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Информация о владельце:

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PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA

Уникальный программный ключ:

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# **Institute of Medicine**

educational division (faculty/institute/academy) as higher education program developer

#### **COURSE SYLLABUS**

#### **PERIODONTOLOGY**

course title

# **Recommended by the Didactic Council for the Education Field of:**

## **31.05.03 Dentistry**

field of studies / speciality code and title

The course instruction is implemented within the professional education programme of higher education:

# **Dentistry**

higher education programme profile/specialisation title

# 1. COURSE GOAL(s)

The goal of the course "Periodontology" is to equip students with the knowledge of provision outpatient dental therapeutic care to patients with periodontal diseases, and a set of measures aimed at preventing this disease.

# 2. REQUIREMENTS FOR LEARNING OUTCOMES

Mastering the course (module) «Periodontology» is aimed at the development of the following competences /competences in part: GPC-2, 5, 6, PC-1, 2.

Table 2.1. List of competences that students acquire through the course study

Competence	2.1. List of competences that students acquire through the course study  Competence formation indicates	
code	Competence descriptor	(within this course)
GPC – 2	Being able to analyze the results of their own professional activity to prevent professional errors	GPC-2.1. Analysing the causes of professional errors, therapeutic failures and conflict situations;
		GPC-2.2. Providing scientific arguments for and implementing recommendations aimed at improving the medical and legal training of dentists, preventing professional errors, adverse outcomes and conflict situations.
GPC –5	Being able to examine patients to determine a diagnosis when solving professional tasks	GPC-5.1. Gathering anamnesis by analysing the patient's complaints, making a physical examination at a dental appointment.  GPC-5.2. Formulating a preliminary diagnosis and drawing up a plan for laboratory and instrumental examinations of a dental patient  GPC-5.3. Compiling medical documentation for a dental patient in accordance with regulatory requirements  GPC-5.4. Referring a patient to a laboratory examination in case there are medical indications in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care taking into account the standards of dental care.  GPC-5.5. Referring a patient to an instrumental examination in case there are medical indications in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of dental care taking into account the standards.

GPC – 6	Being able to prescribe non-drug and drug treatment, monitor its efficacy	GPC-5.9. Making a diagnosis based on the current international statistical classification of diseases and health problems.  GPC-6.1. Developing a plan for dental disease treatment taking into account the
	and safety when solving professional tasks	diagnosis, age and clinical picture in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care taking into account the medical care standards.
		GPC-6.2. Selecting medical products (including dental materials) for drawing up a comprehensive plan for dental disease treatment. Following up the treatment of a patient
PC-1	Being able to make an examination of a patient in order to determine a diagnosis.	PC-1.1. Making an initial examination and/or reexamination of a patient in order to make a preliminary diagnosis.  PC-1.2. Receiving information from patients (their relatives/legal representatives); conducting a questionnaire survey of patients regarding their general health status; identifying concomitant diseases in order to make a preliminary diagnosis.  PC-1.3. Detecting if patients have dentoalveolar, facial anomalies, deformities and prerequisites for their development, defects in the crowns of teeth and dentition on the basis of the patient examination; laboratory, instrumental, and additional examinations in order to make a preliminary/final diagnosis.
PC -2	Being able to prescribe, monitor the efficacy and safety of non-drug and drug treatment	PC-2.1. Organizing the provision of emergency and urgent medical care for acute dental diseases, conditions, exacerbation of chronic diseases, which pose a threat to the patient's life, or without obvious signs of a threat to the patient's life.  PC-2.2. Selecting drugs and medical devices (including dental materials) for dental disease treatment assessing the possible side effects of taking medicinal drugs  PC-2.3. Consulting patients on methods for treating dental diseases drawing up a comprehensive treatment plan which

justifies the most appropriate tactics and assesses possible complications caused by using this technique.  PC-2.4. Selecting the type of local anesthesia/anesthesia and assessing the possible complications caused by using it.
PC-2.5. Conducting a specialized appointment for adults and/or children, monitoring the course of treatment of caries, non-carious dental diseases, pulpitis, periodontal disease, periodontitis, jawbone tissue, peripheral nervous system of the maxillofacial area, temporomandibular joint, salivary glands, diseases of the mucous tunic of mouth, with the exception of precancers, using modern treatment methods approved for use in medical practice

#### 3. COURSE IN HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

The course refers to the <u>core</u>/variable/elective\* component of (B1) block of the higher educational programme curriculum.

\* - Underline whatever applicable.

Within the higher education programme students also master other (modules) and / or internships that contribute to the achievement of the expected learning outcomes as results of the course study.

