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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.V.EC.01.01 Pre-implant surgery in outpatient dentistry practice 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	Interview Questions
		Tests
		Mini-Case Studies
		Checklists
2	Interim assessment	Tests

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

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	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
F	A/02.7	Prescribing and monitoring the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
I		ANSWER THE QUESTIONS
		1. Pre-prosthetic surgery methods that ensure the integrity of the periodontium in the absence of a tooth crown 2. Tooth extraction surgery for the upper jaw. Anesthesia (technique, anesthesia area, procedure, sequence of steps, instrumentation, advice and recommendations for the patient). Postoperative period and socket healing. 3. Surgery: extraction of a tooth from the anterior maxillary dentition. Anesthesia, procedure, sequence of steps, instrumentation 4. Indications and contraindications for tooth extraction surgery. 5. Features of the tooth extraction operation depending on their anatomical and functional characteristics. 6. Surgical preparation of the oral cavity for treatment

		7. Preprosthetic surgeries on the jaw bones: removal of the palatal torus. Indications and contraindications. Surgical technique. Complications. 8. Preprosthetic surgeries on the jaw bones: mandibular torus removal. Indications and contraindications. Surgical technique. Complications. 9. Preprosthetic surgeries on the jaw bones: removal of the chin tubercle. Indications and contraindications. Surgical technique. Complications. 10. Preprosthetic surgeries on the jaw bones: reduction or removal of the mylohyoid line. Indications and contraindications. Surgical technique. Complications. 11. Preprosthetic surgeries on the jaw bones: removal of the anterior nasal spine. Indications and contraindications. Surgical technique. Complications. 12. Anatomical prerequisites for implantation. Types of defects and deformities of the alveolar part of the jaws. Principles of diagnosis and treatment. 13. Classification of dental implants. Indications and contraindications for the use of dental implants. Modern approaches.
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Assessment criteria

"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.

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	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
F	A/02.7	Prescribing and monitoring the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
I		ANSWER LEVEL 1 TEST QUESTIONS (ONE CORRECT ANSWER)
		1. The operation of cutting off and removing one of the roots of a tooth together with the adjacent crown part is called 1) amputation of the tooth root; 2) hemisection of the tooth; 3) coronary-radicular separation; 4) transposition of the tooth root. 2. What operation must be performed to create the most favorable alveolar

		bone contour for prosthetics? 1) alveoloplasty; 2) removal of a group of teeth; 3) compact osteotomy; 4) block resection. 3. Determine the indications for removing excess soft tissue from the sublingual region when preparing the oral cavity for prosthetics 1) minor atrophy of the alveolar process of the lower jaw; 2) moderate atrophy of the alveolar process of the lower jaw; 3) significant atrophy of the alveolar process of the lower jaw; 4) hypertrophy of the sublingual salivary gland. 4. What type of preprosthetic preparation of the oral cavity includes the operation of deepening the floor of the oral cavity using bilateral excision of the mylohyoid and genioglossus muscles? 1) frenuloplasty; 2) vestibuloplasty; 3) alveoloplasty; 4) sialodochoplasty. 5. The insertion of a dental implant into bone tissue is called implantation 1) endodontic-endosteal; 2) endosteal; 3) subperiosteal; 4) trans-steel. 6. Which of the listed operations are indicated in the presence of cicatricial strands of the oral mucosa attached to the alveolar process? 1) elimination of scar tissue by mutual displacement of triangular flaps according to A. Limberg; 2) simple excision of the scar; 3) plastic surgery with a rotational muco-submucosal flap on a pedicle taken from the transitional fold and the buccal region; 4) transverse dissection of the scar.
I		ANSWER LEVEL 2 TEST QUESTIONS (MULTIPLE CORRECT ANSWERS)
		1. Contraindications to implantation include 1) Endocrine diseases 2) Syphilis 3) Hemophilia 4) All of the above 2. Most frequently recommended for suturing the mucoperiosteal flap incision 1) Catgut 2) Silk 3) Polyamide thread 4) Hair 3. The function of osteoblasts is 1) Formation of bone tissue 2) Bone resorption 3) Immune function 4) Hematopoiesis function

