw bones. Causes of development. Clinic of acute and chronic odontogenic periostitis. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis from other diseases. Methods of



surgical treatment. Predicting the course and outcome of the disease. Indications for hospitalization of a child with acute purulent periostitis.

4. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaw bones. Causes, clinic, diagnosis. Organization and implementation of emergency surgical care for a child in a polyclinic. Rehabilitation. Prevention of the disease. Chronic osteomyelitis of the facial bones, Causes of development. Clinical and radiological forms of the disease. Indications for hospitalization. Prevention. Prognosis and outcome of the disease. Rehabilitation of children who have suffered from chronic osteomyelitis.

5. Hematogenic acute and chronic osteomyelitis in newborns and young children. Course. Diagnosis, clinic, treatment. Prevention of acute and chronic hematogenous osteomyelitis

6. Jaw cysts in children WHO classification. Diagnostics, differential diagnostics. The choice of treatment method. Medical examination. Odontogenic

inflammatory cysts of the jaws from milk and permanent teeth. Clinical and radiological picture. Diagnostic methods, treatment methods. Rehabilitation of children after cystotomy. Diseases of the salivary glands. Clinic of chronic parenchymal mumps. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis with other diseases. Methods of treatment. Predicting the course of the disease. Tumors of the salivary glands in children.

7. Damage to the teeth and soft tissues of the face and neck. Causes, clinic, diagnosis, assistance. Hospitalization. Rehabilitation. Fractures of the upper and lower jaw and other bones of the facial skeleton. Damage to the TMJ. The clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment. Rehabilitation. Emergency and emergency care in dentistry. Stopping bleeding, helping with purulent processes and injuries. Diseases of the temporomandibular joint in children. Classification. Diagnosis of primary bone diseases. Functional joint and muscle diseases. Clinic of pain Syndrome, joint and muscle dysfunction. Treatment. Treatment outcomes.

8. Tumors and tumor-like processes of soft tissues, mouth and face. Vascular neoplasms. Clinic, diagnosis, choice of treatment tactics. Outcomes. Tumors and tumor-like processes of facial bones in children. The clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment of facial bone tumors. Malignant tumors of the soft tissues and bones of the face. The clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment. Outpatient operations in the oral cavity: removal of short frenules of the tongue and upper lip, small vestibule of the mouth, removal of small neoplasms of the oral mucosa and alveolar process. The choice of the method of anesthesia. Mastering the operation technique.

9. Congenital cleft upper lip. The clinic. Diagnostics. Methods of treatment. The results of the operation. Congenital cleft palate. The clinic. Diagnostics. Methods of surgical treatment. Outcomes. Clinical classification of cleft lip and palate. Functional disorders in the child's body with congenital malformations of the lip and palate. Work in the operating room. Principles of medical examination and rehabilitation of children with cleft lip and palate. Participation of various specialists in the treatment of children, goals and objectives of treatment. Outcomes of operations, Prevention of congenital pathology and organization of medical and genetic consultation. Rehabilitation of children with postoperative defects of the jaw bones (jaw prosthetics and bone grafting, etc.). Work in the dressing room and orthodontic office.

## Section " Maxillofacial prosthetics»

1. History, current state and prospects of development of maxillofacial prosthetics.

1.1. The current state of the issue - the principles of providing

orthopedic dental care to patients with defects in the craniofacial region.

1.2. The place of the orthopedic stage of treatment in the complex rehabilitation of patients with defects and injuries of the maxillofacial region.

1.3. Classification of jaw defects.

2. Features of orthopedic treatment of patients with injuries and post-traumatic defects of the maxillofacial region.

- 2.1. Principles of orthopedic treatment of patients with neognestrelny fractures of the upper and lower jaw.
  - 2.2. Principles of orthopedic treatment of patients with gunshot fractures of the jaws. Orthopedic treatment of patients with defects and deformities of the adjacent and adjacent areas.
  - 2.3. Classification of orthopedic devices used for the treatment of jaw fractures: splinting, reposing, forming, replacing (separating), combined (intraoral and extraoral); temporary and permanent.
  - 2.4. Indications and contraindications for the use of specific methods of immobilization. Technique, technique of manufacturing and applying dental splints. Classification of out-of-mouth devices, their functional capabilities.
  3. Orthopedic stage of complex treatment of patients with oncological diseases of the organs and tissues of the oral cavity.
    - 3.1. The role and place of the orthopedic component in the comprehensive planning of reconstructive rehabilitation of oncostomatological patients. Algorithm of diagnostics, planning and dental-maxillofacial prosthetics of oncostomatological patients.
    - 3.2. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing of temporary dentoalveolar prostheses: immediate obturators and surgical obturators. Mechanisms of retention and stabilization, features of hygienic care, terms of corrections and relocations.
    - 3.3. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing the final maxillary obturators (after unilateral total and partial maxillectomy, after bilateral total or partial maxillectomy), the final post-resection prostheses of the lower jaw.
  4. Features of orthopedic treatment of patients with congenital and acquired defects of the soft and hard palate.
    - 4.1. The algorithm of complex rehabilitation of children with congenital cleft palate, the role and place of the orthopedic stage. An algorithm for orthopedic treatment of patients with acquired palate defects. Morpho-functional disorders in patients with palate defects. Etiology, classification.
    - 4.2. Types of dentoalveolar and maxillofacial prostheses (separating and obturating). Indications, advantages, disadvantages. Features of clinical and laboratory stages, features of impression removal. Features of oral hygiene and prosthetics in patients with palate defects.
  5. Maxillofacial and facial prosthetics.
    - 5.1. Classification of maxillofacial and facial prostheses. Methods of retention of maxillofacial and facial prostheses. The technique of obtaining a face mask and casting a plaster model of the face, impressions of the auricle, an impression of the intraocular space.
    - 5.2. The main bioadapted polymer materials used in the manufacture of facial prostheses, Silicones of room polymerization. Platinum-silicones, pigment silicones for internal external painting of facial prostheses.
    - 5.3. Planning of prostheses with implant retention mechanism. Principles, stages of rehabilitation, clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing prostheses based on dental implants.
  6. Modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of patients with maxillofacial prosthetics.
    - 6.1. The use of methods of radiation diagnostics (MSCT, MRI) in the planning of complex rehabilitation of patients. Comprehensive planning of orthopedic treatment using CAD / CAM technology. Models obtained by computer prototyping (stereolithography).
- Content of the discipline "Pediatric Dentistry" Section " Pediatric Dentistry»
1. Anatomical and physiological features of teeth in children. Methods of examination of children in the clinic of pediatric dentistry.
  2. Classification, clinic, diagnosis of caries of milk and permanent teeth in children. Filling materials. Methods of analgesia of hard tissues of teeth in the treatment of caries. Evaluation of long-term results of caries treatment. Dispensary observation. Errors and complications in the treatment of dental caries in children. Planned rehabilitation of the oral cavity in children. Organizational forms and methods. Accounting and reporting.

3. Non-carious dental lesions in children. Hypoplasia. Fluorosis. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Non-carious lesions that occur after teething.
4. Anatomical and physiological features of the pulp of milk and permanent teeth. Methods for assessing the state of the pulp. Etiology, pathogenesis of pulpitis. Classification, clinic, diagnosis of pulpitis of milk and permanent teeth in children. Conservative method of treatment of pulpitis of the mammary and

permanent teeth in children. Devital method of treatment of pulpitis of milk and permanent teeth in children. Treatment of pulpitis under anesthesia. Indications and contraindications. The choice of medicines. Stages of treatment. The choice of medicines. Errors and complications in the treatment of pulpitis of milk and permanent teeth in children-

5. Anatomical and physiological features of the periodontium in children of different ages. Etiology, pathogenesis of periodontitis. Classification, clinic, diagnosis and differential diagnosis of periodontitis in children. Treatment of periodontitis of milk and permanent teeth in children. The choice of filling material for filling the channels of milk and permanent teeth. Long-term results of treatment of periodontitis of teeth in children. Errors and complications.
  6. Anatomical and physiological features of periodontal disease in children. Etiology, pathogenesis. Age dynamics, classification, clinic, methods of diagnosis of periodontal diseases in children. Treatment of periodontal diseases in children of different ages.
  7. Anatomical and physiological features of the oral mucosa in children. Classification of diseases of the SOPR. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis of various lesions of the oral mucosa, emergency medical care, treatment. Methods of prevention.
- Content of the discipline " Orthodontics and children's prosthetics»