Table 3.1. The list of the higher education programme components/disciplines that contribute to the achievement of the expected learning outcomes as the course study results

Com petence code	Competence descriptor	Previous courses/modules*	Subsequent courses/modules*
GPC – 2	Being able to analyze the results of their own professional activity to prevent professional errors	Endodontics Cariology and hard tissues diseases	Gerontotechnology and diseases of the mucous membranes of the oral cavity Physiotherapy of dental diseases
GPC- 5	Being able to examine patients to determine a diagnosis when solving	Endodontics Cariology and hard tissues diseases	Gerontotechnology and diseases of the mucous membranes of the oral cavity Physiotherapy of dental diseases

	C · ·		1
	professional tasks Being able to prescribe non-drug and drug treatment, monitor its efficacy and safety when solving professional tasks		
GPC – 6	Being able to make an examination of a patient in order to determine a diagnosis.	Endodontics Cariology and hard tissues diseases	Gerontotechnology and diseases of the mucous membranes of the oral cavity Physiotherapy of dental diseases
PC - 1	Being able to make an examination of a patient in order to determine a diagnosis.	Prevention and community dentistry Propedeutics Local anesthesia and anesthesiology in dentistry Material science  Endodontic s Cariology and hard tissues diseases	Gerontostomatology and diseases of the oral mucosa Physiotherap y of dental diseases Dental prosthetics (simple prosthetics) Prosthetics in the absence ofteeth Oral surgery Maxillofacial and gnathicsurgery Complex dental prosthetics Diseases of the head and neck Implantology and oral reconstructive surgery
PC – 2	Being able to prescribe,	Prevention and communal	Gerontostomatology and diseases of

1	monitor the	dentistry	the oral
	efficacy and	Propedeutics	mucosa
S	safety of	Local anesthesia	Physiotherap
ı	non-drug	and	y of dental
8	and drug	anesthesiology in	diseases
t	treatment	dentistry	Dental prosthetics
		Materials	(simple
		science5	prosthetics)
		Endodontic	Prosthetics in the
		S	absence ofteeth
		Cariology and hard	Oral surgery
		tissues diseases	Maxillofacial and
			gnathicsurgery
			Complex dental
			prosthetics
			Diseases of the
			head and neck
			Implantology and
			oralreconstructive
			surgery

<sup>\*</sup> To be filled in according to the competence matrix of the higher education programme.

# 4. COURSE WORKLOAD AND ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

The total workload of the course "Periodontology" is 7 credits (252 academic hours).

Table 4.1. Types of academic activities during the periods of higher education programme

mastering (full-time training)\*

Type of academic activities		Total	S	Semest	ters/tr	aining	mod	lules	
		academic hours	7	8					
Contact academic hours		170	68	102					
including:									
Lectures (LC)									
Lab work (LW)		170	68	102					
Seminars (workshops/tutorials)	(S)								
Self-studies		50	22	21					
Evaluation and assessment (exam/ passing/failing grade)		36	18	21					
Course workload	academic hours_	252	108	144					
	credits	7	3	4					

<sup>\*</sup> To be filled in regarding the higher education programme correspondence training mode.

