

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
Информация о владельце:
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Должность: И.о. ректора
Дата подписания: 06.10.2026 15:31:52
Уникальный программный ключ:
d59234ba928aea5c04c54eb9013e367220bcb2a

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.32 Propedeutics of orthopedic 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. Anatomical and functional structure of the periodontium. Functional purpose of the complex of tissues. Gingival sulcus (gingival fold), gingival pocket. Periodontal ligament space, its shape, and biometric parameters. 2. Classification of materials. General biological, toxicological, technological, and physical-mechanical requirements for dental materials. 3. Casting technology. The concept of "gating system." Methods of melting metal alloys. Methods of casting metal alloys. 4. Physiological principles of mandibular movement control. Structure and function of the receptor, conduction, and cortical regions of the motor analyzer. Muscular, periodontal, and articular reception.

	5. Understanding health, illness, and disease in orthopedic dentistry. Main nosological entities of the dentoalveolar system that can be treated with orthopedic methods. Definitions of the terms "symptom," "syndrome," "pathological condition," and "nosological entity." 6. Manufacturing of combined artificial crowns with plastic and ceramic lining. 7. Temporomandibular joint. Structure. Topographic relationships of joint elements. 8. Radiography of periapical tissues using isometric projection. Procedure. Characteristics of the method. 9. Manufacturing of wax bases with bite rims. Manufacturing of custom trays. 10. Determining the condition of hard tissues of the dental crowns and pulp. Probing. Determining the degree of tooth decay. Electroodontometry. Thermometry. Percussion. Pain sensitivity. 11. Impression materials. Their classification. Impression trays. Impression classification. Methods for obtaining different types of impressions. 12. Articulator systems and methods of transferring and orienting the model on the articulator. 13. Periodontal biomechanics. Effect of functional load on the periodontium. Periodontal resistance to chewing pressure in health and disease. Periodontal reserve capacity. Physiological and pathological tooth mobility. 14. Patient examination methods. Patient interview (anamnesis). Patient complaints. History of the present illness. Life history. Past and concomitant illnesses. Facial examination and palpation of the skin and facial bones. 15. Manufacturing of artificial crowns: stamped and cast solid metal. 16. Articulation. Definition. Occlusion. Definition. Types of occlusion and their characteristics. 17. Bite-wing imaging (occlusal radiography). Methodology. Method characteristics. 18. The concept of the "clasp" line and "clasp plane" for denture fixation. The location of the fixation elements on the tooth. 19. Development of a dental biotechnical system according to M.Z. Mirgazizov. The concept of biotechnical and functional systems in a prosthetic dentistry clinic (biotechnical system, sequence of development of a dental therapeutic biotechnical system). 20. Metal-ceramics. The bond between metal and porcelain. Sitallas. 21. Repair of removable plate dentures. 22. Anatomical and functional structure of the maxillary and mandibular dentition. Dental arches and their shape in the maxillary and mandibular jaws. Factors that ensure stability. Occlusal curves and occlusal surface. Concepts of the dental, alveolar, and basal arches. 23. Composite polymers. Composition and classification. Polymer materials for dental splinting. 24. Fabrication of removable plate dentures in the complete absence of natural teeth. The classical Gysi-Hanau-Bonville theory; Monson's spherical theory - the basis for determining centric occlusion and placing artificial teeth in the complete absence of natural teeth. 25. Vertical movements of the mandible – downward and upward. Trajectory of displacement of the chin point and heads of the mandible. Posterior contact position, centric occlusion, centric relation of the jaws.
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	26. Objectives of orthopedic treatment. Treatment methods used in orthopedic dentistry. Dentures as a therapeutic and preventative device. Classification of dentures by the method of transmitting chewing forces. Removable and fixed dentures. 27. The orthopedic department consists of a doctor's office and a dental laboratory. Sanitary and hygienic standards are met. 28. Bite. Definition. