

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

*Medicine Institute*

**PROGRAM OF MANUFACTURING PRARCTICE**

**Name of production practice**

**"Dentist assistant (general dentist)"**

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

**31.05.03 Dentistry**

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

**Dentistry**

**Graduate Qualifications**

**Doctor of Dentistry**

**PROGRAM OF MANUFACTURING PRACTICE**  
**"Dentist assistant (general dentist)"**

**1. Purposes of practical training**

consolidation and deepening of theoretical training of a student in the field of general medical training; the acquisition of practical skills and competencies in the field of professional activity.

**2. Tasks of production practice**

- mastering the standards and requirements for the organization of the dental office;
- students mastering the principles of organizing the work of medical personnel in ambulatory-preventive institutions, defining functional responsibilities and the optimal algorithm for their implementation;
- students mastering the basics of examination, diagnosis and general medical manipulations using modern methods;
- the formation of students of medical thinking and behavior, providing a solution to professional problems;
- master the correct management of medical records;
- master the basics of professional ethics and deontology in the work of the dentist;
- to collect, process and systematize scientific and technical information on the task.

**3. Place of work practice in the structure of the OOP specialty "Dentistry"**

For the practical training "Dentist assistant (general dentist)" requires knowledge and skills obtained during the internship:

- Assistant ward and procedural nurses;
- Dentist assistant (hygienist);
- Dentist assistant (surgeon);
- Dentist assistant (dental therapist);
- Dentist assistant (prosthodontist);
- Dentist assistant (pediatric).

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

**4. Forms of industrial practice**

Stationary

Clinical with joint clinical analysis

**5. Place and time of practical training**

*Conducted at the clinical bases of the departments of therapeutic, orthopedic and surgical dentistry, as well as under individual contracts.*

The "Dentist assistant (general dentist)" practice is held in the 10th semester at the end of the academic semester, the duration of the practice is 2 weeks.

**6. Competences of the student, formed as a result of practical training**

- GPC-6, GPC-9, GPC-11,
- PC-1, PC-2, PC-5, PC-6, PC-8, PC-9

#### KNOW:

- theoretical foundations of the structure, state and functioning of the dental system in normal and pathological conditions;
- etiology, pathogenesis of diseases of hard tissues of teeth, the current classification (ICD-10);
- the role of social and biological factors in the development of diseases, to understand the pathogenesis of the development of dental diseases;
- tactics of clinical examination of the dental patient on an outpatient basis, diagnostic algorithm;
- Principles and methods of outpatient therapeutic treatment of diseases of hard dental tissues;
- modern filling materials, their composition, properties and indications for use;
- dental instruments;
- The basic principles of asepsis in therapeutic dentistry, surgical and orthopedic dentistry.

#### BE ABLE TO:

- assess the functional changes in the maxillofacial apparatus;
- in a limited time to conduct a qualitative survey and examination of the patient and to identify objective data confirming the diagnosis;
- determine the minimum required for the diagnosis of additional methods of examination;
- to diagnose;
- draw up a plan of examination, treatment and prevention of a particular patient;
- choose the best treatment option;
- to treat caries with non-invasive and invasive methods, allowing to restore the shape and function of the tooth;
- to treat non-caries lesions of the teeth using non-invasive and invasive methods;
- identify, eliminate and take measures to prevent diseases of hard dental tissues through hygiene monitoring and training in individual hygiene methods.

#### OWN:

- methods of clinical examination of a dental patient at a therapeutic, surgical and orthopedic reception;
- differential diagnosis;
- correct registration of an out-patient card of the patient and maintaining medical records;
- methods of remineralizing therapy;
- modern methods of caries treatment using light and chemical curing composites, glass ionomer and mineral cements;
- methods of treating patients with diseases of hard tissues of non-caries origin;
- methods of bleaching of vital and devital teeth;
- methods of professional hygiene;
- determining the scope and sequence of the proposed treatment measures;
- methods of tooth extraction;
- methods of treatment of complications after anesthesia and tooth extraction;
- methods of operation: opening an abscess, periostotomy;
- methods of conducting outpatient operations (excision of the hood during pericoronitis, atypical tooth extraction, alveolectomy);
- methods of carrying out at outpatient operations: (tooth replantation, resection of the root apex, removal of benign Flan tumors, surgical treatment of periodontal diseases, etc.);
- methods of individual selection of the design of an orthopedic prosthesis;
- methods of casting models;
- methods of treatment of partial and complete adentia;
- methods for determining the height of the bite;
- methods of preparation of teeth under the crowns;
- methods of gum retraction;
- methods for making bite rollers;

- Features of mixing materials for temporary and permanent fixation of prostheses;
- methods for the preparation of impression materials;
- Ways to design visual materials on dental education;
- methods of registration of instructions for the prevention of dental diseases.

