Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
Информация о владельце:
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Должность: И.о. ректора
Дата подписания: 02.11.2026 16:08:30
Уникальный программный ключ:
d59234ba928aea5c04c54eb9013e367220b6b2ae

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.37 Clinical 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	GPC-6	Able to administer and control the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
C	PC-1	ability and willingness to implement activities aimed at diagnosing dental diseases using digital health methods
C	PC-2	ability to administer and apply modern methods and/or digital technologies to treat dental patients as well as monitor the effectiveness and safety of the treatment
C	PC-3	ability to develop, implement and improve the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs for dental patients
F	A/01.7	Patient examination. Making a diagnosis
F	A/02.7	Prescribing and monitoring the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
F	A/03.7	Developing, implementing and monitoring the individual rehabilitation programs effectiveness

I		**ANSWER THE QUESTIONS** 1. Examination plan for patients with diseases of the respiratory tract. 2. Basic methods of examination of patients with diseases of the respiratory tract. 3. Additional examination methods 4. Classification of diseases of the oral mucosa. 5. Clinical presentation, diagnostics, differential diagnostics of viral lesions of the oral mucosa and red border of the lips. 6. Treatment of acute and recurrent herpetic stomatitis. 7. Syphilis: etiology, routes of transmission of infection, stages (periods). 8. Primary syphilis – clinical presentation, diagnostics, differential diagnostics; dentist’s tactics when detecting manifestations in the oral cavity. 9. Secondary syphilis – clinical presentation, diagnostics, differential diagnostics; dentist’s tactics when detecting manifestations in the oral cavity. 10. Tertiary syphilis – clinical presentation, diagnostics, differential diagnostics; dentist’s tactics when detecting manifestations in the oral cavity. 11. Etiology and pathogenesis of oral candidiasis. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, and differential diagnosis. 12. Treatment of oral candidiasis. 13. The concept of an allergic reaction; allergens; types of allergic reactions. 14. Clinical presentation, diagnostics, and differential diagnostics of immediate-type allergic reactions. Dentist's approach. 15. Clinical presentation, diagnostics, and differential diagnostics of delayed-type allergic reactions. Dentist's approach. 16. Clinical presentation, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment of erythema multiforme exudative. 17. Clinical presentation, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment of chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis. 18. Manifestations of gastrointestinal diseases in the oral cavity. Dentist's tactics. 19. Manifestations of cardiovascular diseases in the oral cavity. Dentist's tactics. 20. Manifestations of endocrine diseases in the oral cavity. Dentist's tactics. 21. Manifestations of blood and hematopoietic organ diseases in the oral cavity. Dentist's tactics. 22. Manifestations of hypovitaminosis and avitaminosis in the oral cavity. Dentist's tactics. 23. Primary (true) and secondary (symptomatic) keratoses of the oral mucosa. 24. Leukoplakia - etiology, clinical features, diagnostics, treatment. 25. Lupus erythematosus - etiology, clinical features, diagnostics, treatment. 26. Lichen planus - etiology, clinical features, diagnosis, treatment. 27. Clinical presentation, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment of stomalgia (glossalgia). 28. Classification of precancers of the oral cavity. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, pathohistology, and treatment of facultative precancers. Signs of malignancy and the dentist's approach

		upon their detection. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, pathohistology, and treatment of obligatory precancers. Signs of malignancy and the dentist's approach upon their detection. 29. Benign tumors found in the oral cavity: papilloma, fibroma, hemangioma, lymphangioma, epulis, eosinophilic granuloma, retention cyst. Clinical presentation, diagnosis, and histological findings. Dentist's approach when detecting a benign tumor in the oral cavity

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	GPC-6	Able to administer and control the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
C	PC-1	ability and willingness to implement activities aimed at diagnosing dental diseases using digital health methods
C	PC-2	ability to administer and apply modern methods and/or digital technologies to treat dental patients as well as monitor the effectiveness and safety of the treatment
C	PC-3	ability to develop, implement and improve the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs for dental patients
F	A/01.7	Patient examination. Making a diagnosis
F	A/02.7	Prescribing and monitoring the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
F	A/03.7	Developing, implementing and monitoring the individual rehabilitation programs effectiveness
I		**ANSWER LEVEL 1 TEST QUESTIONS (ONE CORRECT ANSWER)**
		1. LOCAL TREATMENT OF LEUKOPLAKIA INCLUDES 1) correction of prostheses 2) antiseptic treatment 3) the use of epithelializing dressings 4) surgical excision of the affected area 5) use of steroid ointments 2. TOPICAL TREATMENTS FOR CANDIDIASIS INCLUDES 1) Solcoseryl ointment **2) Canesten ointment** 3) Oxolin ointment 4) Florenal ointment 5) hydrocortisone ointment 3. DRESSINGS USED FOR LOCAL TREATMENT OF CONTACT ALLERGIES IN THE ORAL CAVITY ARE **1) antiseptic, desensitizing, epithelializing** 2) antifungal, cauterizing 3) antiviral