1. Introduction to the specialty. Morphological and functional reconstruction of parotid tissues (periodontal) under the influence of orthodontic devices. Forces used in orthodontic treatment. Dosing of the load of active elements of orthodontic devices.
2. Types of dental anomalies Classification of dental anomalies (etiopathogenetic, morphological, functional). Modern classification of dental occlusion anomalies. Terminology.
3. Methods of examination of orthodontic patients, determination of the type of occlusion by the examination method, designation of physiological and pathological occlusion. Anthropometric methods for the diagnosis of dental anomalies. Functional (electromyography, myogonometry, axiography of the TMJ) and radiological (intra - and extra-oral radiography and orthopantomography of the jaws, telereöntgenography of the head, TMJ tomography) research methods in orthodontics.
4. Etiology and pathogenesis of dental anomalies. Factors contributing to the formation of dentoalveolar anomalies. Etiology, clinical picture, diagnosis and choice of treatment of occlusion anomalies in the transversal direction. Diagnosis, clinical picture of the sagittal malocclusion. Mesial and distal occlusion. Sagittal anomalies of occlusion in the anterior part: sagittal incisor dysocclusion, reverse incisor occlusion, reverse incisor dysocclusion. Diagnosis, clinical picture of vertical malocclusion. Combined anomalies.
5. Methods of orthodontic treatment of dental anomalies in children. Therapeutic gymnastics. Orthodontic (hardware), surgical, orthopedic treatment of dental anomalies. Comprehensive treatment of congenital and acquired anomalies and deformities of the dentoalveolar apparatus.
6. Children's dental prosthetics. Indications for dental prosthetics in different age periods. Features of the clinic and treatment of children, adolescents and adults with adentia. Features of the clinic and treatment of dental crown defects as a result of trauma and the consequences of dental caries in children and adolescents.

Exam questions for preparing for the SFS in the discipline "Orthopedic Dentistry»

1. The subject of orthopedic dentistry. Current content, goals and objectives of the specialty.

2. The history of the development of orthopedic dentistry and modern directions of scientific research in the Kyrgyz Republic, the UIK countries and the world.
3. Sanitary and hygienic requirements for medical orthopedic offices and dental laboratories.
4. Equipment and equipment of the main and auxiliary premises of the dental laboratory.
5. Tools and materials used in the orthopedic dental office and dental laboratory, their functional purpose.
6. The structure of the dentition, factors that ensure the stability of the teeth. Occlusal curves, occlusal surface, dental, alveolar, basal arches.
7. Bite, types of bite (physiological, transitional, pathological) Signs of orthognathic bite.
8. Types of occlusion, articulation, signs of occlusion.
9. Biomechanics of the chewing apparatus. Sagittal, vertical, and transversal movements of the lower jaw.
10. The structure of the temporomandibular joint.
11. Muscles of the maxillofacial region. Absolute strength of the masticatory muscles. Chewing pressure. Measurement methods.
  
12. Goals and objectives of orthopedic treatment, classification of prostheses, types of prosthetics.
13. Medical and financial documentation in orthopedic dentistry, meaning, rules for filling in.
14. Disinfection, sterilization of dental instruments, prevention of infectious diseases (AIDS, hepatitis).
15. Defects in the hard tissues of the teeth. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment methods, prevention.
16. Artificial crowns. Classification.
17. Metal alloys for the manufacture of crowns, types, composition, properties.
18. Indications, contraindications to the use of artificial crowns, clinical requirements for them.
19. Rules and mode of preparation of hard tissues of teeth for artificial crowns, assessment of the quality of preparation.
20. Impression materials, classification: solid, elastic, thermoplastic. Composition, properties, requirements, application.
21. The method of obtaining impressions in the manufacture of fixed prostheses, the criteria for their quality.
22. Plastics. Types, properties, and applications. Polymerization, stages.
23. Metals and their alloys. General information. Physical, mechanical, chemical, biological, and technological properties.
24. Dental porcelain. Composition, properties, and application.
25. Modeling wax materials. Types, properties, and applications.
26. Molding and refractory materials. Types, properties, and applications.
27. Abrasive products. Types, properties, and applications.
28. Methods of packing, temporary and permanent fixation of metal stamped and combined crowns in the clinic. Materials.
29. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing metal stamped crowns.
30. Partial defects of the dentition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, classification, diagnosis, justification of the diagnosis.
31. Bridges, types, methods of manufacture, indications and contraindications to their use.
32. Features of preparation of supporting teeth, removal of casts and clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing of soldered bridge prostheses.
33. Solders for soldering prostheses. Composition, properties, application (finishing, soldering, bleaching).
34. Metal-ceramic and metal-plastic bridges. Indications and contraindications to their use. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing.

6-semester

35. Orthopedic methods of treatment of partial secondary adentia with removable plate prostheses. Indications and contraindications for the use of partial removable plate prostheses.
36. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing partial removable plate prostheses. Definition and justification of the boundaries of the prosthetic bed in the treatment of partial removable plate prostheses.
37. Methods for determining the height of the bite in the position of the central occlusion and anthropometric landmarks for the selection and placement of teeth in the treatment of partial removable plate prostheses.
38. Methods of fixing partial removable plate prostheses. Types of clamps, general characteristics, manufacturing technique, clamp line.
39. Artificial teeth. General characteristics. Kinds. Requirements for them.
40. Construction of dental rows in removable plate prostheses with partial absence of teeth, methodology.
41. Methods of plastering a wax reproduction of a prosthesis in a cuvette. Stages of replacement of the wax reproduction of the prosthesis with plastic.
42. Rules for the use of removable plate prostheses, adaptation to them, correction of prostheses. Instructions to the patient.
43. Repair of removable plate prostheses. The method of conducting. Materials used for repairs.
44. Clasp prostheses, indications for use, structural elements, their purpose and location in relation to the tissues of the prosthetic bed.
45. The clasp system of the clasp design, the clasps of the company NEYA. Attachmen.
46. Parallelometry, basic concepts, the use of parallelometry in the design of dentures.
47. Determination of the boundaries and contours of the frame and the basis of the clasp prosthesis. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing clasp prostheses
48. Stocking and checking the frame of the clasp prosthesis in the clinic, quality assessment criteria.
49. Partially-removable prostheses made of thermoplastics. Advantages and disadvantages. Features of manufacturing technology. Materials.
50. Complete secondary adentia. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, features of clinical examination in the complete absence of teeth.
51. Classification of toothless jaws (according to Schroeder, Keller, Doynikov).
52. Classification of compliance and mobility of the mucous membrane by Supple, compliance zones by Lund, Kulazhenko. Gavrilov buffer zones, their topography and significance.
53. Model analysis, determination of the boundaries of a complete removable prosthesis for the upper and lower jaws.
54. Methods of making individual spoons, materials used for making individual spoons.
55. The method of storing individual spoons, functional tests according to Herbst for the upper and lower jaws.
56. Methods of fixation and stabilization of a complete removable plate prosthesis.
57. Methods for determining the height of the bite and the central ratio of the jaws in the complete absence of teeth.
58. Selection and setting of artificial teeth. Clinical and anthropometric guidelines. Occluders and articulators, types, structural elements.
59. Features of setting artificial teeth in full removable plate prostheses on glass and on individual occlusal curves with orthognathic ratio of alveolar processes.
60. Features of setting artificial teeth in full removable plate prostheses with prognathic and prognathic ratios of alveolar processes.
61. Analysis of errors (medical) associated with fixing the height of the bite and the central ratio of the jaws in the sagittal plane. Causes, signs, consequences, and remedies.
62. Analysis of errors (medical) associated with fixing the height of the bite and the central ratio of the jaws in the vertical plane, causes, signs, consequences, methods of elimination.