## 7. Structure and content of industrial practice

The total labor intensity of the production practice is 3 credit units 108 hours.

№ п/ п	Sections (stages) of practice	Types of industrial work, in practice, including independent work of students and labor intensity (in hours)			Forms of current control
		Lectures (instructing on equipment safety)	Practical Zan (Execution of production tasks)	Sam.rab (Systematizati on of knowledge filling out reporting forms)	
1	Preparatory stage	2	6	6	Interview
2	Main stage: "Work as an assistant general practitioner"		74	6	Evaluation of practical skills
3					Evaluation of practical skills
3.					Evaluation of practical skills
4.					Evaluation of practical skills
5.	Preparation of a practice report	-	-	6	Evaluation of practical skills
6.	Control	-	-	10	Interview
7.	TOTAL	2	74	30	108

## 8. Educational, research and scientific-production technologies used in manufacturing practice.

The organization of the production practice "Dentist assistant (general dentist)" in modern conditions should be based on innovative psychological and pedagogical approaches and technologies aimed at improving the efficiency of teaching and the quality of student training.

The practice provides the acquisition and consolidation of the necessary skills, the formation of

professional competencies, readiness for independent and individual work, the adoption of responsible decisions within the framework of professional competence.

Working with patients creates not only students' readiness for independent and individual work, making responsible decisions within their professional competence, but also the ability to scientifically analyze medical and socially significant problems, readiness for logical analysis of various kinds of reasoning, skills in communication, argumentation, conducting controversy and discussion.

Independent work of students is approximately 1/3 of the total workload of practice in the discipline and includes: keeping a practice diary, filling out a certification sheet, working with literature, preparing conversations, lectures, reports, presentations on general practice dentistry, making materials on dental education (memos, reports, health bulletins, questionnaires, presentations, etc.). This form of work contributes to the development of cognitive activity, creative thinking of students, instills the skills of independent information retrieval, and also forms the ability and readiness for self-improvement, self-realization and creative adaptation.

At the end of the practice is held offset, which includes an assessment of practical skills and interviews.

During the internship, the student should pay special attention to improving the process of examining the patient, optimizing it, applying modern techniques, developing clinical thinking, and the ability for differential diagnosis of dental diseases.

Also during the internship, students are introduced to modern methods of laser diagnosis of caries; modern methods of diagnosis and visualization of the root canal topography.

## **9. Educational and methodological support of independent work of students in the field of production**

In the month before the beginning of the internship, the department responsible for carrying out the internship holds a general practice meeting with students of the 5th year, where it introduces students to the internship program and announces the procedure for distributing students from different study groups on the internship bases.

The student may also familiarize himself with the program of practice on the university's website on the educational information portal.

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

The volume of reports can be 10–15 pages, the structure of the report is close to the structure course work. The purpose of each practice report is to recognize and fix professional and social-personal competencies acquired by a student in the result of the development of theoretical courses and received them during the internship.

### **9.1. Guidelines for students in preparation for the internship.**

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

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

## **9.2. Student duties during the internship.**

1. Perform all necessary mouth care procedures under medical supervision and responsibilities provided for general dentists.
2. To come to practice in a neat form, be in hospital in the prescribed form of clothing.
3. Obey the rules of the institutions internal labor regulations.
4. Familiarize yourself with the work of the dental office.
5. Carefully and timely fill in the necessary documentation and provide it to the doctor every day and supervisor - the curator.
6. To carry out sanitary and educational work.
7. To study and strictly follow the rules of labor protection and equipment security.
8. Actively participate in the social life of the team. therapeutic approval.

