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ФИО: Стегний Кирилл Владимирович
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Federal State Budget Educational Institution
of Higher Education
Pacific State Medical University
of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

APPROVED BY

Director of the Institute of Dentistry
_____/ Pervov Yu.Yu./
“8th” of June 2026

COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS
B1.C.33 Propaedeutics of therapeutic dentistry
of the basic educational program
of Higher Education

Specialty	31.05.03 Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program) (code, name)
Degree	Specialist's degree
Profile	02 "Healthcare" (in the field of providing health care in patients with dental pathology)
Mode of study	Full-time
Period of mastering the BEP	5 years (nominal length of study)
Institute	of Dentistry

Vladivostok, 2026

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Collection of Assessment Tools is a document that regulates the format, content, and types of assessment tools for continuous assessment, interim examination and final (state final) examination, and graded criteria for each type of assessment tools.

1.2. Assessment tools allows to evaluate the development of universal, general professional, and professional competencies (UCs, GPCs and PCs respectively) outlined in Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education and defined in the basic educational program of higher education for the specialty 31.05.03 Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program), profile 02 "Healthcare" (in the field of providing health care in patients with dental pathology).

([BEP HE for the 31.05.03 Dentistry for foreign students \(English-language program\)](#) specialty, section 3 Learning Outcomes Requirements of the Basic Educational Program of Higher Education)

2. DOCUMENT BODY

2.1. Types of Assessment, Formats of Assessment Tools

No.	Types of assessment	Assessment Tools Format
1	Continuous assessment	Tests
		Interview Questions
		Mini-Case Studies
		Checklists
2	Interim assessment	Interview Questions
		Checklists

3. The contents of assessment tools for continuous and interim examination are prepared by the teacher of the course

1. Interview questions

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.03	Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program)
C	GPC-5	Able to examine a patient and make a diagnosis
C	PC-1	ability and willingness to implement activities aimed at diagnosing dental diseases using digital health methods
F	A/01.7	Patient examination. Making a diagnosis
I		ANSWER THE QUESTIONS 1. Semiology in dentistry. Basic principles of the diagnostic process. 2. Standards and requirements for the organization of a therapeutic dental office. 3. Ergonomic principles of organizing a dentist's workplace, safety precautions. 4. Disinfection and sterilization of dental instruments. 5. Types of drills, tips: their brief characteristics and operation. 6. Medical record of a dental patient: rules for filling out. Types of dental formulas. 7. Basic methods of examining patients in therapeutic dentistry.