		4. Endodontic-endossal implants are mainly installed 1) In the lateral parts of the upper jaw 2) In the lateral parts of the lower jaw 3) In the frontal part of the upper jaw 4) In the frontal part of the upper and lower jaw 5. To stop bleeding in a bone wound use 1) Cold saline solution 2) Aminocaproic acid 3) Hydrogen peroxide 3% 4) All of the above 6. The endodontic-endosseous implant can have the following shape 1) Plates 2) Pins 3) Saddle shape 4) Spherical 7 The most commonly used type of implants 1) Endodontic-endossal implantation 2) Endosseous implantation 3) Subperiosteal implantation 8. Submucosal implantation 1) Insertion of magnets into the transitional fold to reach the valve zone and retain removable dentures 2) Manufacturing a custom implant based on an impression taken from the bone and inserting it under the periosteum 3) Insertion of a button-shaped metal implant into the mucous membrane of the alveolar process 4) Insertion of the implant into the bone tissue 9. When adrenaline is added to an anesthetic, the anesthesia acts 1) Faster and stronger 2) Stronger and slower 3) Slower and weaker 4) Weaker and faster 5) Faster 10. Weissblatt anesthesia blocks the branches of the trigeminal nerve 1) I and II 2) I and III 3) II and III 4) II and IV 5) I and IV 11. Forceps for removing the first and second left molars of the upper jaw 1) Straight 2) S-shaped with a spike 3) S-shaped converging 4) Bayonet-shaped with converging cheeks 5) Bayonet-shaped with non-converging rounded cheeks
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		12. Local anesthesia eliminates pain 1) Psycho-emotional 2) Vegetative 3) Touch 4) Motor 5) Reflex
I		ANSWER LEVEL 3 TEST QUESTIONS (MATCHING QUESTIONS)
		1. Match the properties with the anesthetic Properties: 1) does not pass through the hematoplacental barrier 2) used in all types of anesthesia 3) the most effective in terms of duration 4) used only for topical anesthesia 5) hydrolyzed by pseudocholinesterase 6) does not have a pronounced effect on blood vessels and can be used without a vasoconstrictor Anesthetic: A) anesthesin B) novocaine C) articaine D) lidocaine E) bupivacaine F) mepivacaine 2. Match the tool with the manipulation Manipulation: 1) removal the roots of the upper teeth 2) removal of upper molars 3) removal of lower molars 4) dislocation of teeth 5) removal of lower incisors 6) removal of the entire tooth root Forceps: A) with two spikes B) bayonet B) elevator C) beak-shaped D) with one spike E) luxator 3. Match the tool with the manipulation Manipulation: 1) syndesmotomy 2) extraction 3) dislocation 4) curettage 5) tissue retention 6) tissue suturing Tool: A) elevator B) sickle-shaped trowel

		B) Farabeuf hook D) curettage spoon D) tongs E) needle 4. Match the complication with the manipulation Manipulation: 1) bringing the edges of the wound together 2) incomplete rapprochement of the wound edges 3) an open wound 4) suturing the wound 5) an open and untreated wound for a long time 6) failure to bring the edges of the hole together Process: A) secondary tension B) suppuration B) necrosis D) proliferation of granulation tissue D) primary tension E) exostoses
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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 **B1.V.EC.01.01 Pre-implant surgery in outpatient dentistry practice** 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	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
F	A/02.7	Prescribing and monitoring the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS Patient K., 42 years old, complained of periodic aching pain in tooth 3.5, which intensified when biting, as well as the presence of a growth on the lower jaw on the left side. Development of the current condition: according to the patient, the periodic pain has been bothering him for the last month. A week ago, the pain intensified and a growth appeared on the left side of the lower jaw; after 5 days, the pain subsided. Tooth 3.5 had been treated previously. Past and concomitant diseases: according to the patient, he is practically healthy. He denies HIV, syphilis, and hepatitis. No history of allergies. General condition is satisfactory. Body temperature is 36.7°C.

		Local status: facial configuration is unchanged. Mouth opening is free. Regional lymph nodes are not enlarged, painless on palpation, mobile. In the oral cavity: tooth 3.5 is covered with a metal-ceramic crown, percussion is slightly painful. In the projection of the apex of root 3.5, there is a fistulous tract from which granulations protrude. The mucous membrane in the area of tooth 3.5 is hyperemic, edematous, and slightly painful on palpation. Percussion of tooth 3.5 is slightly painful. On a targeted X-ray of tooth 3.5: bone tissue rarefaction at the apex of tooth 3.5 with blurred contours. Dental formula: 1.8 - C, 1.6 -F, 2.6 - F, 3.6 -F, 3.5- C, 4.6 -F, 4.7 - F, the rest of the teeth are intact.
Q	1	Question: Make a preliminary diagnosis and justify it.
Q	2	Question: Name the pathological processes in the tissues surrounding the tooth that are 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	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
F	A/02.7	Prescribing and monitoring the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS Patient K., 42 years old, complained of periodic aching pain in tooth 3.5, which intensified when biting, as well as the presence of a growth on the lower jaw on the left side. Development of the current condition: according to the patient, the periodic pain has been bothering him for the last month. A week ago, the pain intensified and a growth appeared on the left side of the lower jaw; after 5 days, the pain subsided. Tooth 3.5 had been treated previously. Past and concomitant diseases: according to the patient, he is practically healthy. He denies HIV, syphilis, and hepatitis. No history of allergies. General condition is satisfactory. Body temperature is 36.7°C. Local status: facial configuration is unchanged. Mouth opening is free. Regional lymph nodes are not enlarged, painless on palpation, mobile. In the oral cavity: tooth 3.5 is covered with a metal-ceramic crown, percussion is slightly painful. In the projection of the apex of root 3.5, there is a fistulous tract from which granulations protrude. The mucous