### **9.2.1. Preparation for the test**

- The main sections in preparation for the credit
- Section of therapeutic dentistry
- Section of surgical dentistry
- Section of prosthetic dentistry

### **Types of manipulations in therapeutic, surgical and orthopedic dentistry**

1. Examination of the patient at the dental admission: questioning, external examination, palpation of the lymph nodes, examination of the oral cavity, assessment of the type of bite, recording the formula of teeth
2. Record case history.
3. Conducting hygienic indices.
4. Implementation of individual selection of oral hygiene products to the patient.
5. Monitoring the effectiveness of brushing.
6. Assistance in the removal of supragingival and subgingival dental plaque.
7. Conducting remineralization therapy
8. Diagnosis of caries in the stage of stains by methods of drying and staining.
9. Diagnosis of pulpitis and periodontitis (questioning, inspection of the tooth, percussion, sensing of the carious cavity).
10. Reading and evaluation of the results of EDI and radiographs.
11. Assistance in the treatment of dental caries.
12. Assistance during the sealing of fissure teeth.
13. Assistance in the treatment of pulpitis and periodontitis.
14. Assistance in the operation of tooth extraction.
15. Mixing of temporary filling materials
16. various medical pastes, glass ionomer,
17. Polycarboxylate, silicate cements.
18. Preparation of chemical-cured composites.
19. Assistance in the formulation of light-curing fillings.
20. Assistance in the treatment of complications after anesthesia and tooth extraction
21. Assistance during surgery: opening an abscess, periostotomy
22. Assistance during outpatient operations (excision of the pericoronitis hood, atypical tooth extraction, alveolectomy)
23. Assistance in outpatient operations: (tooth replantation, root apex resection, removal of benign MPS tumors, surgical treatment of periodontal diseases, etc.)
24. Assistance in the implementation of individual selection of the design of an orthopedic prosthesis.
25. Mixing gypsum.
26. Casting models.
27. Assistance in the treatment of partial and complete adentia.

28. Determination of the height of the bite.
29. Assistance in the preparation of teeth under the crowns.
30. Assist or retraction of the gums.
31. Assistance in the manufacture of bite rollers.
32. Mixing materials for temporary and permanent fixation of prostheses.
33. Preparation of impression materials.
34. Assistance in the formulation and fixation of orthopedic structures.
35. Preparation of visual materials on dental education.
36. Preparation of instructions for the prevention of dental diseases.

### **9.2.2. Questions for self-preparation of the student to take into practice.**

*Approximate test questions and tasks for the current certification (survey, interview) sections of the practice, mastered by the student independently:*

Section of therapeutic dentistry:

Test questions:

1. Determination of the sealing of fissure teeth.
2. The effectiveness of the method of sealing fissure of teeth.
3. Absolute contraindications to the method of sealing the fissure of teeth.
4. Relative contraindications to the method of sealing the fissures of the teeth.
5. Indications for the method of sealing fissures of teeth.
6. The main differences of the non-invasive method of sealing fissures of teeth from invasive.
7. The main differences of the invasive method of sealing fissures from non-invasive.
8. Materials for sealing teeth fissure.

### **Section of therapeutic dentistry: Prevention of periodontal disease. Methods and means of individual prevention of periodontal disease**

Test questions:

1. Indices for determining the hygienic condition of the oral cavity during periodontitis.
2. Prevention of inflammatory periodontal diseases.
3. Risk factors in the occurrence of periodontal disease and methods for their detection.
4. Schiller-Pisarev test.
5. Methods of assessing the state of periodontal index PMA.
6. Assessment of periodontal status index CPITN
7. Determination of the intensity of periodontal tissue lesions.

### **9.2.3. Variants of test questions for self-study preparation for the internship.**

**Specify the number of the correct answer**

1. Dental medical service in Russia is planned and controlled by
  - a. President
  - b. Ministry of Health Of Russian Federation
  - c. Local administration
  - d. No one is correct
2. Dental treatment is carried out in following types of clinics:
  - a. Republican dental polyclinic
  - b. Municipal or district polyclinic
  - c. Dental clinics and departments incorporated in multidisciplinary center
  - d. Private dental practice
  - e. Clinics of educational and scientific institutes
  - f. All variants are correct
3. Depending of the size dental polyclinic could include next departments:
  - a. Restorative Dentistry Department