63. Analysis of errors (medical) associated with fixing the height of the bite and the central ratio of the jaws in the transversal plane, causes, signs, consequences, methods of elimination.
  64. Fitting and applying complete removable plate prostheses. Phases of adaptation to prostheses, rules of use.
  65. Prostheses with a two-layer basis for toothless jaws (soft pads for the bases of prostheses). Indications for use, manufacturing method. Requirements for them. Positive and negative aspects.
  66. Prostheses with a metal base. Indications for use, manufacturing method.
  67. Functional anatomy of the periodontium
  68. Odontoparodontogram, value, filling rules.
  69. Diagnostic methods. Special orthopedic research methods for periodontal tissue diseases.
  70. Periodontal endurance to the load, the method of determination. Periodontal reserve forces.
  71. Classification of periodontal tissue diseases.
  72. Periodontitis, classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
  73. Periodontal disease, classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
  74. Selective polishing of supracontacts, indications and methods of carrying out.
  75. Temporary splinting in periodontal tissue diseases, indications, types, characteristics. Requirements for temporary tires. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing temporary tires.
  76. Permanent splinting devices, types, indications for use, requirements for them.
  77. Fixed splinting devices, indications for use. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing.
  78. Removable splinting devices, indications for use. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing.
  79. Orthopedic methods of treatment of generalized periodontitis with preserved dentition and complicated by secondary adentia.
  80. Direct prosthetics and splinting with immediate prostheses, indications, methods.
  81. Types of stabilization of dentition in diseases of periodontal tissues.
- 9, 10-semesters
82. Tabs. General characteristics. Indications for manufacturing, methods for determining .
  83. Direct and indirect methods of manufacturing tabs. Clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing.
  84. Plastic and porcelain crowns, indications and contraindications, clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing.
  85. Metal-plastic and metal-ceramic crowns, indications, contraindications, clinical and laboratory stages of manufacturing.
  86. Pin structures, types, indications and contraindications for manufacturing. Requirements for the roots of teeth for the manufacture of pin structures.
  87. Modern pin stump designs. Indications, materials and manufacturing methods.
  88. Pathological abrasion of teeth. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment methods, prevention. Errors and complications in orthopedic treatment.
  89. Secondary deformities of the dentition and bite. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment methods, prevention. Theory of articulatory equilibrium.
  90. Pathological changes in the organs and tissues of the oral cavity associated with dentures. With galvanosis and allergic reactions. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention
  91. Diseases of the TMJ. Arthritis. Arthrosis, habitual dislocations. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Orthopedic devices.
  92. Malocclusion in adults. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment methods, prevention.
  93. Orthodontic devices used in the treatment of dental anomalies and malocclusion.

94. Maxillofacial orthopedics and traumatology, definition, types of orthopedic devices used in maxillofacial orthopedics (reposing, forming and resection).
  95. Fractures of the upper and lower jaws. Types of splinting (fixing) devices methods of their manufacture and application.
  96. False joints, incorrectly fused fractures, microstomy. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, orthopedic methods of treatment.
  97. Defects of the hard and soft palate, obturator designs. Ectoprosthetics, a technique for obtaining a face mask.
  98. Methods of fixing removable and non-removable dentures on dental implants (cement, screw fixation). The concept of immediate and delayed loading on implants.
  99. Methods of obtaining impressions in prosthetics based on dental implants and manufactured types of dentures.
  100. Veneers. Indications and contraindications for manufacturing
  101. Metal-free ceramic fixed dentures. CAD-CAM and Cerec manufacturing technology.
- In the discipline " Therapeutic dentistry»
1. Organization of the work of a dentist at a therapeutic appointment. Medical history, accounting and reporting documentation. Quantitative and qualitative indicators of the work of a dentist.
  2. The role of the dentist in the prevention of dental diseases among industrial workers, pregnant women and children.
  3. The dispensary method in the medical care of the population. The contingent of patients being examined by a dentist.
  4. Dental deposits, types and effects on surrounding tissues. Removal methods.
  5. Dental fluorosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
  6. Hypoplasia of the teeth. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, pathogenesis, dif. diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
  7. Dental caries. Prevalence in different climatic and geographical zones. Factors that predispose to the development of caries.
  8. Modern concepts of the role of oral factors in the development of caries.
  9. Classification of caries (anatomical and topographic). Caries in the spot stage. Clinic, dif. diagnostics, treatment methods and indications for remineralizing therapy.
  10. Superficial caries. Clinic, def. Diagnosis and treatment.
  11. Medium caries. Clinic, dif. diagnosis and treatment.
  12. Deep caries. Clinic, dif. diagnosis and treatment.
  13. Classification of carious cavities according to Black. Basic principles and stages of preparation of hard tooth tissues. Preparation of the cavity for filling.
  14. Types of filling materials. The main requirements for them.
  15. Glass ionomer cements, chemical composition, physical properties, indications for use.
  16. Silicophosphate cements. Chemical composition. Indications for use.
  17. Amalgams, chemical composition, chemical properties, indications for use. Features of cooking and filling techniques.
  18. Composite filling materials of chemical curing, indications and methods of filling.
  19. Light-cured composite filling materials. Indications and methods of filling.
  20. Stages of restoration (filling) of teeth with composite materials.
  21. Adhesive system. Primer and adhesive. Indications and methods of application.
  22. Filling materials for filling the root canals of teeth. Types, methods and applications.
  23. Pulpitis, etiology, pathogenesis, classification and diagnostic methods. The choice of treatment method depends on the form of pulpitis.
  24. Acute focal pulpitis. Clinic, dif. diagnosis, pathological anatomy and treatment.
  25. Acute diffuse pulpitis. Clinic, dif. diagnosis and treatment.

26. Chronic fibrous pulpitis. Clinic, dif. diagnosis and treatment.
27. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis. Clinic, dif. diagnosis and treatment.
28. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis. Clinic, dif. diagnosis and treatment.
29. Chronic acute pulpitis. Clinic, dif. diagnosis and treatment.
30. The method of preserving inflamed pulp. Indications for the preservation of the entire pulp (biological method) stages of treatment.
31. Vital amputation of the pulp. Indications. Stages of treatment.
32. Surgical methods of treatment of pulpitis. (vital extirpation). Indications and techniques.
33. Errors and complications in the treatment of pulpitis.
34. Complete removal of pulp with the use of devitalizing agents. Partial removal of the pulp (devital amputation method). Combined method of treatment, indications and method of implementation.
35. The method of filling root canals (cements, pastes and pins).
36. Periodontitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, and classification.
37. Acute apical serous periodontitis (first phase). Clinic, def.
38. Acute apical purulent periodontitis (second phase). Clinic, dif. diagnosis, pathological anatomy and treatment.
39. Chronic apical fibrotic periodontitis. Clinic, dif. diagnosis, pathological anatomy and treatment.
40. Chronic apical granulomatous periodontitis. Clinic, dif. diagnosis, pathological anatomy and treatment.
41. Chronic apical granulating periodontitis. Clinic, dif. diagnosis, pathological anatomy and treatment.
42. Chronic periodontitis in the acute stage. Clinic, dif. diagnosis, pathological anatomy and treatment.
43. Endodontic instruments. Classification. Indications.
44. Treatment of acute apical drug-induced (toxic) periodontitis.
45. Treatment of acute apical infectious periodontitis.
46. Treatment of chronic apical periodontitis of a single-root tooth.
47. Treatment of chronic apical periodontitis of a multi-root tooth.
48. Treatment of exacerbation of chronic periodontitis.
49. Physiotherapeutic methods of treatment of periodontitis (UHF, fluctuation, electrophoresis, depophoresis, etc.).
50. Odontogenic chronic intoxication. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment.
51. Errors and complications in the treatment and diagnosis of periodontitis.
52. Periodontal diseases. Modern concepts of etiology and pathogenesis.
53. Classification of periodontal diseases. General characteristics of clinical manifestations.
54. Gingivitis. Clinic. Dif. diagnostics. Treatment of catarrhal, hypertrophic and ulcerative gingivitis.
55. Periodontitis. Clinic, def. Diagnosis and treatment of acute periodontitis.
56. Mild chronic generalized periodontitis: Clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment.
57. Severe chronic generalized periodontitis: clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment.
58. Periodontal disease. Clinic, dif. diagnosis and treatment.
59. Periodontal disease. Clinic, dif. diagnosis and treatment.
60. Periodontal diseases. Clinic, dif. diagnosis and treatment.
61. Periodontal diseases. Indications and stages of local therapy
62. Periodontal diseases. General treatment, indications, and choice of medications.
63. Physical methods in the complex treatment of periodontal diseases.
64. Principles of complex therapy of periodontal diseases.
65. Errors and complications in the treatment of periodontal diseases.
66. Prevention of periodontal diseases.