		membrane in the area of tooth 3.5 is hyperemic, edematous, and slightly painful on palpation. Percussion of tooth 3.5 is slightly painful. On a targeted X-ray of tooth 3.5: bone tissue rarefaction at the apex of tooth 3.5 with blurred contours. Dental formula: 1.8 - C, 1.6 -F, 2.6 - F, 3.6 -F, 3.5- C, 4.6 -F, 4.7 - F, the rest of the teeth are intact.
Q	1	Question: Make a preliminary diagnosis and justify it
A		Correct answer: 1. Chronic granulating periodontitis of tooth 3.5 Based on: 2. Patient complaints 3. Anamnesis (duration of the disease) 4. Additional (X-ray examination) data 5. Objective data (presence of a fistula with granulation)
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good/Satisfactory	3-4 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
		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 pathological processes in the tissues surrounding the tooth that are characteristic of this disease.
A		Correct answer: 1. Fistula tract with inflammatory granulations. 2. Radiologically, there is rarefaction of bone tissue in the area of the apex of the tooth root (“tongues of flame”). Pathological processes: 3. Formation of granulation tissue (capillaries, fibroblasts, round plasma cells, leukocytes). 4. Destruction of the alveolar bone, cementum, and sometimes dentin of the tooth root. 5. Granulation tissue grows into the bone marrow spaces of the jaw, forming fistulas.
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good/Satisfactory	4 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
		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: 1. Unsatisfactory dental treatment Factors: 2. Hypothermia 3. Increased functional load 4. Poor oral hygiene
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good/Satisfactory	4-6 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
		1-3 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. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis. 2. Chronic fibrous periodontitis. 3. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis. 4. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis 5. Acute purulent periostitis of the lower jaw from tooth 3.5
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good/Satisfactory	3-4 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
		1-2 descriptors of the correct answer has been listed
R0	Fail	No descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
Q	5	Question: Make a treatment plan.
A		Correct answer: 1. Removal of the crown, endodontic treatment. 2. After the inflammatory process has been stopped, adequate prosthetics are applied with subsequent follow-up observations every 3 months. 3. Prescription of anti-inflammatory, desensitizing therapy: Nurofen 200 mg, 1 tablet 2 times a day for 5 days Suprastin 25 mg, 1 tablet 2 times a day for 3 days 4. Vitamin C 1 g per day - 10 days.
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good/Satisfactory	3 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
		1-2 descriptor of the correct answer has been listed
R0	Fail	No descriptors of the correct answer have been listed

4. Assessment criteria for learning outcomes

"Pass" is given to a student who has shown a sufficiently strong knowledge of the basic concepts of the subject; is able to complete specific practical tasks outlined in the program with no outside help, use recommended reference material, and correctly evaluate the results.

"Fail" is given to a student who has significant gaps in knowledge of the basic concepts of the subject, is not able reach the correct solution to a specific practical task outlined in the curriculum even with outside help.

Practical Skills Assessment Checklist

Practical Skill Name: Application of infiltration anesthesia of 1.1 tooth

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	
F	A/02.7	Prescribing and monitoring the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies	
	Action	Performed	Not Performed
1.	Prepare a tray with instruments (medical spatula, dental tweezers, dental mirror, carpule syringe), carpule with anesthetic, injection needles	1 point	-1 point
2.	Treat the diaphragm of the cartridge with an antiseptic	1 point	-1 point
3.	Place the cartridge into the injector	1 point	-1 point
4.	Align the cartridge plunger with the injector plunger	1 point	-1 point
5.	Install and secure the injection needle onto the carpule injector. Check the needle for patency.	1 point	-1 point
6.	Position the carpule system relative to the injection site (45° to the alveolar process of the maxilla/alveolar part of the mandible) from the palatine/lingual surface	1 point	-1 point
7.	Insert a needle into the mucosa at the level of the transition of the alveolar process to the palatine process on the upper jaw/along the transitional fold from the lingual surface on the lower jaw	1 point	-1 point
8.	Insert the injection needle into the tissue to the required depth (to the periapical area)	1 point	-1 point
9.	Perform an aspiration test. If the aspiration test is negative, slowly infuse the anesthetic solution into the tissue.	1 point	-1 point
10.	Withdraw the injection needle from the tissue. Monitor the patient's condition. Wait for the anesthetic's latency period to take effect.	1 point	-1 point
11.	Ensure the effectiveness of the anesthesia (absence of pain sensitivity when exposed to an irritant).	1 point	-1 point
12.	Inform the patient about the completion of the procedure	1 point	-1 point
	Total	10 points	

Assessment criteria:

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

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