- b. Dental Surgery Department
  - c. Prosthetic Department with Dental Laboratory
  - d. Department of Physiotherapy
  - e. Radiographic Department or single room
  - f. All variants are correct
4. Regime of working day in state dental polyclinic:
- a. Whole day long
  - b. In one session
  - c. In two sessions
  - d. On individual schedule
5. Main tasks of dental polyclinic as municipal subject of health care are:
- a. Prevention of dental diseases in population.
  - b. Providing of high-qualified dental treatment in all dental specialties.
  - c. Providing of statistical registration, calculation and reports about dental diseases among population.
  - d. Investigation and implementation of new methods of prevention, diagnosing and treatment of dental diseases.
  - e. Improving of skills and knowledges of all medical staff.
  - f. Consultations of population, issue of medical conclusions and other documents.
  - g. All variants are correct.
6. In large dental polyclinic additional compartments could be incorporated:
- a. Anesthesiology Department (or single room)
  - b. Periodontology Department
  - c. Department of Mucosa Membrane Diseases
  - d. Implantology Department
  - e. Department of Prevention and Oral Hygiene
  - f. Clinical Laboratory
  - g. Centralized Sterilization Department
  - h. All variants are correct.
7. Author of The Theory of tooth preparation:
- a. Hippocrates
  - b. W.D. Miller
  - c. G.V. Black
  - d. J. Greenwood
  - e. P. Fauchard
8. Author of classic work about microorganisms of the oral cavity:
- a. Hippocrates
  - b. W.D. Miller
  - c. G.V. Black
  - d. J. Greenwood
  - e. P. Fauchard
9. Author of first complete scientific description of dental field «The Surgeon Dentist» (*Le Chirurgien Dentiste, 1728*):
- a. Hippocrates
  - b. W.D. Miller
  - c. G.V. Black
  - d. J. Greenwood
  - e. P. Fauchard
10. Who did refuse an ancient theory about tooth-worm as a reason of toothache?
- a. Celsus
  - b. Galen
  - c. Hippocrates
  - d. Avicenna



11. Each patient has a right to have diagnosing and treatment in special conditions satisfied with sanitary and hygienic requirements due to:
  - a. Own wishes
  - b. Federal Law about Health Care
  - c. Local Administrative Directives
12. Dental polyclinic could be locate in:
  - a. Separate building
  - b. Adapted premises incorporated in apartment building
  - c. On the ground floor of apartment building
  - d. All variants are correct
13. Sterilization equipment could be place in dental surgery if:
  - a. There is no place for sterilization room in the clinic
  - b. There are no more than two dental units in the surgery
  - c. There are no more than three dental units in the surgery
  - d. There are not so many patients in this clinic
14. Pediatric dentistry department should have:
  - a. Separate from senior department entrance
  - b. Separate from senior department toilet
  - c. Separate from senior department waiting room
  - d. Separate from senior department dental surgery
15. If you are going to build new building for dental clinic what is necessary to take into account:
  - a. ecological situation
  - b. neighborhood of plants and factories
  - c. transport availability
  - d. all variants are correct
16. What is NOT allowed to place in underground floor of dental polyclinic:
  - a. Cloakroom
  - b. Shower and toilet
  - c. Storages and sterilization equipment
  - d. Dental surgeries
17. Minimal square of dental hall is:
  - a. 12 meters
  - b. 14 meters
  - c. 18 meters
  - d. 10 meters
18. Minimal square of room for staff members is:
  - a. 4 meters
  - b. 5 meters
  - c. 6 meters
  - d. 10 meters
19. Minimal square for storage is
  - a. 4 meters
  - b. 5 meters
  - c. 3 meters
  - d. 7 meters
20. Every dental clinic or polyclinic should have next premises:
  - a. Dental surgery
  - b. Hall
  - c. Room for staff members
  - d. Storage
  - e. Toilet
  - f. All variants are correct
21. Minimal square for dental surgery in clinic is

- a. 8 meters
  - b. 10 meters
  - c. 14 meters
  - d. 12 meters
22. Height of dental surgery should be:
- a. 3 meters
  - b. 2.6 meters
  - c. 3.6 meters
  - d. At least 2.6 meters
23. Glazed tiles in all dental surgery except operating room should cove walls on the height of:
- a. 2 meters
  - b. 2.8 meters
  - c. 1 meter
  - d. 1.8 meters
  - e. At least 1.8 meters
24. Which room of dental polyclinic must have autonomous ventilation:
- a. Dental surgeries
  - b. Dental laboratories
  - c. Waiting rooms
  - d. Halls
25. Illumination level of local and individual sources should not exceed general illumination more than:
- a. 10 times
  - b. 8 times
  - c. 2 times
  - d. 6 times
26. If there are more than one dental unit in a room it should be divided by:
- a. Transparent partition 1.5 meters heights
  - b. Non-transparent partition 1.5 meters or more
  - c. Transparent partition from floor to the ceiling
  - d. Non-transparent partition 1.8 meters or more
27. Items from doctor part in dental unit:
- a. High-speed handpiece
  - b. Saliva ejector
  - c. Low-speed handpiece
  - d. Ultrasound scaler
  - e. All above variants are correct
  - f. "a", "b", "d" are correct
28. Items from an assistant part in dental unit:
- a. High-speed handpiece
  - b. Saliva ejector
  - c. Low-speed handpiece
  - d. High volume evacuator
  - e. All above variants are correct
  - f. "b", "d" are correct
29. Dental unit consists of:
- a. dental chair
  - b. compressor
  - c. mounted unit (or part) of doctor
  - d. mounted unit (or part) of assistant
  - e. dental light.
30. What kind of soap do we use in dental surgery?
- a. No soap, only disinfectant