	8. Additional methods of examination of patients in therapeutic dentistry. 9. Anatomical and topographic structure of the cavities and canals of the frontal teeth of the upper and lower jaws. 10. Anatomical and topographic structure of the cavities and canals of the chewing teeth of the upper and lower jaws. 11. Basic dental instruments used for examination and treatment of a patient during an appointment with a general dentist. 12. Anatomical and topographic structure of the cavities and canals of the premolars of the teeth of the upper and lower jaws. 13. Asepsis, antisepsis. Disinfection. Sterilization. Processing of mirrors, dental handpieces. 14. Local anesthetics and medications used for local anesthesia in therapeutic dentistry. 15. Functional and laboratory methods for examining a dental patient. Rules for filling out a medical history. Stages of the diagnostic process. Basic principles for drawing up a treatment plan. 16. Types of dental units and handpieces. Cutting instruments. Burs, their types, shape, size, and indications for use. Care of dental units and handpieces. 17. Types of local anesthesia, local anesthetics and medications used for local anesthesia in therapeutic dentistry. Methods of administering local anesthesia to various groups of teeth in the upper jaw. 18. Types of local anesthesia, local anesthetics and medications used for local anesthesia in therapeutic dentistry. Methods of administering local anesthesia to various groups of teeth in the lower jaw. 19. Features of sterilization of endodontic instruments. Prevention of iatrogenic and infectious diseases (AIDS, hepatitis). List of first aid kit for the prevention of occupational cases of HIV infection in medical institutions. 20. Semiology in dentistry. Basic principles of the diagnostic process. Interdisciplinary approach. Preliminary and final diagnosis. Drawing up a treatment plan. 21. Anatomical structure of permanent teeth. Distinctive features of primary teeth. Dental formulas. Factors ensuring tooth stability. 22. Errors and complications during general and local anesthesia. 23. Disinfection. Sterilization. Sterilization quality control. 24. Concept of periodontology. Types of splints. Splinting of loose teeth using orthodontic wire. 25. Basic principles of preparing carious cavities. Preparation of a class 1 carious cavity according to Black on a phantom. 26. Basic principles of preparing carious cavities. Preparation of a class 2 carious cavity according to Black on a phantom. 27. Basic principles of preparing carious cavities. Preparation of a class 3 carious cavity according to Black on a phantom. 28. Basic principles of preparing carious cavities. Preparation of a class 4 carious cavity according to Black on a phantom. 29. Basic principles of preparing carious cavities. Preparation of a carious cavity, class 5 according to Black, on a phantom. 30. Classification of dental filling materials. Temporary filling materials: composition, properties, indications and application methods. Place a temporary filling on a phantom. 31. Classification of dental filling materials for linings. Select a material for an insulating lining: composition, properties, application
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	method, demonstrate on a phantom using the example of Class 2 according to Black. 32. Basic principles of preparing carious cavities. Preparation of a class 2 carious cavity according to Black on a phantom (MOD). 33. Features of preparing carious cavities when choosing a cement filling for class 4 filling according to Black, show on a phantom. 34. Basic principles of preparing carious cavities. Preparation of a class 3 carious cavity according to Black on a phantom. 35. Adhesive systems in dentistry. Sequence of stages when using adhesive systems of different generations. Show on a phantom the stages of preparation and application of adhesives of 4-7 generations using the example of class 3 according to Black. 36. Filling materials of the cement class, composition, properties and preparation method. Show using the example of filling a cavity of class 3 by Pop Black. 37. Permanent composite filling materials. Classification, composition, positive and negative properties. Show the stages of placing a filling made of chemically cured composite using the example of Class 1 according to Black. 38. Physiological significance of the contact point, the method of its restoration when filling class II cavities. Show on a phantom. 39. Filling materials for linings. Classification, composition, properties. Therapeutic linings for the treatment of deep caries: composition, properties, and application methods. Demonstrate the application of a therapeutic lining using Black's Class 2 as an example. 40. The mechanism of action of the adhesive system with enamel and dentin. Classification of adhesive systems. Show the stages of preparing a tooth for placing a light-cured composite filling using Black's Class 3 as an example. 41. Cements, classification, composition, properties and application methods. Show on a phantom the stages of placing a permanent filling made of cement using the example of class 5 according to Black. 42. Concept of periodontology. Instruments, methods, and sequence for removing soft dental deposits and supragingival tartar on a phantom. Determination of the hygiene index. Individual recommendations for oral care. 43. Composite materials, classification, composition, properties, application methods. Demonstrate the use of light-curing composite materials on a phantom using the example of class 4 according to Black. 44. Filling, restoration, reconstruction. Factors affecting the durability of a filling. Possible errors during the filling process. Using a 4th-grade Black tooth as an example, demonstrate a modern filling method. 45. Principles of cavity preparation according to Black. Selection of instruments. Medicinal treatment of the cavity. Show using the example of Class 2 according to Black. 46. Filling materials for pads. Demonstrate, using Black's 2nd grade as an example, the placement of therapeutic and insulating pads. 47. Methods and means of medicinal treatment of root canals. 48. Endodontic instruments: classification, standardization, coding, indications for use. Principles and stages of endodontic dental treatment. 49. Methods of obturation of the tooth root canal. Demonstrate the method of lateral condensation of gutta-percha on the endoblock.
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	50. Endodontic instruments for root canal treatment and widening. Show on the endoblock the stages of root canal instrumentation in single-root teeth (incisors, canines). 51. Obturating materials for root canals of teeth: classification, properties. 52. Methods of instrumental treatment of dental root canals. Demonstrate the Step-back method on the endoblock. 53. Methods of instrumental treatment of dental root canals. Demonstrate the crown-down method on an endoblock. 54. Root canal obturation techniques. Show the single pin method on an endoblock. 55. Techniques for determining the working length of tooth canals. Show on a phantom. The concept of the physiological and anatomical apex. 56. Methods of root canal impregnation. Resorcinol-formalin method shown on a phantom. 57. Methods of root canal impregnation. Resorcinol-formalin method shown on a phantom. 58. Purpose and sequence of use of endodontic instruments. 59. Filling materials for root canal filling. Sealers: composition, positive and negative properties. Indications and contraindications for use. Demonstrate the stages of filling with paste on the endoblock. 60. Errors and complications in endodontic treatment. Methods of their prevention and elimination. 61. Pulp devitalization. Methods, positive and negative properties, indications for use. 62. Methods of widening difficult root canals using chemical and instrumental methods. 63. Endodontics. Opening the tooth cavity. Show on a phantom the technique of opening the cavity of molars and premolars of the lower jaw. 64. Endodontics. Opening a tooth cavity. Demonstrate on a phantom the technique for opening cavities of molars and premolars of the upper jaw. 65. Modern criteria for assessing the quality of endodontic treatment. 66. Endodontics. Instrumental treatment of root canals in primary endodontics, show on endoblock. 67. Methods of obturation of difficult root canals. Show on the endoblock. 68. Endodontics. Instrumental treatment of root canals in repeated endodontics, show on the endoblock. 69. Errors in endodontic manipulations at various stages of instrumental treatment of root canals. Treatment of perforations. 70. Methods of root canal filling. Types of obturation and indications for use. Demonstrate the method of lateral condensation of gutta-percha on an endoblock.
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Assessment criteria