4) antimicrobial
5) anti-inflammatory

4. DRESSINGS USED FOR LOCAL TREATMENT OF ERYTHEMA MULTIFORME ARE
1) antifungal
2) antiviral
3) with corticosteroid ointments
4) cauterizing
5) antibiotic

5. DRESSINGS USED FOR LOCAL TREATMENT OF CHRONIC RECURRENT APHTHOUS STOMATITIS ARE
1) antibiotic
2) antiviral
3) antifungal
4) keratoplastic
5) cauterizing

6. DRESSINGS USED FOR LOCAL TREATMENT OF LICHEN PLANUS ARE
1) antifungal
2) antiviral
3) with corticosteroid ointments
4) cauterizing
5) antibiotic

7. PREVENTIVE MEASURES DURING THE REMISSION OF ERYTHEMA MULTIFORME INCLUDE
1) regular immunization of children and adults
2) elimination of foci of chronic infection
3) elimination of bite anomalies
4) hirudotherapy
5) acupuncture

8. GENERAL PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR CHRONIC RECURRENT APHTHOUS STOMATITIS INCLUDE
1) treatment of diseases of the digestive system
2) treatment of endocrine diseases
3) treatment of cardiovascular diseases
4) physiotherapy
5) psychotropic treatment

9. IN PREVENTION OF HERPES RECURRENCES, _____ IS USED FOR SPECIFIC DESENSITIZATION
1) leukocyte interferon
2) cultural inactivated herpes vaccine
3) ascorbic acid
4) histaglobulin
5) stimulation of endogenous interferon production

10. ANTIVIRAL MEDICATIONS INCLUDE
1) Nystatin
2) Dibazol

		3) Trichopolum **4) acyclovir** 5) Tsifran 11. TEST REQUIRED TO CONFIRM THE DIAGNOSIS OF CANDIDIASIS IS 1) X-ray **2) bacterioscopic** 3) sialographic 4) cytological 5) immunological 12. TREATMENT FOR CONTACT ALLERGY IS AIMED AT **1) elimination of the allergen** 2) desensitization of the body 3) pain relief 4) elimination of focal infection 13. MEDICATIONS FOR LOCAL TREATMENT OF CONTACT ALLERGY IN THE ORAL CAVITY INCLUDE **1) antiseptics, desensitizing, epithelializing** 2) antifungal, cauterizing 3) antiviral 4) antimicrobial 14. WHEN EXAMINING A PATIENT DURING THE REMISSION OF ERYTHEMA MULTIFORME EXUDATIVE, _____ IS CONDUCTED **1) skin allergy tests and histamine test** 2) leukocytosis reaction 3) reaction of inhibition of leukocyte migration 4) complete blood count 5) blood glucose test 15. LOCAL TREATMENT OF CHRONIC RECURRENT APHTHOUS STOMATITIS INCLUDES 1) streptocide ointment 2) acyclovir **3) keratoplasty** 4) Bonafton ointment 5) hydrocortisone ointment
		ANSWER LEVEL 2 TEST QUESTIONS (MULTIPLE CORRECT ANSWERS)
		1. SECONDARY LESIONS IN DISEASES OF THE ORAL MUCOSA AND VERMILION BORDER OF THE LIPS INCLUDE 1) erosion, crack, scar 2) scale, ulcer, crust 3) tubercle, pustule, cyst 4) erosion, nodule, bubble 5) spot, aphtha, scar 6) spot, tubercle, aphtha 2. LICHEN PLANUS APPEARS ON THE ORAL MUCOSA IN THE _____ FORMS 1) atypical, erosive-ulcerative

2) hyperkeratotic, bullous
3) exudative, trophic
4) calculous, bullous
5) exudative, atrophic
6) atypical, vesicular