- b. Bar soap
  - c. Liquid soap
  - d. Doesn't matter what kind of soap
31. Medical history is:
- a. The main document to describe patient status and treatment
  - b. History of patient's family
  - c. History of medicine.
  - d. No correct answer here.
32. Passport part is filled:
- a. By receptionists
  - b. By patient himself
  - c. By patient relative
  - d. In first visit
  - e. In each visit
  - f. A and D are correct
  - g. A and E are correct
33. Health Questionnaire are filled:
- a. By receptionists
  - b. By patient himself
  - c. By patient's legal representative
  - d. B,C are correct
  - e. A and C are correct
34. Medical part of medical history consists of:
- a. Complaints
  - b. Dental anamnesis
  - c. General medical anamnesis
  - d. Extraoral examination
  - e. List of radiation dose.
  - f. All variants are correct
35. In Palmer notation vertical line indicates:
- a. Midline
  - b. Occlusial plane
  - c. Distal surface of a tooth
  - d. No correct variant
36. Lower left deciduous first molar will be noted in dental formula as:
- a. 13
  - b. 55
  - c. 83
  - d. 74
37. In Palmer's dental notation deciduous teeth are marked by:
- a. Arabic numerals
  - b. Roman numerals
  - c. Letters of alphabet
38. In ISO notation system children quadrants of oral cavity are marked by:
- a. 1-2-3-4
  - b. 4-5-6-7
  - c. 5-6-7-8
  - d. 2-3-4-5
39. Lower right permanent central incisor will be noted in dental formula:
- a. 11
  - b. 12
  - c. 41
  - d. 22
40. Upper left permanent second molar will be noted in dental formula:

- a. 11
  - b. 12
  - c. 41
  - d. 27
41. Because of often contact with blood and saliva dentists are in risk group of next diseases:
- a. AIDS
  - b. Hepatitis
  - c. Herpes
  - d. Staphylococcosis
  - e. All variants are correct
42. Asepsis is:
- a. Complex of measures to prevent infection ingress into operation wound or human organism in general
  - b. Complex of measures aimed at the elimination of microorganisms in a wound, pathological focus or in a macroorganism
  - c. tiding up, using of bactericide lamps, disinfection, presterilizing instruments cleaning, sterilization
  - d. root canal rinsing, using chlorhexidine for cavity disinfection
  - e. "b" and "d" are correct
  - f. "a" and "c" are correct
  - g. "b", "c", "d" are correct
43. Antiseptic is:
- a. Complex of measures to prevent infection ingress into operation wound or human organism in general
  - b. Complex of measures aimed at the elimination of microorganisms in a wound, pathological focus or in a macroorganism
  - c. tiding up, using of bactericide lamps, disinfection, presterilizing instruments cleaning, sterilization
  - d. root canal rinsing, using chlorhexidine for cavity disinfection
  - e. "b" and "d" are correct
  - f. "a" and "c" are correct
  - g. "b", "c", "d" are correct
44. Personal protective items:
- a. Disposable gloves
  - b. Disposable masks
  - c. Glasses
  - d. Shields
  - e. All variants are correct
45. Aerosol creating by dental instruments (burs, ultrasound tips etc.) consists of:
- a. Water
  - b. Microorganisms
  - c. Saliva
  - d. Blood drops
  - e. All variant are correct
46. How often tiding up and air irradiating by ultraviolet lamp are carried out:
- a. Before working day
  - b. After working day
  - c. In the middle and after working day
  - d. Before, in the middle and after working day
47. What kinds of tiding up in operative dentistry do you know?
- a. Morning tiding up
  - b. Current tiding up
  - c. General tiding up