## **5. COURSE CONTENTS**

Table 5.1. Course contents and academic activities types

Course module contents (topics) Academic
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The structure of the periodontium. Etiology and pathogenesis of periodontal disease.  The concept of periodontal complex, features of functioning and biomechanics of periodontal disease. Pathogenetic aspects of the development of periodontal disease. Pathogenetic aspects of the development of periodontal pathology in the light of modern scientific research. Stages of pathogenesis. Classification of periodontal diseases (ICD-10, etc.) Terminology. Examination of a patient with periodontal disease. Basic and additional methods of examination. Preparation of survey plan and documentation.  Catarrhal gingivitis. Etiology, pathogenesis. The role of local and General factors in the etiology of gingivitis. Prevalence, clinic, Differential diagnosis. Gingivitis is hyperplastic. Etiology, pathogenesis. The role of local and General factors in the development of gingival hyportrophy. Prevalence, clinic Differential diagnosis. Gingivitis is ulcerative. Etiology, pathogenesis. The role of local and General factors in the etiology of gingivitis. Prevalence, clinic. Differential diagnosis. General and local treatment. Professional oral hygiene, anti-inflammatory therapy.  Marginal periodontitis  Periodontitis: acute, chronic, exacerbation of chronic, stage of remission. Localized, generalized. Aggressive forms of periodontal diagnosis. Complex treatment of patients with periodontal disease. Methods of surgical treatment of periodontal diseases. Methods of surgical treatment of periodontal surgery (gingivectomy, curetage, flap surgery). Method of directed regeneration of periodontal tissues. Periodontal disease. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathomorphology. Clinic, differential diagnosis of periodontal disease. Local recession of the gums. Classification, etiology, methods of treatment.  Periodontolisis  Periodontolisis  Periodontal disease with progressive lysis of periodontal. Features of clinical manifestations.			activities
periodontium. Etiology and pathogenesis of periodontal. Modern view on the etiology of periodontal disease. Pathogenetic aspects of the development of periodontal pathology in the light of modern scientific research. Stages of pathogenesis. Classification of periodontal diseases (ICD-10, etc.) Terminology. Examination of a patient with periodontal disease. Basic and additional methods of examination. Preparation of survey plan and documentation.  Gingivitis acute and chronic  Gingivitis acute and chronic  Gingivitis acute and chronic  Gingivitis revealence, clinic, Differential diagnosis. Gingivitis is hyperplastic. Etiology, pathogenesis. The role of local and General factors in the development of gingival hypertrophy. Prevalence, clinic Differential diagnosis. Gingivitis is ulcerative. Etiology, pathogenesis. The role of local and General factors in the etiology of gingivitis. Prevalence, clinic. Differential diagnosis. Gingivitis is ulcerative. Etiology, pathogenesis. The role of local and General factors in the etiology of gingivitis. Prevalence, clinic. Differential diagnosis. General and local treatment. Professional oral hygiene, anti-inflammatory therapy.  Marginal periodontitis  Marginal periodontitis  Marginal periodontitis  Periodontidis acute, chronic, exacerbation of chronic, stage of remission. Localized, generalized. Aggressive forms of periodontitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, differential diagnosis. Complex treatment of patients with periodontal disease. The use of therapeutic, orthopedic, orthodontic and physiotherapy methods in the complex treatment of periodontal diseases. Methods of surgical treatment of periodontal diseases. Periodontal surgery periodontal: vestibuloplastika, frenulectomy, periodontal vestibuloplastika, frenulectomy, periodontal vestibuloplastika, frenulectomy, periodontal plastic.  Periodontolisis  P			types
chronic role of local and General factors in the etiology of gingivitis. Prevalence, clinic, Differential diagnosis. Gingivitis is hyperplastic. Etiology, pathogenesis. The role of local and General factors in the development of gingival hypertrophy. Prevalence, clinic Differential diagnosis. Gingivitis is ulcerative. Etiology, pathogenesis. The role of local and General factors in the etiology of gingivitis. Prevalence, clinic. Differential diagnostics. General and local treatment. Professional oral hygiene, anti-inflammatory therapy.  Marginal periodontitis  Marginal periodontitis  Periodontitis: acute, chronic, exacerbation of chronic, stage of remission. Localized, generalized. Aggressive forms of periodontitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, differential diagnosis. Complex treatment of patients with periodontal disease. The use of therapeutic, orthopedic, orthopedic, orthodontic and physiotherapy methods in the complex treatment of periodontal diseases. Methods of surgical treatment of periodontal surgery (gingivectomy, curettage, flap surgery). Method of directed regeneration of periodontal surgery periodontal: vestibuloplastika, frenulectomy, periodontal: vestibuloplastika, frenulectomy, periodontal plastic.  Periodontosis  Periodontal disease: Etiology, pathogenesis, pathomorphology. Clinic, differential diagnosis of periodontal disease. Local recession of the gums. Classification, etiology, methods of treatment  Periodontolisis  Periodontal disease with progressive lysis of periodontal. Features of clinical manifestations. Tumors and tumor-like periodontal disease.	periodontium. Etiology and pathogenesis of	functioning and biomechanics of periodontal.  Modern view on the etiology of periodontal disease. Pathogenetic aspects of the development of periodontal pathology in the light of modern scientific research. Stages of pathogenesis.  Classification of periodontal diseases (ICD-10, etc.) Terminology. Examination of a patient with periodontal disease. Basic and additional methods of examination. Preparation of survey plan and	(LW)
Marginal periodontitis  Periodontitis: acute, chronic, exacerbation of chronic, stage of remission. Localized, generalized. Aggressive forms of periodontitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, differential diagnosis. Complex treatment of patients with periodontal disease. The use of therapeutic, orthopedic, orthodontic and physiotherapy methods in the complex treatment of periodontal diseases. Methods of surgical treatment of periodontal surgery (gingivectomy, curettage, flap surgery). Method of directed regeneration of periodontal tissues. Periodontal surgery periodontal: vestibuloplastika, frenulectomy, periodontal plastic.  Periodontosis  Periodontal disease: Etiology, pathogenesis, pathomorphology. Clinic, differential diagnosis of periodontal disease. Local recession of the gums. Classification, etiology, methods of treatment  Periodontolisis  Periodontal disease with progressive lysis of periodontal. Features of clinical manifestations. Tumors and tumor-like periodontal disease.  (LW)	_	role of local and General factors in the etiology of gingivitis. Prevalence, clinic, Differential diagnosis. Gingivitis is hyperplastic. Etiology, pathogenesis. The role of local and General factors in the development of gingival hypertrophy. Prevalence, clinic Differential diagnosis. Gingivitis is ulcerative. Etiology, pathogenesis. The role of local and General factors in the etiology of gingivitis. Prevalence, clinic. Differential diagnostics. General and local treatment. Professional oral hygiene, anti-	(LW)
pathomorphology. Clinic, differential diagnosis of periodontal disease. Local recession of the gums. Classification, etiology, methods of treatment  Periodontolisis  Periodontal disease with progressive lysis of periodontal. Features of clinical manifestations. Tumors and tumor-like periodontal disease.  (LW)	Marginal periodontitis	Periodontitis: acute, chronic, exacerbation of chronic, stage of remission. Localized, generalized. Aggressive forms of periodontitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, differential diagnosis. Complex treatment of patients with periodontal disease. The use of therapeutic, orthopedic, orthodontic and physiotherapy methods in the complex treatment of periodontal diseases. Methods of surgical treatment of periodontal surgery (gingivectomy, curettage, flap surgery). Method of directed regeneration of periodontal tissues. Periodontal surgery periodontal: vestibuloplastika, frenulectomy, periodontal	(LW)
Periodontomas periodontal. Features of clinical manifestations. Tumors and tumor-like periodontal disease.	Periodontosis	Periodontal disease: Etiology, pathogenesis, pathomorphology. Clinic, differential diagnosis of periodontal disease. Local recession of the gums.	(LW)
Changes in periodontal Changes in periodontal diseases of the (LW)	Periodontomas	periodontal. Features of clinical manifestations. Tumors and tumor-like periodontal disease. Features of clinical manifestations.	