3. LEUKOPLAKIA MANIFESTS ITSELF ON THE ORAL MUCOSA IN THE _____ FORMS
1) flat, warty, erosive-ulcerative
2) soft, Tappeiner
3) flat, hyperkeratotic
4) warty, bullous
5) soft, hard
6) typical, atypical

4. PRIMARY LESIONS OF THE ORAL MUCOSA INCLUDE
1) spot, blister, nodule
2) tubercle, pustule, cyst
3) scar, spot, vegetation
4) warty, bullous
5) blister, bump, scar, crust
6) blister, erosion, crust

5. SYMPTOMS CHARACTERISTIC OF CHRONIC RECURRENT APHTHOUS STOMATITIS INCLUDE
1) round aphthae
2) aphthae covered with fibrinous plaque
3) multiple vesicular eruptions
4) diffuse erythema
5) vegetation on the surface of erosions
6) papules grouped into plaques

ANSWER LEVEL 3 TEST QUESTIONS (MATCHING QUESTIONS)

1. Match the clinical sign with corresponding diagnosis

Clinical sign:
1) abundant curdy plaque on the hyperemic oral mucosa
2) polymorphic rashes with erythema
3) vesicular rash
4) aphthae covered with a dense fibrinous coating
5) a lesion in the form of a grey-white film
6) plaques located on unchanged mucous membrane

Diagnosis:
A) acute pseudomembranous candidiasis
B) erythema multiforme exudative
C) chronic recurrent herpetic stomatitis
D) chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
E) flat leukoplakia
F) verrucous leukoplakia

2. Match the type of injury with the diagnosis

Injury:
1) chronic mechanical
2) acute mechanical
3) chronic physical

4) acute chemical
5) acute physical
6) physical (radiant)

Diagnosis:
A) decubital ulcer
B) excoriation
C) galvanosis
D) necrosis of the mucous membrane
E) burn of the mucous membrane
F) focal membranous radiomucositis

3. Match the clinical sign with the corresponding form of lichen planus

Clinical sign:
1) papules grouped into a lace mesh, located on the unchanged oral mucosa
2) plaques located on the background of Wickham's grid
3) erosions located against the background of the Wickham grid
4) bubbles, erosions, located on the background of Wickham's grid
5) damage to the upper alveolar gum and upper lip
6) papules grouped into a lace mesh, located on the hyperemic and edematous mucous membrane of the mouth

Form of lichen planus:
A) typical
B) hyperkeratotic
C) erosive-ulcerative
D) bullous
E) atypical
F) exudative-hyperemic

4. Match the clinical sign with the corresponding form of leukoplakia

Clinical sign:
1) a lesion in the form of a gray-white film located on the unchanged oral mucosa
2) limited plaques located on the unchanged oral mucosa
3) wart-like growths located in the area of trauma to the mucous membrane
4) erosions, ulcers against the background of hyperkeratotic plaques
5) small scales on the cheeks and mucous membrane of the lips
6) gaping excretory ducts of minor salivary glands on the hard palate

Form of leukoplakia:
A) flat
B) warty plaque
C) verrucous warty
D) erosive-ulcerative
E) soft
F) Tappeiner

5. Match the treatment for the corresponding diagnosis

Diagnosis:
1) chronic recurrent herpetic stomatitis
2) candidal stomatitis
3) Vincent's ulcerative necrotic stomatitis
4) lichen planus

		5) radiation damage 6) drug-induced stomatitis Treatment: A) antiviral B) antifungal B) antibacterial D) anti-inflammatory D) detoxification E) desensitizing

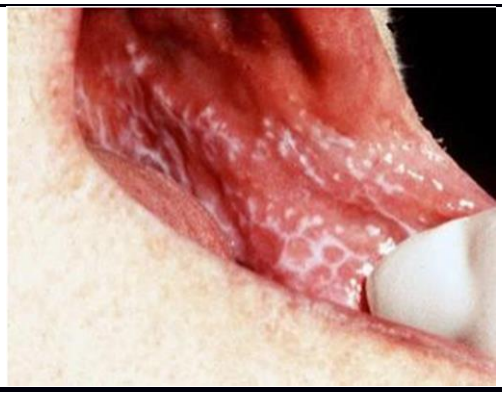
Assessment criteria

"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.37 Clinical therapeutic dentistry** course