- d. All variant are correct
  - e. "b" and "c" are correct
  - f. "c" and "a" are correct
48. What types of bactericidal lamp do you know?
- a. Ceiling type
  - b. Open-ended type
  - c. Base type
  - d. Closed type
  - e. All variants are correct
  - f. "a" and "c" are correct
  - g. "b" and "d" are correct
49. Current tidng up means:
- a. Cleaning of all surfaces (tables, chair etc.)
  - b. Changing of tray and instruments
  - c. Changing of all disposable items (grassess saliva ejector tips etc.)
  - d. All variant are correct
50. Maximum radiation wavelength in ultraviolet bactericidal lamp is:
- a. 260 nm
  - b. 234 nm
  - c. 254 nm
  - d. 275 nm
51. Disinfection is
- a. decreasing number of pathogenic microorganisms up to the level not dangerous for human health
  - b. decreasing number of pathogenic microorganisms but not spores up to the level not dangerous for human health
  - c. elimination of all microorganisms and their spores
  - d. elimination of all microorganisms
52. Due to method of disinfection all instruments divided into several groups:
- a. Metal instruments
  - b. Instruments are not in direct contact with oral cavity (teeth, wound surface, etc.)
  - c. Plastic instruments
  - d. Instruments are in direct contact with oral cavity (teeth, wound surface, etc.)
  - e. All variants are correct
  - f. "a" and "c" are correct
  - g. "b" and "d" are correct
53. Presterilizing cleaning means mechanical removal of:
- a. Blood drops
  - b. Residues of dental materials
  - c. Film of proteins and fats
  - d. All variants are correct
54. Assistina is:
- a. Name of disinfectant
  - b. Device for ultrasound cleaning
  - c. Dental nurse
  - d. Device for lubricating and disinfecting of handpieces
55. Control of blood presence:
- a. Benzidine test
  - b. Amidopirin test
  - c. Phenolphtalein test
  - d. All above variants are correct
  - e. "a" and "c" are correct
  - f. "a" and "b" are correct

56. Control of alkaline detergent ingredients:
- Benzidine test
  - Amidopirin test
  - Phenolphthalein test
  - All above variants are correct
57. Sterilization is
- decreasing number of pathogenic microorganisms up to the level not dangerous for human health
  - decreasing number of pathogenic microorganisms but not spores up to the level not dangerous for human health
  - elimination of all microorganisms and their spores
  - elimination of all microorganisms
58. "Cold sterilization" is:
- Gas
  - Chemical solution
  - Autoclave
  - All variants are correct
59. What types of instruments are possible to sterilize in autoclave?
- Metal instruments
  - Plastic instruments
  - Textile items
  - All kinds of instruments
60. Most common program in autoclaves is:
- 1.8 atmospheres, 132 degrees Celsius
  - 3 atmospheres, 134 degrees Celsius
  - 2 atmospheres, 152 degrees Celsius
  - 2 atmospheres, 130 degrees Celsius
  - 2 atmospheres, 132 degrees Celsius
61. According to European standards autoclave with pulsating prevacuum and vacuum drying:
- Class "N"
  - Class "S"
  - Class "B"
62. The most widespread program for dryclave is:
- 190 °C, 50 minutes
  - 180 °C, 40 minutes
  - 175 °C, 45 minutes
  - 180 °C, 50 minutes
63. Which instrument is NOT recommended to sterilize in dryclave:
- Spatula
  - Matrices
  - Scissors
  - Metal tray
64. In case of contact biomaterial with damaged skin it is necessary to do:
- squeeze out the blood
  - wash the wound with water
  - treated with 5 % iodine
  - apply the plaster
  - b-a-c-d
  - a-b-c-d

#### **9.2.4. Documents to prepare for the offset.**

To prepare for the internship, the student draws up the following documents:

- 1. Report on the practice.**
- 2. Diary of a trainee.**
- 3. Characteristics from the place of practice.**
- 4. Individual task.**

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

According to the results of the protection of the practice report, the student receives an assessment. A student who received an unsatisfactory grade for practice, not allowed to offset.

#### **9.2.5. Instructions for filling out the report.**

The report is an official document confirming the practice. In it, the student must daily reflect the number of manipulations performed.

The practice report should contain:

1. title page
2. content;
3. introduction;
4. the main part;
5. Conclusion;
6. List of sources used;
7. applications

#### **9.2.6. Instructions for completing the student's diary**

During the internship students fill in daily practice diary.

1. The diary along with the internship report is the main document on which the student reports on the implementation of the internship program.
2. During practice, the student writes in a diary every day what he has done to complete the program.
3. At least once a week, the student is obliged to submit a diary for viewing to the head of the institution who signs the diary after viewing, makes comments and gives additional tasks.
4. At the end of the practice, the student must submit a diary to the head of the practice from the institution to view and write a review.
5. In due course the student must submit a report and diary of practice to the department. Without a diary practice does not count.

#### **9.2.7. Characteristics of a student trainee**

Characteristics of the student from the practice site is a document attached to the practice report. It is made up by the person in charge of the organization or the student leader.