disease in somatic diseases	gastrointestinal tract, endocrine diseases, blood	
	diseases. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment plan.	
	Symptomatic patients with HIV infection, AIDS.	
	Clinic, diagnosis, treatment plan.	
Prevention of periodontal	Supporting therapy. Dispanserization	(LW)
diseases		

<sup>\* -</sup> to be filled in only for **full** -time training: LC - lectures; LW - lab work; S - seminars.

# 6. CLASSROOM EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

Table 6.1. Classroom equipment and technology support requirements

Type of academic activities	Classroom equipment	Specialised educational / laboratory equipment, software, and materials for course study (if necessary)
Lecture	A lecture hall for lecture-type classes, equipped with a set of specialised furniture; board (screen) and technical means of multimedia presentations.	
Lab work	A classroom for laboratory work, individual consultations, current and mid-term assessment; equipped with a set of specialised furniture and machinery.	equipped with special equipment (dental units, portable drill, phantoms, models) and the necessary materials (tools, medicines, filling materials). Each audience has a multimedia complex. Each audience has a multimedia complex (laptop, beamer).
Seminar	A classroom for conducting seminars, group and individual consultations, current and mid-term assessment; equipped with a set of specialised furniture and technical means for multimedia presentations.	equipped with special equipment (dental units, portable drill, phantoms, models) and the necessary materials (tools, medicines, filling materials). Each audience has a multimedia complex. Each audience has a multimedia complex (laptop, beamer).
Computer Lab	A classroom for conducting classes, group and individual consultations, current and mid-term assessment, equipped with personal computers (in the amount ofpcs), a board (screen) and technical means of multimedia presentations.	List of specialised software installed on computers for mastering the discipline
Self-studies	A classroom for independent work of students (can be used for seminars and consultations), equipped with a set of specialised furniture and computers with access to the electronic information and educational environment.	

Head of Conservative Dentistry		
Department, Associate Professor		Z.S. Khabadze
position, department	signature	name and surname
Head of Educational Process of		
Conservative Dentistry		
Department, Associate Professor		I.V. Bagdasarova
position, department	signature	name and surname
Associate Professor of		
Conservative Dentistry		
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**DEVELOPERS:**