67. Medical examination of patients with periodontal diseases.
68. Organization of medical and preventive care for patients with periodontal diseases.
69. Classification of diseases of the oral mucosa.
70. The role of external and internal factors in the occurrence and pathogenesis of SOPR diseases.
71. Glossalgia. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, dif. diagnosis and treatment.
72. Red lichen planus. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, dif. diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
73. Leukoplakia. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, dif. diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
74. Multiform exudative erythema. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, dif. diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
75. Vincent's gingivostomatitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, dif. diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
76. Manifestations of diseases of the blood system in the oral cavity (acute and chronic leukemia). Clinic, dif. diagnosis, treatment and prevention. The role of the dentist in the complex treatment of patients.
77. Changes in the oral mucosa in diseases of the hematopoietic system (Anemia: iron-deficient hypochromic, B12 deficient)
  
78. Mechanical trauma of the oral mucosa (acute and chronic). Etiology, clinic, treatment and prevention
79. Chemical trauma of the oral mucosa. Etiology, clinic, dif. diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
80. Physical trauma of the oral mucosa. Etiology, clinic, dif. diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
81. Manifestations of syphilis in the oral cavity. The role of the dentist in the early diagnosis of the disease and in complex treatment.
82. Candidiasis of the oral mucosa. Etiology, clinic, dif. diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
83. Manifestations of allergies in the oral cavity. Etiology, pathogenesis. Clinic, diagnostic methods.
84. Pemphigus, etiopathogenesis. Manifestations in the oral cavity. Dif. diagnostics, methods of treatment.
85. Radiation sickness. Manifestations in the oral cavity and the role of the dentist in the complex treatment of the disease.
86. Changes in the oral cavity during radiation therapy of neoplasms of the maxillofacial region.
87. Manifestations of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in the oral cavity. Pathogenesis, differential diagnosis.
88. Precancerous diseases of the oral mucosa of the red border of the lips (obligate). Signs of malignancy, the tactics of a dentist at different stages of dispensary observation.
89. Precancerous diseases of the oral mucosa of the red border of the lips (optional). Prevention, medical examinations of patients.
90. Lupus erythematosus. Etiopathogenesis. Clinical manifestations, differential diagnosis, treatment.
91. Changes in the oral mucosa in exogenous intoxication, clinic, treatment.
92. HIV infection in the oral cavity.
93. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis. Etiopathogenesis. Clinic, dif. diagnosis, treatment.
94. Anomalies and independent diseases of the tongue (folded and black tongue) The clinic. Treatment.
95. Desquamative and diamond-shaped glossitis. Clinic and treatment.
96. Glandular and exfoliative cheilitis. Clinic and dif. diagnosis treatment.
97. Macrocheilitis. Clinic and treatment.
98. Actinic and meteorological heilites. Etiopathogenesis. Clinic and treatment.
  
99. Viral diseases. Herpes simplex (OGS and HRG), clinic, treatment.

100. Herpes zoster. Foot-and-mouth disease. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment.  
In the discipline " Children's therapeutic dentistry»
1. Terms of development, laying, mineralization, eruption and resorption of temporary teeth.
  2. Acute serous pulpitis of temporary teeth. Clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, choice of treatment method.
  3. Epidemiological methods of examination in dentistry.
  4. Terms of formation and eruption of permanent teeth.
  5. Acute pulpitis of temporary teeth. Clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, choice of treatment method.
  6. Preventive department.
  7. Anatomy of temporary teeth.
  8. Chronic pulpitis of temporary teeth. Clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, choice of treatment method.
  9. Population survey methodology (WHO).
  10. History of the development of pediatric dentistry in the Republic.
  11. Chronic proliferative pulpitis of temporary teeth. Clinic, dif. diagnosis, choice of treatment method.
  12. Prevention in dentistry. Primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention.
  13. Etiology, pathogenesis of caries.
  14. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis of temporary teeth. Clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, choice of treatment method.
  15. Asepsis, antiseptics. Sterilization of instruments. Types of sterilization.
  16. Classification of caries in children. Features of the current.
  17. Chronic granulating periodontitis of temporary teeth. Classification, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment.
  18. Oral hygiene. Individual, professional oral hygiene.
  19. Compensated form of caries.
  20. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis of temporary teeth. Classification, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment.
  21. Hygienic indexes. Methods of their determination.
  22. Subcompensated form of caries.
  23. Chronic acute periodontitis of temporary teeth. Classification, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment.
  24. Periodontal indices. Methods of their determination
  25. Decompensated form of caries.
26. Acute periodontitis of permanent unformed single-root teeth in children. Clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment.
  27. Methods of examination in periodontal diseases in children. The prescription of the Pisarev-Shiller iodide-potassium solution.
  28. The prevalence of dental caries in children of the Kyrgyz Republic. Influence of external and internal factors.
  29. Acute periodontitis of permanent unformed teeth in children. Clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment.
  30. Methods of brushing teeth and teaching children: controlled brushing of teeth in organized children's groups.
  31. The intensity of dental caries in children of the Kyrgyz Republic. Key age groups. Evaluation criteria for 12 - year-olds.
  32. Acute fibrotic periodontitis of temporary teeth. Classification, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment.
  33. Items and means for individual oral hygiene.
  34. Clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis and treatment of initial dental caries in children.

35. Periodontium: its structure during the period of formation, functions.
36. Toothbrushes and their choice for individual oral hygiene.
37. Clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment of superficial caries in children.
38. Features of the course of periodontitis in children.
39. Toothpicks, rules for using them.
40. Clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment of medium caries in children with different activity of the carious process.
41. Indications for the removal of temporary teeth.
42. Flosses, their use in individual oral hygiene.
43. Clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment of deep caries in children.
44. Features of the clinical course of pulpitis of temporary teeth in children.
45. Toothpastes. Classification, composition.
46. Features of preparation of carious cavities of temporary teeth.
47. Chronic acute pulpitis. Clinic, diagnostics, dif. diagnostics. The choice of treatment method.
48. Hygienic toothpastes.
49. Preparation of the carious cavity for filling teeth with cements, indications, methods of application.
50. Treatment of chronic pulpitis of permanent unformed teeth.
51. Therapeutic and prophylactic toothpastes.
52. Filling materials for filling temporary teeth.
  
53. Chronic periodontitis of permanent unformed multi-root teeth in children. Clinic, diagnosis dif. diagnosis, treatment.
54. Dental deposits, classification, methods of their removal and prevention
55. Preparation of the cavity for filling the teeth of the CIC. Indications, method of application.
56. Treatment of acute and chronic aggravated pulpitis of permanent unformed single-root teeth.
57. Dental deposits, methods of their removal and prevention.
58. Preparation of the cavity for its restoration with chemical-cured composites. Indications, method of application.
59. Treatment of acute and chronic aggravated pulpitis of permanent unformed multi-root teeth.
60. Methods of primary prevention of caries.
61. Preparation of the cavity to restore it with light-curing composites. Indications, method of application.
62. Pulpitis of temporary teeth. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification.
63. Food, its role in the prevention of caries.
64. Preparation of the cavity to restore it with silver amalgam. Indications and methods of application.
65. Acute purulent periodontitis of temporary teeth. Classification diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment.
66. Complex system of caries prevention. Methods and tools.
67. Preparation of the cavity to restore it with copper amalgam. Indications and methods of application.
68. Periodontal disease. Its structure during the formation period. Functions.
69. Vitamins. Their importance in the prevention of caries.
70. Preparation of the cavity for restoration with gallodent. Indications for its use.
71. Chronic periodontitis of permanent unformed single-root teeth in children. Clinic, diagnosis dif. diagnosis treatment.
72. Methods and forms of hygienic education.
73. Theoretical foundations of prevention of dental caries and its complications.
74. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis of temporary teeth Clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis. The choice of treatment method.