##### **Basic requirements for the design characteristics.**

1. A heading indicating the location, information about organization and its details. This information should be legally authentic.
2. Information about the terms of practice. It can be located in an arbitrary location characteristics. Job description of the student. Example: The duties of an intern Petrova V.D. included taking the patient's history, examining the oral cavity, writing a dental formula, determining the hygiene index, etc.
3. Characteristics of the theoretical knowledge of the student and acquired practical skills. Example: Intern A. Ivanov successfully applied theoretical knowledge obtained at the University to perform tasks while receiving a patient, mastered work with medical documentation, defining an index of hygiene, conducting oral hygiene, preparing a presentation and a report on "indicates the topic of presentation".
4. Assessment of the work done by the student.

## **10. Forms of intermediate certification (according to the results of production practice)**

At the end of the internship, a test is carried out, which includes an assessment of practical skills and an interview.

Reporting documents are the "Production Practice Report" and the "Production Practice Diary", completed in accordance with the individual task.

## **11. Educational and methodical and informational support of production practice**

### **a) main literature**

1. Maksimovskiy Yuri Mikhailovich. Therapeutic dentistry. Cariesology and diseases of hard dental tissue. Endodontics [Electronic resource]: Study guide / Yu.M. Maksimovskiy, A.V. Mitronin; Under total ed. Yu.M. Maksimovskogo. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2016. - 480 p. - ISBN 978-5-9704-3589-2.
2. Therapeutic dentistry [Text]: Textbook / OO. Yanushevich [and others]. - 3rd ed., Pererab. and add. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2016. - 760 p. - ISBN 978-5-9704-3767-4: 2250.00.
3. Lebedenko I.Yu., Kalivradzhiyana E.S. Orthopedic Dentistry: Textbook / Ed. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2016. - 640 p.
4. Surgical dentistry [Electronic resource]: Textbook / Under total. ed. V.V. Afanasyev. - 3rd ed., Pererab. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2016. - 400 p. - ISBN 978-5-9704-3704-9.

### **b) additional literature**

1. Therapeutic dentistry [Electronic resource]: A textbook in 3 parts. Part 1: Diseases of the teeth / Ed. E.A. Volkova, O.O. Yanushevich. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2015.
2. Therapeutic dentistry [Electronic resource]: A textbook in 3 parts. Part 2: Periodontal disease / Ed. Gm Barer. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2015.
3. Therapeutic dentistry [Electronic resource]: A textbook in 3 parts. Part 3: Diseases of the oral mucosa / Ed. Gm Barer. - 2nd ed., Ext. and pererabat. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2015.
4. Bazikyan Ernest Aramovich. Tooth extraction operation [Electronic resource]: Tutorial / E.A. Bazikyan. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2016. - 144 p. - ISBN 978-5-9704-3558-8.
5. Surgical dentistry and maxillofacial surgery [Electronic resource]: National Guide / Ed. A.A. Kulakova, T.G. Robustova, A.I. Nerobeeva. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2015. - 928 p. - (National guidelines). - ISBN 978-5-9704-3727-8.
1. Ibragimov T.I. Record and maintain a medical card in the clinic of orthopedic dentistry (study guide). - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2013.
2. Kalivrajijana E.S. Fundamentals of dental prosthetics technology: A textbook in 2 volumes. T. 2 / M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2016. - 92 p.
3. Mironova M.L. Removable prostheses: study guide / M.L. Mironov. - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2016. - 464 p.
4. Lebedenko I.Yu., Kalivradzhiyan E.S. Prosthetic dentistry. – M. : Practical medicine, 2011
5. Ryakhovskiy A.N. Comparative laboratory study of the results of displaying the margin of preparation of a tooth stump obtained using intraoral scanners / Dentistry. - 2016. - № T. 95 (5). - p. 39 - 46

## **12. Material and technical support of production practices**

For carrying out an industrial practice "Assistant General Practitioner" are used clinical bases (dental clinics) of the departments of therapeutic, orthopedic, surgical dentistry.



- The office of a dentist therapist and orthopedist
- The office of the surgeon;
- X-ray room; All clinically bases are equipped with the production equipment necessary for successful practical training. Standard equipment of the dental clinic: Dental unit, compressor, germicidal lamp, medical furniture, dental instruments, dental consumables, endomotors DentSply, VDW, NSK Endo, radiovisiograph, specialized whitening lamp ZOOM, autoclave, cupboard for storing sterile instruments, equipped with a bactericidal lamp.