“Very good” - more than 91% correct answers

“Good” - 81-90% correct answers

“Satisfactory” - 71-80% correct answers

“Unsatisfactory” - less than 71% correct answers

2. Tests for continuous and interim assessment

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.03	Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program)
C	GPC-5	Able to examine a patient and make a diagnosis
C	PC-1	ability and willingness to implement activities aimed at diagnosing dental diseases using digital health methods
F	A/01.7	Patient examination. Making a diagnosis
I		ANSWER LEVEL 1 TEST QUESTIONS (ONE CORRECT ANSWER)
		1. The minimum area required to organize a therapeutic dentistry office is a) 10 m² b) 12 m² c) 14 m² d) 20 m² 2. The depth of the therapeutic dentistry office should be no more than a) 3 m b) 4 m c) 6 m d) 7 m e) 8 m 3. The cabinet for storing toxic substances in the therapeutic dentistry office is marked with the letter a) A b) B c) C d) T 4. The optimal temperature regime for work in a therapeutic dentistry office is a) 16-18° b) 18-20° c) 20-22° d) 24-26° 5. The most important characteristic of light for the re-adaptation of a dentist's vision a) illumination level b) radiation spectrum c) uniformity at different points in the room d) lack of shine 6. In a sitting position, the dentist performs a) 40% of working time b) 50% of working time c) 60% of working time d) 90% of working time 7. To provide dental care to patients with limited mobility at home, it is most appropriate to use the following unit a) portable autonomous b) portable plug-in c) mobile

d) stationary

8. To ensure the quality of the dentist's work with modern materials, it is advisable to use a compressor

- a) oily
- b) oil-free**
- c) the type of compressor does not matter
- d) semi-oily

9. The minimum area required to organize an additional workstation equipped with a universal dental unit in a therapeutic dentistry office is

- a) 5 m²
- b) 7 m²
- c) 10 m²**
- d) 12 m²

10. The height of the therapeutic dentistry office must be no less than

- a) 2.5 m
- b) 3.0 m**
- c) 3.5 m
- d) 4.0 m

11. The cabinet for storing materials and instruments in the therapeutic dentistry office is marked with the letter

- a) A
- b) B
- c) C
- d) not marked**

12. The walls in the therapeutic dentistry office must be covered

- a) paint that allows for wet cleaning**
- b) wall panels made of fiberboard
- c) plastic wall panels
- d) all of the above are correct

13. According to sanitary standards, the ratio of window area to floor area in a therapeutic dentistry office may be

- a) 1:4 - 1:5**
- b) 1:6 - 1:7
- c) 1:9 – 1:8
- d) 1:1

14. To ensure the normal functioning of the dentist's visual analyzer, the following light characteristics are most important

- a) illumination level**
- b) radiation spectrum
- c) uniformity at different points in the room
- d) lack of shine

15. Rotation of the bur in the high-speed handpiece is achieved by

- a) supplying compressed air to the tip system**
- b) changes in gear ratios in the tip gear mechanism
- c) increasing the speed of rotation of the micromotor rotor
- d) all of the above are correct