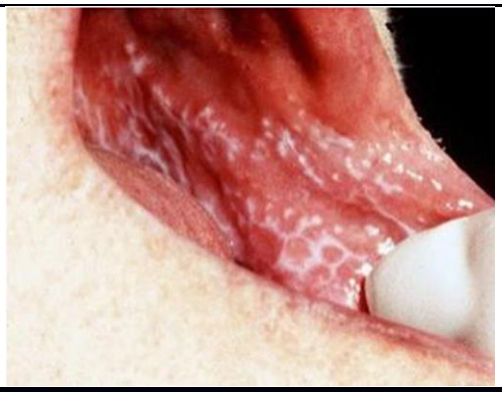
Case Study No.1

	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	GPC-6	Able to administer and control the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
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C	PC-3	ability to develop, implement and improve the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs for dental patients
F	A/01.7	Patient examination. Making a diagnosis
F	A/02.7	Prescribing and monitoring the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
F	A/03.7	Developing, implementing and monitoring the individual rehabilitation programs effectiveness
I		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS** Patient K., 52, consulted a dentist complaining of a burning sensation in her mouth when eating irritating foods, a feeling of roughness, tightness, and an unusual appearance of the mucous membranes of her cheeks. She first noticed this change about two years ago, coinciding with a stressful event. Concomitant diseases: chronic enterocolitis, chronic cholecystitis. Upon external examination: the skin is without visible pathology. An oral examination revealed isolated artificial crowns made of dissimilar metals. Against a background of hyperemic and edematous mucosa of both cheeks, areas of altered whitish epithelium in a lace-like pattern were noted in the middle and posterior regions of the cheeks, which were not removed by scraping.

		
Q	1	Question: Make a preliminary diagnosis and justify it
Q	2	Question: Name the lesions, pathological processes in the epithelium, characteristic of this disease
Q	3	Question: Specify the cause and factors that provoke the disease
Q	4	Question: Conduct differential diagnostics
Q	5	Question: Make a treatment plan

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
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C	PC-3	ability to develop, implement and improve the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs for dental patients
F	A/01.7	Patient examination. Making a diagnosis
F	A/02.7	Prescribing and monitoring the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
F	A/03.7	Developing, implementing and monitoring the individual rehabilitation programs effectiveness
I		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS** Patient K., 52, consulted a dentist complaining of a burning sensation in her mouth when eating irritating foods, a feeling of roughness, tightness, and an unusual appearance of the mucous membranes of her cheeks. She first noticed this change about two years ago, coinciding with a stressful event. Concomitant diseases: chronic enterocolitis, chronic cholecystitis. Upon external examination: the skin is without visible pathology. An oral examination revealed isolated artificial crowns made of dissimilar metals. Against a background of hyperemic and edematous mucosa of both cheeks, areas of altered whitish epithelium in a lace-like pattern were noted in the middle and posterior regions of the cheeks, which were not removed by scraping.

		
Q	1	Question: Make a preliminary diagnosis and justify it
A		Correct answer: 1. Lichen planus. Exudative-hyperemic form. Based on: 2. Patient complaints 3. Anamnesis (stress) 4. Concomitant pathology (chronic enterocolitis, chronic cholecystitis) 5. Objective data (whitish epithelium in the form of lace)
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
Q	2	Question: Name the lesions, pathological processes in the epithelium, characteristic of this disease
A		Correct answer: Lesions: 1. Inflammatory spot (or erythema) 2. Papule (or nodule) Pathological processes: 3. Inflammatory infiltration of the lamina propria of the oral mucosa 4. Acanthosis 5. Hyperkeratosis 6. Vacuolar dystrophy
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good	4-5 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
	Satisfactory	1-3 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R0	Fail	No descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
Q	3	Question: Specify the cause and factors that provoke the disease
A		Correct answer: Cause: 1. Autoimmune disease Factors: 2. Stress 3. Gastrointestinal pathology: chronic enterocolitis, chronic cholecystitis 4. Artificial crowns made of dissimilar metals
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good	3 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
Q	4	Question: Conduct differential diagnostics
A		Correct answer:

		Differential diagnosis: 1. Erythema multiforme 2. Lupus erythematosus 3. Acantholytic pemphigus 4. Drug-induced stomatitis 5. Erosive-ulcerative leukoplakia
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
Q	5	Question: Make a treatment plan
A		Correct answer: General treatment: 1. Prednisolone (after meals) at a rate of 20 mg per 70 kg of body weight, every other day, with a dose reduction of 5 mg every 3 days of administration, for 3 weeks. 2. Delagil (or imard), 1 tablet 2 times a day, during or after meals, for 1 month. 3. Nicotinic acid 0.05 g 3 times a day after meals, 1.5 months. Local treatment: 4. Local anesthesia - irrigation of the affected areas before meals with 10% Lidocaine spray. 5. Antiseptic treatment after meals, for example, 0.05% chlorhexidine, for 5 days. 6. Epithelializing therapy: Keratoplastics, for example, methyluracil (or solcoseryl) ointment in the form of applications to the affected areas 3-4 times a day until complete healing.
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good	4-5 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
	Satisfactory	1-3 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R0	Fail	No descriptors of the correct answer have been listed

Case Study No.2

	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	GPC-6	Able to administer and control the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
C	PC-1	ability and willingness to implement activities aimed at diagnosing dental diseases using digital health methods
C	PC-2	ability to administer and apply modern methods and/or digital technologies to treat dental patients as well as monitor the effectiveness and safety of the treatment
C	PC-3	ability to develop, implement and improve the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs for dental patients
F	A/01.7	Patient examination. Making a diagnosis
F	A/02.7	Prescribing and monitoring the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies

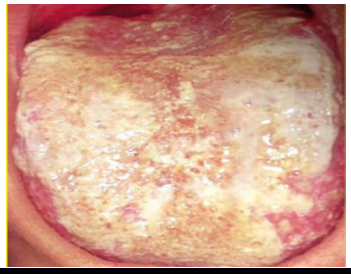
F	A/03.7	Developing, implementing and monitoring the individual rehabilitation programs effectiveness
I		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS** Patient V., 37 years old, presents with swelling, burning, itching, and moderate pain in his left upper lip. The condition recurred 2-3 times a year. General condition satisfactory. Regional lymph nodes not palpable. On examination: on the vermilion border of the upper lip on the right at the border with the skin of the perioral region there are vesicles, edema, hyperemia; on the red border of the lower lip on the left at the border with the skin of the perioral region there are erosions with bloody crusts, hyperemia. 
Q	1	Question: Make a diagnosis and justify it
Q	2	Question: Conduct differential diagnostics
Q	3	Question: Specify the cause and factors that provoke the disease
Q	4	Question: Make a treatment plan
Q	5	Question: Specify the principles of prevention

Case Study No.2 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	GPC-6	Able to administer and control the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
C	PC-1	ability and willingness to implement activities aimed at diagnosing dental diseases using digital health methods
C	PC-2	ability to administer and apply modern methods and/or digital technologies to treat dental patients as well as monitor the effectiveness and safety of the treatment
C	PC-3	ability to develop, implement and improve the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs for dental patients
F	A/01.7	Patient examination. Making a diagnosis
F	A/02.7	Prescribing and monitoring the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
F	A/03.7	Developing, implementing and monitoring the individual rehabilitation programs effectiveness
I		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS**

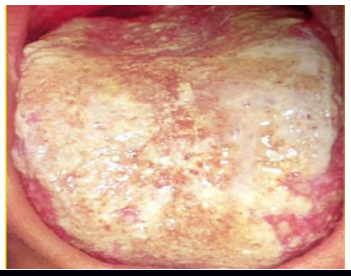
		Patient V., 37 years old, presents with swelling, burning, itching, and moderate pain in his left upper lip. The condition recurred 2-3 times a year. General condition satisfactory. Regional lymph nodes not palpable. On examination: on the vermilion border of the upper lip on the right at the border with the skin of the perioral region there are vesicles, edema, hyperemia; on the red border of the lower lip on the left at the border with the skin of the perioral region there are erosions with bloody crusts, hyperemia. 
Q	1	Question: Make a diagnosis and justify it
A		Correct answer: 1. Chronic recurrent herpetic stomatitis. Based on: 2. Patient complaints 3. Anamnesis (recurs 2-3 times a year) 4. Objective data (lesion element: vesicles, crusts)
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good	3 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
	Satisfactory	1-2 descriptors of the correct answer has been listed
R0	Fail	No descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
Q	2	Question: Conduct differential diagnostics
A		Correct answer: 1. Erythema multiforme exudative (seasonality, polymorphism of elements) 2. Allergic cheilitis (taking medications, plastic dentures, lipstick) 3. Actinic cheilitis (anamnesis, seasonality) 4. Herpes zoster (radiating pain along the branches of the trigeminal nerve, rashes along the branches of the nerves on one side) 5. Pemphigus vulgaris (large erosions, Tzanck cells)
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good	4 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
	Satisfactory	1-3 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R0	Fail	No descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
Q	3	Question: Specify the cause and factors that provoke the disease
A		Correct answer: Cause: 1. Human herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) Factors: 2. Hypothermia. 3. Injuries to the mucous membrane and skin. 4. Nervous, mental and physical overstrain and fatigue. 5. Alcohol consumption. 6. Menstruation.