**13. Fund of evaluation funds for the intermediate certification of students on production practice.**

**KNOWLEDGE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM FOR THE PRODUCTION PRACTICE PROGRAM**

The maximum number of points scored in practice - 100

**Evaluation Criteria**

Name appraisal tool	Evaluation	Evaluation Criteria
Interview	Credited (17-30 points)	The student shows the knowledge of the basic material in the amount necessary for the upcoming professional activity;при ответе на questions do not allow gross errors, demonstrates the ability to systematize knowledge and clinical thinking, confirms the development of competencies provided by the program at the minimum acceptable level
	not credited (0-16 points)	The student has significant gaps in the knowledge of the basic educational material on the discipline; unable to articulate it consistently and consistently, makes gross mistakes in the answers, incorrectly answers the questions asked by the commission or finds it difficult to answer; does not confirm the development of competencies provided by the program
Practice report	Credited (17-40 points)	The work is written in accordance with the rules of registration of medical records. There is no plagiarism. The history is followed by the sequence of registration of the medical history without omission of any items. In the presentation of events, actions, surveys, etc. time and logical sequence must be respected. The

		text should not be grammatical errors and abbreviations. Writing drugs in Latin, dosages of drugs correspond to the age of the patient.
	not credited (0-16 points)	Work is plagiarized. Not complied with the rules of registration history. There is no temporary and logical sequence of the disease and the treatment.
Practical tasks	Credited (17-40 points)	The student observes the rules of individual protection, ergonomics, is guided by the name of tools and medicines, observes the stages of the practical task, is able to assess the result of their work
	not credited (0-16 points)	The student does not comply with the rules of individual protection, ergonomics, poorly guided in the name of the tools and drugs, violates the stages of the practical task, incorrectly assesses the result of their work

**The list of competencies with an indication of the stages of their formation**

Competences	Competency statement	Stage of formation of competence
<b>GPC-6</b>	Willingness to keep medical records	Final Independent execution
<b>GPC-9</b>	The ability to assess morphofunctional, physiological states and pathological processes in the human body to solve professional problems	Final Independent execution
<b>GPC-11</b>	Willingness to use medical devices provided by the procedures for providing medical care to patients with dental diseases	Final Independent execution

<b>PC-1</b>	Ability and willingness to implement a set of measures aimed at preserving and strengthening health and including the formation of a healthy lifestyle, preventing the occurrence and (or) spread of dental diseases, their early diagnosis, identifying the causes and conditions of their occurrence and development, as well as elimination of the harmful effects on human health of environmental factors	Final Independent execution
<b>PC -2</b>	Ability and readiness to conduct preventive medical examinations, medical examination and implementation of clinical supervision of patients with dental pathology	Final Independent execution
<b>PC-5</b>	willingness to collect and analyze patient complaints, his medical history, examination results, laboratory, instrumental, pathological, anatomical and other studies in order to recognize the condition or establish the presence or absence of a dental disease	Final Independent execution
<b>PC-6</b>	The ability to determine in patients basic pathological conditions, symptoms, syndromes of dental diseases, nosological forms in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health Problems, X view	Final Independent execution
<b>PC-8</b>	Ability to determine the tactics of managing patients with various dental diseases	Final Independent execution
<b>PC-9</b>	Readiness for the management and treatment of patients with dental diseases in outpatient and day hospital conditions	Final Independent execution

**Indicative list of questions for the oral interview:**

1. Means of individual hygiene of the cavity ta.
2. Methods for brushing your teeth.
3. Teeth whitening. Methods and means.
4. Prevention of caries.
5. Modern filling materials used to restore the anatomical shape of teeth.
6. Methods of potentiated anesthesia in ambulatory surgical dentistry.
7. Types of infiltration anesthesia. Features of infiltration anesthesia in the lower and upper jaw.
8. Types of conduction anesthesia. Features of conduction anesthesia in the lower and upper jaw.
9. Modern syringes and injection systems in dentistry.
10. Non-injecting methods of local anesthesia.
11. Orthopedic treatment methods in complex treatment.

periodontal diseases on industrial practice bases.

12. Types of prostheses.

13. The need of the population in orthopedic treatment, who applied to the base clinic.

14. Types of prosthetic constructions used in basic polyclinics.

15. The condition of fixed dentures made in the base polyclinic, depending on the design and timing of their use.

16. Periodontitis of permanent teeth with formed and unformed roots. Treatment. The choice of materials for sealing channels.

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

The practice program was developed in 2019 in accordance with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education approved by order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of February 9, 2016 No. 96.

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