	16. For work in the root canals of teeth, the following type of tip should be used - straight - corner - turbine endodontic 17. According to modern sanitary and epidemiological requirements, the number of installations in a therapeutic dentistry office should not exceed - two three - four - five 18. The minimum area required for arranging an additional chair, not equipped with a universal dental unit, in a therapeutic dentistry office is 5 m² 7 m² 10 m² 12 m² 19. The floor in the therapeutic dentistry office can be covered with linoleum - marble-granite composition - laminated panels - all of the above are correct 20. How many sinks are recommended to be installed in a therapeutic dentistry office? - one two - at least three - by the number of seats
	ANSWER LEVEL 2 TEST QUESTIONS (MULTIPLE CORRECT ANSWERS)
	1. Maintaining medical records is necessary to record data on the patient's dental health for continuity in the work of doctors for planning the volume and resources of the dental service for scientific work 2. Tools used for primary inspection in the dentist's practice include - burnisher probe mirror - forceps - plugger - spatula 3. Minimal floor area of a dental office per one dental chair (in m²) should be 14 10 20 16

		5) 25 6) 7												
		ANSWER LEVEL 3 TEST QUESTIONS (MATCHING QUESTIONS)												
		1. Match the class of dental defect with its characteristic												
		<table><tr><th>Defect class:</th><th>Characteristic:</th></tr><tr><td>1) I class, II class</td><td>A) a single tooth</td></tr><tr><td>2) III class, IV class</td><td>B) combined defects of the dentition</td></tr><tr><td>3) V class</td><td>B) included defects of the anterior section</td></tr><tr><td>4) VI class</td><td>D) included lateral defects, one- and two-sided</td></tr><tr><td>5) VII class</td><td>D) terminal unilateral and bilateral defects</td></tr></table>	Defect class:	Characteristic:	1) I class, II class	A) a single tooth	2) III class, IV class	B) combined defects of the dentition	3) V class	B) included defects of the anterior section	4) VI class	D) included lateral defects, one- and two-sided	5) VII class	D) terminal unilateral and bilateral defects
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4) VI class	D) included lateral defects, one- and two-sided													
5) VII class	D) terminal unilateral and bilateral defects													
		2. Match the dental handpiece with its rotation speed												
		<table><tr><th>Dental Handpieces:</th><th>Speed, rpm:</th></tr><tr><td>1) high-speed</td><td>A) 70,000-120,000</td></tr><tr><td>2) high-speed</td><td>B) 400,000-2,000,000</td></tr><tr><td>3) low speed</td><td>B) 350,000-400,000</td></tr><tr><td>4) at reduced rotation speed</td><td>D) 300,000-500,000</td></tr><tr><td>5) endodontic tips</td><td>D) 20,000-35,000</td></tr></table>	Dental Handpieces:	Speed, rpm:	1) high-speed	A) 70,000-120,000	2) high-speed	B) 400,000-2,000,000	3) low speed	B) 350,000-400,000	4) at reduced rotation speed	D) 300,000-500,000	5) endodontic tips	D) 20,000-35,000
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5) endodontic tips	D) 20,000-35,000													

Assessment criteria

“Very good” - more than 91% correct answers of questions of every level

“Good” - 81-90% correct answers of questions of every level

“Satisfactory” - 71-80% correct answers of questions of every level

“Unsatisfactory” - less than 71% correct answers of questions of every level

Standardized case studies and checklists for the **B1.C.33 Propaedeutics of therapeutic dentistry** course

Case Study No.1

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.03	Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program)
C	GPC-5	Able to examine a patient and make a diagnosis
C	PC-1	ability and willingness to implement activities aimed at diagnosing dental diseases using digital health methods
F	A/01.7	Patient examination. Making a diagnosis
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS Patient H., 30, presented to the clinic complaining of severe sensitivity (near pain) of tooth 3.7 when eating sweet foods and drinking cold drinks. His medical history shows that he last visited a dentist three years ago for treatment of moderate caries in tooth 2.5. Sensitivity in tooth 3.7 developed about a year ago. Objectively: tooth 3.7 has a medium-depth carious cavity filled with pigmented and softened dentin on the occlusal surface in the fissure area. Probing is painful along the enamel-dentin junction. The reaction

		to cold is short-lived. Percussion of the tooth is painless. The tooth has not been previously treated.
Q	1	Question: Make a diagnosis. Reasons for making a diagnosis
Q	2	Question: List the methods for diagnosing drug allergies to anesthetics