75. Sanitary and hygienic education of the population.
  76. Stages of tooth root formation.
  77. The method of high amputation. Indications.
  78. Trace elements, their importance in the prevention of caries.
  79. Cariesogenic situation in the oral cavity and ways to eliminate it.
  80. Errors and complications in the treatment of pulpitis of temporary and permanent teeth in children.
  81. Individual and group prevention of caries and periodontal diseases in children.
  82. Cariesogenic situation in the oral cavity and methods of its detection.
  83. Methods of treatment of pulpitis in children.
  84. Organization of hygienic education among children of school and preschool age.
  85. Indications for the surgical treatment of pulpitis.
  86. Organization of a comprehensive prevention system.
  87. Organization of hygienic education in children of primary school age.
  88. Fluorosis. Classification, etiology, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, clinic, treatment.
  89. Pulp, its structure during the formation and resorption of roots. Pulp functions.
  90. Hygiene cabinet, its organization.
  91. Indications for the biological method of treatment of pulpitis in children.
  92. The influence of chronic periodontitis of temporary teeth on the development of permanent teeth.
  93. Sanitation of the oral cavity. Organizational forms.
  94. Non-carious diseases of the hard tissues of the teeth in children. Etiology. Classification.
  95. The influence of chronic periodontitis on the processes of root formation and resorption, on the general condition.
  96. Prevention of periodontal diseases. Identification of risk factors in the development of periodontal diseases
  97. Systemic hypoplasia. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment.
  98. Endodontic tools.
  99. Organizational forms of medical examination and its role in maintaining health.
  100. Local and focal hypoplasia. Etiology, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, clinic, treatment.
  101. The main indicators of studying the incidence of caries in the population.
  102. The principles of medical examination at the dentist of the children's population, depending on the degree of risk of developing dental diseases.
  103. Signs of teeth belonging to the upper, lower, left, right jaw.
  104. Errors and complications in the treatment of dental caries.
  105. Prevention of HFA. Identification of risk factors in the development of HFA.
- In the discipline "Orthodontics»
1. Terms of eruption of baby teeth
  2. Devices of functional-guiding action.
  3. Application of orthodontic wire. 0.6, 0.8, 1.0 mm
  4. Acquired defects of the Maxillofacial Region.
  5. Indications for dental prosthetics during the period of temporary bite.
  6. Terms of eruption of baby teeth.
  7. Terms and mineralization of milk teeth.
  8. Orthodontic care for newborns with congenital cleft palate.
  9. Describe the straight arc technique.
  10. TMJ. Features of the structure in childhood.
  11. Classification of orthodontic devices depending on the sources of force.
  12. Fast-hardening plastics used in orthodontic practice.
  13. Features of treatment of children and adolescents with congenital cleft palate.
  14. Differences between temporary and permanent teeth.
  15. Orthodontic devices according to the method and place of action and their purpose.

16. Chewing muscles, their location. Functions
17. Features of clinical examination of children. Collecting anamnesis.
18. The main tasks and methods of prevention in dental anomalies.
19. Orthodontic devices for the expansion of the upper jaw.
20. Primary adentia, clinical manifestations. Treatment
21. Material for the manufacture of orthodontic mouthguards.
22. Used elements of support and fixing of fixed devices.
23. The apparatus of A. I. Gulyaeva and their purpose.
24. Terms of eruption of permanent teeth.
25. Facial muscles of the maxillofacial region.
26. TMJ. Features of the structure in childhood.
27. Complications in hardware orthodontic treatment.
28. Classification of orthodontic devices depending on the purposefulness of the therapeutic action.
29. Chin sling bandage. Appointment
30. Increased tooth wear and the causes of their occurrence
31. Zubodesnevaya kappa. Application
32. Dental arches in orthodontic occlusion structure and shape.
  
33. The apparatus of A. I. Khurgina and their purpose.
34. Static examination in orthodontics.
35. Obturator and its purpose.
36. Frenkel function controller IV type of purpose, application.
37. Frenkel function controller of type III of purpose, application.
38. Materials used in the manufacture of orthodontic devices.
39. High-speed plastics used in orthodontic practice.
40. The main active elements of the apparatus of mechanical action?
41. Distal bite. Methods of treatment.
42. Indications for dental prosthetics during the period of replacement bite.
43. Myotonography in the study of dental anomalies.
44. The diameter of the wire in the manufacture of klamer Adams, Coffin springs.
45. Dystopia of teeth and their cause.
46. Frenkel function controller II type of purpose, application.
47. Pathological types of bites.
48. Give a description of the straight arc technique.
49. TMJ. Features of the structure in childhood.
50. Mastication in the study of the dentoalveolar system.
51. Orthodontic devices depending on the sources of force.
52. Orthodontic devices according to the method of fixation and their application.
53. Stomalgin material and its applications.
54. Physiological types of bites
55. Frenkel function controller I type of purpose, application.
56. The main tasks of prevention in dental anomalies.
57. The third period is the histogenesis of dental tissues.
58. Cross bite, types, diagnosis.
59. Monoblock structures and manufacturing stages.
60. The main methods of prevention in dental anomalies.
61. Deep bite, types, diagnosis.
62. Combined-action orthodontic devices and their applications.
63. Differences between temporary and permanent teeth.
64. Devices of functional-guiding action.
65. Quantitative indicators that characterize the work of an orthodontist.

66. Canine dystopia and its cause.
67. X-ray examination showing the entire jaw and dentition.
68. Open bite, treatment methods.
69. Orthodontic devices of combined action and their purpose.
70. Mesial bite, treatment methods.
71. Congenital defects of FMA.
72. The muscles of the tongue.
73. Distal bite, types, diagnosis.
74. Classification of orthodontic devices depending on the sources of force.
75. The first period - the laying and formation of the rudiments of the teeth.
76. Features of clinical examination of children. Inspection of persons.
77. Open bite, types, diagnostics.
78. Preventive devices.
79. Masticatory and facial muscles of the maxillofacial region.
80. Devices of functional-guiding action.
81. Primary adentia, clinical manifestations.
82. Orthodontic devices by type of fixation.
83. Bad habits of children.
84. Features of clinical examination of children. Examination of the oral cavity.
85. Orthodontic devices at the location are also their destination.
86. Complications in hardware treatment.
87. Materials used in the manufacture of orthodontic devices.
88. Open bite. Methods of treatment.
89. Used elements of support and fixing of fixed devices.
90. Methods of plastic polymerization. They are used in the manufacture of orthodontic devices
91. Deep bite. Methods of treatment.
92. Retention devices.
93. Preventive measures in orthodontics
94. Distal bite, types, diagnosis.
95. X-ray examination of the dentoalveolar system.
96. Physiological types of bites.
97. The diameter of the wire in the manufacture of the vestibular arch.
98. Features of clinical examination of children. Making a diagnosis.
99. Features of treatment of children and adolescents with congenital cleft palate.
100. Orthodontic devices and their purpose.
101. Terms of eruption of permanent teeth.
102. Orthodontic care for newborns with congenital cleft palate

### **The discipline " Pediatric surgical dentistry»**

1. Classification of conductive types of anesthesia in FMA in children.
2. Abscesses and phlegmons of FMA in children. Clinical picture depending on anatomical and physiological features.
3. Temporomandibular osteoarthritis. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment.
4. Ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint. Classification. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment.
5. Complications that occur during and after the removal of teeth in children on the upper jaw. Providing assistance.
6. The method of performing the operation Cystotomy. Indications for this operation. Complications.
7. Near-root cyst (radicular). Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, principles of surgical treatment.

8. Osteomyelitis of the upper jaw. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, principles of surgical treatment.
9. Phlegmon of the pterygoid-maxillary space. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Boundaries of cellular spaces.
10. Phlegmon of the submandibular triangle. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Boundaries of cellular spaces.
11. Temporomandibular osteoarthritis. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment.
12. Technique of mandibular anesthesia. Complications, treatment.
13. Pain relief during surgical interventions in children. Indications, features of the technique of conducting. Complications.
14. Physiological features of the child's body that are important in the clinical course of purulent-inflammatory diseases of the soft tissues of the face and jaw bones in children.
15. TMJ arthritis. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment.
16. Bone ankylosis. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment.
17. Ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint. Classification. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment.
18. Complications during tooth extraction surgery.
19. Modern concepts of surgical methods of treatment of TMJ ankylosis.
20. Fracture of the upper jaw according to Le Fort 2. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment. The mechanism for shifting fragments.
21. Complications of FMA injuries. Asphyxia. Bleeding. Shock.
22. Classification of asphyxia. Qualified and specialized care for various forms of asphyxia.
23. Adenoflegmon. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, principles of surgical treatment.
24. Functional joint and muscle diseases. Pain syndrome clinic.
25. Phlegmon of the under-eye area. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Boundaries of cellular spaces.
26. Fibrotic ankylosis. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment.
27. Fracture in the area of the mental opening. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment. The mechanism for shifting fragments.
28. Bilateral fracture of the articular processes of the lower jaw. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment. The mechanism for shifting fragments.
29. Methods of infra-orbital anesthesia in children, analgesia zone, possible complications.
30. Methods of tuberal anesthesia in children, analgesia zone, possible complications.
31. Anaphylactic shock. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Issue.
32. Phlegmon of the sub-temporal region. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Boundaries of cellular spaces.
33. Acute non-epidemic mumps. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment.
34. Anaphylactic shock. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Issue.
35. Methods of incisor anesthesia in children, analgesia zone, possible complications.
36. The method of providing intraligamental anesthesia in children, the area of anesthesia, possible complications.
37. Pain relief during surgical interventions in children. Indications, features of the technique of conducting. Complications.
38. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaw bones in children. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
39. Acute lymphadenitis. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment.
40. Inflammatory diseases of the salivary glands in children. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment.
41. The method of providence of mandibular anesthesia in children, the area of anesthesia, possible complications.