		7. Ultraviolet irradiation. 8. Taking medications. 9. Acclimatization. 10. Acute diseases or exacerbation of chronic ones
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good	7-9 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
	Satisfactory	3-6 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R0	Fail	No descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
Q	4	Question: Make a treatment plan
A		Correct answer: General therapy: 1. Antiviral therapy (acyclovir 400 mg 3 times a day for 5-10 days) 2. Anti-inflammatory therapy (sodium salicylate 0.5 g 4 times a day for 5-10 days) 3. Vitamin therapy (complex vitamin preparations, vitamin C up to 2 g per day) 4. Desensitizing therapy (suprastin, diazolin, tavegil) 5. Non-specific immunotherapy (kipferon, viferon 1500 IU in the form of rectal suppositories every 12 hours for 10 days) Local therapy: 6. Pain relief - 0.5-1% solutions and gels of lidocaine, trimecaine in the form of mouth baths for 5 minutes and applications 7. Antiseptic treatment - application of sterile napkins soaked in solutions of proteolytic enzymes (0.2% solutions of trypsin, chymotrypsin). - antiseptic solutions (1% hydrogen peroxide solution, 0.02% potassium permanganate solution, 0.05% chlorhexidine solution) in the form of mouth baths for 10-15 minutes. 8. Antiviral therapy - applications of antiviral ointments (acyclovir, zovirax) 9. Epithelializing therapy - application of sterile napkins soaked in oil solutions, vitamins A and E, etc. - applications of adhesive pastes (solcoseryl) 10. Physiotherapy - helium-neon laser and other physiotherapeutic methods that stimulate tissue regeneration
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good	7-9 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
	Satisfactory	3-6 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R0	Fail	No descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
Q	5	Question: Specify the principles of prevention
A		Correct answer: 1. Antiherpetic vaccine. 2. Healthy lifestyle. 3. Avoiding stressful situations. 4. Diet with increased vitamin content. 5. Maintaining immunity.
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good	4 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
	Satisfactory	1-3 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R0	Fail	No descriptors of the correct answer have been listed

	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	GPC-6	Able to administer and control the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
C	PC-1	ability and willingness to implement activities aimed at diagnosing dental diseases using digital health methods
C	PC-2	ability to administer and apply modern methods and/or digital technologies to treat dental patients as well as monitor the effectiveness and safety of the treatment
C	PC-3	ability to develop, implement and improve the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs for dental patients
F	A/01.7	Patient examination. Making a diagnosis
F	A/02.7	Prescribing and monitoring the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
F	A/03.7	Developing, implementing and monitoring the individual rehabilitation programs effectiveness
I		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS** Patient L., 48 years old, came to the dental clinic with complaints of an unusual appearance of the tongue, dryness and burning in the mouth. The patient has a history of long-term antibiotic use. His general condition is satisfactory. During external examination, regional lymph nodes are not palpable. On oral examination, the tongue is hyperemic and swollen. The dorsum of the tongue has a white-yellow, curdy coating that can be easily removed by scraping. Removing the coating reveals a brightly hyperemic tongue surface. 
Q	1	Question: Make a preliminary diagnosis and justify it
Q	2	Question: An additional examination method for diagnosis, the composition of plaque has diagnostic value
Q	3	Question: Conduct differential diagnostics
Q	4	Question: Make a treatment plan
Q	5	Question: Disease prognosis, prevention