Case Study No.1 Checklist

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.03	Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program)
C	GPC-5	Able to examine a patient and make a diagnosis
C	PC-1	ability and willingness to implement activities aimed at diagnosing dental diseases using digital health methods
F	A/01.7	Patient examination. Making a diagnosis
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS Patient H., 30, presented to the clinic complaining of severe sensitivity (near pain) of tooth 3.7 when eating sweet foods and drinking cold drinks. His medical history shows that he last visited a dentist three years ago for treatment of moderate caries in tooth 2.5. Sensitivity in tooth 3.7 developed about a year ago. Objectively: tooth 3.7 has a medium-depth carious cavity filled with pigmented and softened dentin on the occlusal surface in the fissure area. Probing is painful along the enamel-dentin junction. The reaction to cold is short-lived. Percussion of the tooth is painless. The tooth has not been previously treated.
Q	1	Question: Make a diagnosis. Reasons for making a diagnosis
A		Correct answer: K02.1 Dentin caries (caries media) The diagnosis is based on the following indications: 1. Survey and complaints 2. Examination reveals a medium-depth cavity with pigmented dentin. The cavity floor is dense, with a layer of regenerative dentin. 3. Probing and percussion. Probing is painful along the enamel-dentin junction; percussion is negative. Cold test. Positive. Short-term.
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good	2 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
	Satisfactory	1 descriptor of the correct answer has been listed
R0	Fail	No descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
Q	2	Question: List the methods for diagnosing drug allergies to anesthetics
A		Correct answer: 1) In the diagnosis of allergic diseases, an allergological anamnesis is of great importance (the presence of allergic conditions in the patient or his relatives, tolerance to drugs, foods and other substances). 2) Results of skin tests (application, scarification, intradermal) with the allergen are recorded after 10-20 minutes (immediate reaction) and 24-48 hours (delayed reaction). A positive reaction at the site of allergen administration will result in either only hyperemia, or hyperemia and infiltrate, and in some cases, edema, hyperemia, and vesicular rashes.

		3) Intradermal tests. These are the most sensitive. They are not recommended for drug allergies or during the acute phase of the disease. Skin test results should only be evaluated in conjunction with other diagnostic methods. 4) Leukocyte agglutination test (LAT). The test is based on the agglomeration of leukocytes in a sensitized organism in the presence of an antigen. The percentage of agglutinated leukocytes serves as an indicator of the degree of agglomeration. The test is considered positive if the percentage of leukocyte agglutination exceeds the control value (at least 30%).
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good	3-4 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
	Satisfactory	1-2 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R0	Fail	No descriptors of the correct answer have been listed

4. Assessment criteria for learning outcomes

"Very good" grade is given to a student who possesses knowledge of the subject in full scope outlined in the curriculum, has a sufficiently deep insight into the subject; is able to answer all questions clearly, exhaustively, and with no outside help; structures their answers logically, with emphasis on the most important information; is able to analyze, compare, classify, summarize, refine, and structure the course content, giving particular attention to cause-and-effect relationships.

"Good" is given to a student whose knowledge of the subject is almost in full scope outlined in the curriculum (gaps are only present in the knowledge of some especially complex aspects); is able to answer questions exhaustively with little to no outside help; does not always put emphasis on the most important information, but does not make significant mistakes.

"Satisfactory" is given to a student who possesses the bulk of knowledge on the subject; has difficulties answering questions with no outside help, uses imprecise wording; makes mistakes in substantial number of their answers.

"Unsatisfactory" is given to a student who does not have the mandatory minimum of knowledge on the subject, is not able to give an answer even with additional guiding questions.

Practical Skills Assessment Checklist

Practical Skill Name: Preparation of a carious cavity

C	PC-1	ability and willingness to implement activities aimed at diagnosing dental diseases using digital health methods	
F	A/01.7	Patient examination. Making a diagnosis	
	Action	Performed	Not Performed
1.	Select the correct abrasive materials and tips for preparation	1 point	-1 point
2.	Preparing the tooth before preparation	1 point	-1 point
3.	Installing the bur into the handpiece	1 point	-1 point
4.	Treatment of the cavity after preparation	1 point	-1 point
5.	Assess the correctness of the preparation	1 point	-1 point
	Total	5 points	

Assessment criteria:

"Pass" - at least 75% of required actions performed

"Fail" - 74% of required actions or less performed