42. Traumatic osteomyelitis of the jaw bones in children. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment.
43. Chronic odontogenic sinusitis. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Complications.
44. The method of providing thorusal anesthesia in children, the area of anesthesia, possible complications.
45. Phlegmon of the bottom of the oral cavity. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Boundaries of cellular spaces.
46. Musculoskeletal dysfunction. Survey methods. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
47. Defects and deformities of the jaw bones in children caused by ankylosis of the TMJ. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
48. Complications that occur during and after the removal of teeth in children on the lower jaw. Providing assistance.
49. Methods of cystectomy surgery. Indications for this operation. Complications.
50. Bilateral fracture in the area of the angle of the lower jaw. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment. The mechanism for shifting fragments.
51. The method of providing mental anesthesia in children, the area of anesthesia, possible complications.
52. Phlegmon of the parotid-masticatory region. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Boundaries of cellular spaces.
53. General types of anesthesia in children, indications, contraindications, methods of conducting.
54. Local types of anesthesia in children, indications, contraindications, methods of implementation.
55. Technique of tuberal anesthesia. Complications, treatment.
56. Chronic lymphadenitis. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment.
57. General types of pain relief in children, possible complications, first aid.
58. Phlegmon of the buccal region. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis and treatment.
59. Local types of anesthesia in children, possible complications, first aid.
60. Fracture of the zygomatic bone and zygomatic arch. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment. The mechanism for shifting fragments.
61. Fracture of the alveolar process of the upper jaw. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment. The mechanism for shifting fragments.
62. Technique of the operation for the removal of temporary multi-root teeth in the upper jaw, possible complications and their treatment.
63. Classification of dental injuries in children, clinics of various types of injuries and assistance.
64. Complete and embedded dislocations of teeth dif. diagnosis, clinic, treatment.
65. Classification of burns and frostbite chlo in children.
66. Angular fracture of the lower jaw. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment. The mechanism for shifting fragments.
67. Fracture in the area of the lower jaw body. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment. The mechanism for shifting fragments.
68. Phlegmon of the near-pharyngeal space. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Boundaries of cellular spaces.
69. Boils of mfa in children, clinic, etiology, diagnosis, treatment.
70. FMA carbuncles in children, clinic, etiology, diagnosis, treatment.
71. Fracture of the upper jaw according to Le Fort 3. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment. The mechanism for shifting fragments.
72. Chronic productive parenchymal sialadenitis. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment.
73. Noma (wet gangrene of the face) in children, clinic, etiology, diagnosis, treatment.
74. Bilateral fracture in the area of the angle of the lower jaw. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment. The mechanism for shifting fragments.



75. Anatomy of the lymphatic system in children, functions of the lymphatic system.
76. Growth zones and periods of active growth of jaw bones in children.
77. Methods of holding forceps and individual moments when removing teeth with forceps in children on the upper jaw.
78. Collapse clinic, etiology, care.
79. Syncope clinic, etiology, care.
80. Abscess of the palate, clinic, etiology, diagnosis, treatment.
81. Definition of sequestration, thromboembolic theory of sequestration occurrence.
82. Classification of forceps for removing teeth of the upper and lower jaw in children.
83. Indications and contraindications for dental extraction in children (general and local).
84. Complications of dental extraction surgery in children ( general and local).
85. Anatomical features of the child's body that are important in the clinical course of purulent-inflammatory diseases of the soft tissues of the face.
86. Indications and methods of atypical types of dental extractions in children.
87. Perforation of the bottom of the maxillary sinus, clinic, assistance.
88. Anatomical features of the child's body that are important in the clinical course of purulent-inflammatory diseases of the jaw bones.
89. The method of applying dental splints according to Ivy and Tigerstett.
90. Dislocation asphyxia, clinic, etiology, diagnosis, treatment.
91. Phlegmon of the temporal region. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Boundaries of cellular spaces.
92. Fracture of the upper jaw according to Le Fort 1. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment. The mechanism for shifting fragments.
93. Obturation asphyxia, clinic, etiology, diagnosis, treatment.
94. Chronic destructive osteomyelitis of the jaw bones in children. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
95. Furuncle of the soft tissues of the face in the MFA. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, principles of surgical treatment.
96. Temporomandibular osteoarthritis. Classification. Clinic, treatment.
97. Stenotic asphyxia, clinic, etiology, diagnosis, treatment.
98. Aspiration asphyxia, clinic, etiology, diagnosis, treatment.
99. Valvular asphyxia, clinic, etiology, diagnosis, treatment.
100. Goals and objectives of premedication, medications used in premedication in children.
101. Structure and functions of the TMJ in children.
102. Acute purulent lymphadenitis MFA in children, clinic, etiology, diagnosis, treatment.
103. Acute serous lymphadenitis MFA in children, clinic, etiology, diagnosis, treatment.
104. Adenoflegmon in children, clinic, etiology, diagnosis, treatment.
105. Follicular cyst, etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, treatment.
106. Phlegmon of the zygomatic region. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Boundaries of cellular spaces.
107. Acute mumps in children, clinic, etiology, diagnosis, treatment.
108. Salivary stone disease, clinic, etiology, diagnosis, treatment.
109. Near-root cyst (radicular). Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif. diagnosis, principles of surgical treatment.
110. Methods of conducting sialography in children, the location of the excretory ducts of the large and small salivary glands.
111. Phlegmon of the parotid-masticatory region. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Boundaries of cellular spaces.
112. Types of drainage of wounds and drains used in MFA.
113. Indications and methods of osteosynthesis of jaw bones in children.
114. Classification of asphyxia. Qualified and specialized care for various forms of asphyxia.
115. First aid for bitten-lacerated wounds of MFA in children.

116. Goals and objectives of UV-blood and autohemotherapy for carbuncles of MFA in children.
  117. Terms of eruption of milk and permanent groups of teeth.
  118. Advantages and disadvantages of the clinical dental formula in relation to the dental formula according to the FDI system.
  119. The timing of the formation of a permanent and milky bite. Physiological and pathological types of bites.
  120. MFA innervation. The structure of the trigeminal nerve.
  121. Congenital cleft palate, treatment methods, operations, complications. Methods of prevention of secondary deformities.
  122. Velopharyngoplasty indications, principles of operation. Outcome and complications.
  123. Treatment of congenital cleft lip. Age-related indications for upper lip plastic surgery. Principles of surgical treatment.
  124. Rhinoplasty, indications, methods of surgery. Outcome and complications. Congenital cleft of the upper lip, alveolar process, hard, soft palate. Classification according to B. L. Pavlov, S. B. Orozobekov (principles of classification construction).
  125. Anomalies of the upper frenulum. Diagnosis, clinic, choice of analgesia method. Operation technique.
  126. Exo and endogenous causes in the development of congenital disorders of the formation of the maxillofacial region.
  127. Congenital cysts and fistulas of the neck. Classification, pathogenesis, treatment.
  128. Treatment (complex) children with congenital cleft lip and palate in the conditions of the republican center for medical examination and rehabilitation of children.
- In the discipline "Surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery".**
1. Organization of the surgical office and surgical department of the dental clinic
  2. Anaphylactic shock. Classification, clinic, diagnosis, doctor's tactics, prevention.
  3. Actinomycosis MFA . Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Treatment.
  4. Tuberculosis lesion of MFA , clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
  5. Sjogren's syndrome, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
  6. Mikulich's disease. Pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
  7. Fainting. Classification, clinic, diagnosis, doctor's tactics, prevention.
  8. Collapse, clinic, diagnosis, doctor's tactics, prevention.
  9. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaw. Classification, etiology, theories of pathogenesis, clinic, treatment.
  10. Chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaws. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
  11. Acute odontogenic sinusitis. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
  12. Chronic odontogenic sinusitis. Diagnosis, clinic, treatment.
  13. Causes of exacerbation of odontogenic chronic infection. The effect of antibacterial resistance of oral tissues on the development of odontogenic infection.
  14. Mediastinitis. Ways of spreading the infection. Classification, clinic, and diagnosis of mediastinitis.
  15. Acute odontogenic periostitis of the jaws. Pathological anatomy. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
  16. Asphyxia. Types, clinic, treatment, prevention.
  17. Operation of the tooth replantation. Indications and contraindications. Preparation and stages of the operation. Types of splice. Complications.
  18. Free transplantation of MFA tissues (skin, subcutaneous fat, muscle and bone tissue).
  19. Acute lymphadenitis of the face and neck. Classification. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
  20. Indications and contraindications for the use of general anesthesia in dental operations.
  21. General anesthesia. Classification. Medications used for general anesthesia.
  22. Anesthesia according to Bershe-Dubov. Topographic anatomy. The method of conducting, the area of anesthesia. Complications.