Case Study No.3 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	GPC-6	Able to administer and control the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
C	PC-1	ability and willingness to implement activities aimed at diagnosing dental diseases using digital health methods
C	PC-2	ability to administer and apply modern methods and/or digital technologies to treat dental patients as well as monitor the effectiveness and safety of the treatment
C	PC-3	ability to develop, implement and improve the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs for dental patients
F	A/01.7	Patient examination. Making a diagnosis
F	A/02.7	Prescribing and monitoring the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
F	A/03.7	Developing, implementing and monitoring the individual rehabilitation programs effectiveness
I		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS** Patient L., 48 years old, came to the dental clinic with complaints of an unusual appearance of the tongue, dryness and burning in the mouth. The patient has a history of long-term antibiotic use. His general condition is satisfactory. During external examination, regional lymph nodes are not palpable. On oral examination, the tongue is hyperemic and swollen. The dorsum of the tongue has a white-yellow, curdy coating that can be easily removed by scraping. Removing the coating reveals a brightly hyperemic tongue surface. 
Q	1	Question: Make a preliminary diagnosis and justify it
A		Correct answer: 1. Acute pseudomembranous candidiasis of the oral cavity. Based on: 2. Patient complaints (unusual appearance of the tongue, dryness and burning sensation in the mouth) 3. Anamnesis (long-term use of antibiotics) 4. Objective data (the tongue is hyperemic, swollen, covered with a white-yellow cheesy coating)
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good	3 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
	Satisfactory	1-2 descriptor of the correct answer has been listed
R0	Fail	No descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
Q	2	Question: An additional examination method for diagnosis, the composition of plaque has diagnostic value
A		Correct answer: Additional examination methods: 1. Bacteriological culture for Candida with sensitivity to antifungal drugs. 2. Blood test for HIV.

		3. Blood sugar test. 4. Complete blood count (erythrocyte indices) for the diagnosis of anemia. 5. Blood test for Vitamin D. Plaque composition that has diagnostic value: 6. The plaque consists of desquamated epithelial cells, fibrin, food debris, mycelial threads, and bacteria.
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good	4-5 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
	Satisfactory	1-3 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R0	Fail	No descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
Q	3	Question: Conduct differential diagnostics
A		Correct answer: 1. With acute pseudomembranous candidiasis in HIV 2. With warty leukoplakia 3. With exudative-hyperemic form of lichen planus 4. With secondary syphilis 5. With chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis 6. With allergic stomatitis
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good	4-5 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
	Satisfactory	1-3 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R0	Fail	No descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
Q	4	Question: Make a treatment plan
A		Correct answer: 1. Etiotropic treatment: Antifungal drugs. For example, Fluconazole – 50 mg once a day for 7 days. 2. Dysbiosis medications: live microbial strains to restore normal microflora. For example, Linex Forte. 3. Desensitization therapy: antihistamines. For example, Claritin 10 mg once daily for 7 days. 4. Vitamin therapy: B vitamins, vitamin D, iron – use for a month. Local: 5. Antiseptic treatment of the oral cavity: rinse after meals with 0.05% chlorhexidine, 3-4 times a day, 5 days. 6. Application of antifungal agents to the affected areas of the mouth 3-4 times a day for 5 days. For example, 1% Candid 7. Epithelializing therapy: from the 6th day on the affected areas 3-4 times a day, for 5 days. For example, methyluracil ointment.
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good	5-6 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
	Satisfactory	1-4 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R0	Fail	No descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
Q	5	Question: Disease prognosis, prevention
A		Correct answer: Prognosis: 1. Favorable if recommendations are followed. Prevention: 2. Oral cavity sanitation. 3. Professional oral hygiene. 4. Replacement of old and irrational orthopedic structures, rational prosthetics

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.

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Appendix 1

Practical Skills Assessment Checklist

Practical Skill Name: Definition of Nikolsky's sign in acantholytic pemphigus of the oral 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.	Use forceps to grasp the blister cap or the upper layer of epithelium at the edge of the erosion and pull it, which will cause the epithelial film to peel off on the apparently unchanged oral mucosa.	1 point	-1 point
2.	The thin epithelial film is very fragile and can be easily cut with forceps.	1 point	-1 point
3.	Next, rub the apparently unchanged oral mucosa between the affected areas, which will lead to the rapid formation of blisters or erosions	1 point	-1 point
4.	Then rub the areas located far from the affected area, this will peel off the upper layers of the epithelium	1 point	-1 point
5.	Enter the severity of acantholysis into the dental patient's chart.	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