23. Anesthesia in the area of the large palatine opening. Topographic anatomy. The method of conducting. Pain relief zone. Complications.
24. Analgesia in the area of the mandibular roller according to Weisbrem (thorusal anesthesia). Topographic anatomy. The method of conducting. Pain relief zone. Complications.
25. Anesthesia in the area of the incisor opening. Topographic anatomy. The method of conducting, the area of anesthesia. Complications.
26. Analgesia of the maxillary and mandibular nerves according to Weisblatt (anesthesia at the round and oval holes). Topographic anatomy. The method of conducting. Pain relief zone. Complications.
27. Infiltration anesthesia, types. The method of conducting. Pain relief zone. Complications.
28. Local complications during local anesthesia. Causes, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
29. Local complications after local anesthesia. Causes, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
30. Local anesthetics used for local anesthesia. Classification. The mechanism of action of local anesthetics.
31. Infra-orbital anesthesia. Topographic anatomy. The method of conducting. Pain relief zone. Complications.
32. Mandibular anesthesia. Indications and contraindications. The method of conducting. Pain relief zone. Complications.
33. Mental anesthesia. Topographic anatomy. The method of conducting. Pain relief zone. Complications.
34. Tuberal anesthesia. Topographic anatomy. The procedure, the area of anesthesia, complications.
35. Operation of removal of the upper molars. The method of conducting. The toolkit. Complications.
36. Contracture of the masticatory muscles. Reasons. The clinic. Treatment.
37. Operation of tooth extraction. Indications and contraindications to the behavior of a tooth extraction operation.
38. Operation of removal of teeth of the lower jaw. Tools, methods of implementation.
39. Operation amputation of the root of the tooth. Indications and contraindications. The method of conducting.
40. Local complications after tooth extraction surgery. Causes, diagnosis, prevention.
41. General complications arising from the operation of tooth extraction.
42. Operation of removal of teeth of the upper jaw Tools. Removal method.
43. Healing of the hole after tooth extraction. Prevention of complications.
44. Lunocular pain after tooth extraction surgery. Causes, treatment, prevention.
45. Local complications during tooth extraction. Reasons. Diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
46. Alveolitis. Causes of occurrence. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
47. The method of complex removal of teeth and their roots.
48. Combined lesions (radiation, chemical, thermal) of the maxillofacial region and their treatment at the stages of medical evacuation.
49. Perforation and fistula of the maxillary sinus. Reasons. Clinic, diagnosis, doctor's tactics, treatment planning.
50. Abscesses of the maxillofacial groove. Topographic anatomy. Sources of infection. Possible ways of spreading the infection. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Operative access for drainage of the purulent focus.
51. Abscess and phlegmon of the near-pharyngeal space. Topographic anatomy. Clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment.
52. Abscesses and phlegmon of the subterranean and pterygoid pits. Topographic anatomy. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Online access
53. Abscess and phlegmon of the submandibular region. Topographic anatomy. Clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment. Online access.

54. Abscess and phlegmon of the bottom of the oral cavity. Topographic anatomy. Clinic, diagnosis, distribution routes, sources of infection, Operational access.
55. Abscess and phlegmon of the pterygoid-maxillary space. Topographic anatomy. Clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment. Online access.
56. Abscess and phlegmon of the buccal region. Topographic anatomy. Clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment. Online access.
57. Abscess and phlegmon of the subglacial area. Sources of infection. Possible ways of spreading the infection. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Operative access for drainage of the purulent focus.
58. Phlegmons of the post-maxillary region. Topographic anatomy of cellular spaces. Sources of infection. Possible ways of spreading the infection. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Operative access for drainage of the purulent focus.
59. Thrombophlebitis of the facial veins. Causes, pathogenesis. Clinic, diagnosis, ways of spreading the infection. Treatment.
60. Anti-inflammatory and detoxification therapy of patients with purulent-inflammatory diseases of MFA.
61. Facial furuncle. Etiology, pathogenesis. Pathological anatomy. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
62. Traumatic osteomyelitis of the jaws. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
63. Acute inflammatory diseases of the salivary glands. Classification. Etiology, pathogenesis. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
64. Chronic inflammatory diseases of the salivary glands. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
65. Inflammatory diseases of the temporomandibular joint. Classification, clinic, treatment.
66. Osteoarthritis of the temporomandibular joint. Clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment.
67. TMJ arthritis. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
68. Salivary stone disease. Etiology. The mechanism of stone formation. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
69. Ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
70. Fracture of the upper jaw by the upper type. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
71. Fracture of the upper jaw in the middle type. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
72. Zygomatic-maxillary fractures, fractures of the zygomatic arch. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
73. Burns of the face. Classification, diagnosis, clinic and treatment.
74. Organization of medical care for the maxillofacial wounded at the stages of medical evacuation.
75. Complications of maxillofacial injuries and measures to prevent them. Types of asphyxia.
76. Features of gunshot injuries to the bones of the facial skeleton. Diagnosis and treatment at the stages of medical evacuation.
77. Combat injuries of the facial bones, their features, clinic, diagnosis.
78. Neognestrelny injuries of soft tissues of the face. Classification, clinic, treatment.
79. Neognestrelny fractures of the lower jaw. Classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
80. The concept of osseointegration and fibroosteointegration. Atrophy and changes in the bone tissue of the jaws.
81. Plastic surgery of facial defects with a flap on the leg and a vascularized flap.
82. Features of the operation of dental implantation when using various designs and forms of implants.
83. Dental implantology. Indications and contraindications in dental implantology.
84. Design features of modern dental implants (structure, systems and types).
85. Additional operations for dental implantation sinus-lifting and transposition of the lower alveolar nerve.

86. Retention of teeth. Predisposing factors. Clinic, treatment. Indications for the removal operation.
87. Methods of temporary and permanent immobilization of jaw fragments (conservative and orthopedic).
88. The purpose and objectives of reconstructive facial surgery. Planning of rehabilitation treatment. Terms of operations, preoperative preparation of patients.
89. Operational methods of immobilization of facial bone fragments (indications, types, methods of implementation).
90. Benign soft tissue tumors of CHLO. Kinds. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
91. Odontogenic tumors of the jaws. Classification. Etiology, pathogenesis.
92. Odontogenic cysts of the jaws. Classification. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis, dif, diagnosis, treatment.
93. Osteogenic tumors of the jaws. Classification. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
94. Facultative precancerous and background diseases of the oral and lip mucosa.
95. Obligate precancerous lesions of the oral mucosa and lips.
96. General principles of treatment of patients with malignant tumors of the maxillofacial region. The role of the dentist.
97. Odontoma of the jaws. Pathological anatomy, classification, clinic, diagnosis and treatment.
98. Cementoma of the jaws. Pathological anatomy, classification, clinic, diagnosis and treatment.
99. Adamantinoma of the jaws. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
100. Epulis. Classification, etiology, pathological anatomy, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.

### **List of basic and additional literature discipline**

"Dentistry" Discipline "Therapeutic dentistry" Main literature

1. Borovsky E. V., Ivanov V. S., etc. Therapeutic dentistry M., Medicine, 2011.
2. Barer G. M. Therapeutic dentistry / Textbook in 3 parts. Part 1. Dental caries. Part 2. Periodontal disease. Part 3. Diseases of the oral mucosa.- Moscow, 2010.
3. Magid E. A., Mukhin N. A. Phantom course of therapeutic dentistry. - M., Atlas, 1987.
4. Nikolaev A. I., Tsepov L. M. Practical therapeutic dentistry. St. Petersburg, 2008.
5. Maksimovsky Yu. M., Mitronin A.V. Therapeutic dentistry /Textbook Moscow, 2012. - 420 p.

Additional literature

1. Kuttubayeva K. B. Diagnostics, treatment and prevention of periodontal diseases.- Bishkek, 2011. - 147 p.
2. Kuttubayeva K. B., Ergeshov S. M., Abaskanova P. D., Sushko N. Yu. Diseases of the hard tissues of the tooth and their complications.- Bishkek, 2014. - 384 p.
6. Tsepov L. M. Nikolaev A. I. Diagnostics and treatment of periodontal diseases. M, 2004.
7. Grigoryan A. S., Grudyanov A. I., Rabukhina I. A., Frolova O. A. Periodontal diseases.- Moscow, 2004.
8. Zazulevskaya L. Ya. Periodontology.- Almaty, 2006. - 345 p.
9. Borovsky E. V., Mashkilleyson A. L. Diseases of the mucous membrane of the mouth and lips. - Moscow.- 1984.
10. Borovsky E. V., Danilevsky N. F. Atlas of diseases of the oral mucosa.- Medicine, 1981.

Internet resources

7. Website of the KSMA named after I. K. Akhunbayev <https://www.kgma.kg/index.php/ru/>
8. Kyrgyz Virtual Scientific Library [www.kyrgyzstanvsl.org](http://www.kyrgyzstanvsl.org)
1. Electronic resource "Electronic Library" of KSMA ([library.kgma.kg](http://library.kgma.kg))
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**APPEAL COMMISSION**

In order to optimize the work of the state attestation commission during the state final certification and ensure quality control of graduate training at the Faculty of Dentistry, the appeal commission functions. The Appeal Commission considers the appeals of students passing the

stages of the state final certification (hereinafter referred to as appeals) and makes decisions on them. The Appeal Commission is valid for a calendar year.

The chairman of the appeal commission is the rector of the KSMA named after I. K. Akhunbayev.

The composition of the appeal commission includes at least 4 people from among the persons belonging to the teaching staff of the organization and not included in the state examination commissions.

The student has the right to submit to the appeal commission a written appeal (complaint) addressed to the chairman of the appeal commission about the violation, in his opinion, of the established procedure for conducting the state certification test and (or) disagreement with the results of the state exam (about the inaccuracy, in his opinion, of the assessment made at the stage of the state final certification).

In its work, the appeal commission is guided by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education", the Regulations on the procedure for conducting the state final certification of the I. K. Akhunbayev KSMA, the Charter of the I. K. Akhunbayev KSMA, the orders and orders of the rector of the I. K. Akhunbayev KSMA.

An appeal on the procedure for conducting or on the results of the stage of the state final certification is submitted by the student personally to the appeal commission no later than the next working day after the announcement of the results of the state certification test.

The graduate can file an appeal application addressed to the chairman of the SAC on the day of passing the certification test at:

- incorrect questions, their going beyond the scope of the program, errors in the answers to tasks and test questions;
- violation of the SAC of the established procedure for conducting State certification;
- circumstances that prevent an objective assessment of the work of the SAC.

Dissatisfaction with the graduate level of the received assessment can not be the basis for an appeal.

For consideration of the appeal, the secretary of the state examination commission sends to the appeal commission the minutes of the meeting of the state examination commission, the conclusion of the chairman of the state examination commission on compliance with procedural issues during the state certification test, as well as written answers of the student (if any). The student is informed of the time and place of the appeal hearing. The appeal is considered no later than 2 working days from the date of filing the appeal at a meeting of the appeal commission, to which the chairman of the state examination commission and the student who filed the appeal are invited.

The decision of the appeal commission is brought to the attention of the student who filed the appeal, within 3 working days from the date of the meeting of the appeal commission. The fact that the student who filed the appeal is informed of the decision of the appeal commission is certified by the student's signature.

When considering an appeal about a violation of the procedure for conducting a state certification test, the appeal commission makes one of the following decisions;

- on the rejection of the appeal, if the information contained in it about violations of the procedure for conducting the state final certification of the student was not confirmed and (or) did not affect the result of the state certification test;
- on the satisfaction of the appeal, if the information contained in it about the violations of the procedure for conducting the state final certification of the student was confirmed and affected the result of the state certification test.

In this case, the result of the state certification test is subject to cancellation, in connection with which the protocol on the consideration of the appeal is transmitted to the state examination commission no later than the next working day for the implementation of the decision of the appeal commission. The student is given the opportunity to pass the state certification test within the time limits set by the university.

When considering an appeal of disagreement with the results of the state certification test, the appeal commission makes one of the following decisions::

- on the rejection of the appeal and the preservation of the result of the state certification test;
- on the satisfaction of the appeal and the issuance of a different result of the state certification test.

The decision of the appeal commission is transmitted to the state examination commission no later than the next working day. The decision of the appeal commission is the basis for canceling the previously issued result of the state certification test and issuing a new one.

The re-conduct of the state certification test is carried out in the presence of one of the members of the appeal commission no later than July 15.

An appeal to re-conduct the state certification test is not accepted.

Appeals are not accepted on the issues of the content and structure of the exam tasks, violations of the rules of conduct by the student at the exam.

Consideration of an appeal based on the results of the final state certification is not a retake of the exam.

After consideration of the appeal, the decision of the appeal commission is made. If there is a disagreement, a vote is held in the appeal commission, and the decision is approved by a majority vote.

The decision of the appeal commission issued by the protocol is brought to the attention of the student (under the signature).

The decision of the appeal commission is final and is not subject to review.

### **CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRACTICAL SKILLS BY GRADUATES**

Response characteristics	Scoring system	Assessment
The graduate can independently examine the patient, make a diagnosis, determine the treatment tactics and perform the planning manipulations. To have versatile skills and techniques for performing in the practical work. The graduate represents a complete justification of the applied therapeutic and diagnostic measures, decisions and preventive recommendations.	100-96	5 (5+)
The graduate can independently examine the patient, make a diagnosis, determine the treatment tactics and perform the planned manipulations. To have versatile skills and techniques for performing practical work. The graduate represents a complete justification of the applied therapeutic and diagnostic measures, decisions and preventive recommendations. In this case, there may be shortcomings corrected by the student independently in the course of work.	95-91	5
The graduate can independently conduct a patient examination, make a diagnosis, determine the treatment tactics and perform the intended manipulations, to have versatile skills and techniques for performing practical work. The graduate presents the rationale for the applied therapeutic and diagnostic measures, decisions and preventive recommendations. Mistakes were made, corrected by the student with the help of the teacher.	90-86	4 (4+)
The graduate can independently conduct an examination of the patient, make a diagnosis, determine the tactics of treatment and perform certain manipulations. At the same time, minor mistakes or shortcomings were made, corrected by the student with the help	85—81	4



of the teacher. The graduate represents an incomplete justification of the applied therapeutic and diagnostic measures and preventive recommendations.		
The graduate can examine the patient, make a diagnosis, determine the main stages of treatment, and perform certain manipulations. At the same time, there are several significant mistakes that a student can correct only with the help of a teacher. The graduate has an idea of the justification of the applied therapeutic and diagnostic measures and preventive recommendations	80-76	4 (4-)
The graduate can examine the patient, make a diagnosis, determine the main stages of treatment, and perform certain manipulations. At the same time, there are several significant mistakes that a student can correct only with the help of a teacher. The graduate has an idea of the justification of the applied therapeutic and diagnostic measures and preventive recommendations	75-71	3 (3+)
The graduate can examine the patient, make a diagnosis, determine the main stages of treatment, and perform certain manipulations. At the same time, there are several significant mistakes that a student can correct only with the help of a teacher. The graduate has an idea of the justification of the applied therapeutic and diagnostic measures and preventive recommendations The graduate did not fully examine the patient. Has doubts about the diagnosis and the formulation of the main stages of treatment, eliminated only with the help of a teacher, Can perform professional manipulations under the supervision of a supervisor and has difficulties in performing practical work independently. The graduate has a superficial understanding of the rationale for the applied therapeutic and diagnostic measures and preventive recommendations.	70-66	3
The graduate did not fully examine the patient. Has doubts about the diagnosis and the formulation of the main stages of treatment, eliminated only with the help of a teacher, Can perform professional manipulations under the supervision of a supervisor and has difficulties in performing practical work independently. The graduate has a superficial understanding of the rationale for the applied therapeutic and diagnostic measures and preventive recommendations.	65-61	3 (3-)
The graduate is unable to independently conduct an examination of the patient has doubts about the diagnosis and the formulation of the main stages of treatment, which can only be eliminated with the help of a teacher. Can selectively perform a number of professional manipulations included in the treatment plan, only under the supervision of the supervisor and has difficulties in performing practical work independently. The graduate demonstrates a superficial knowledge of certain areas of justification of the applied therapeutic and diagnostic measures.	60-41	2
No answers were received on the basic questions of the discipline. Practical skills are missing.	40-0	2

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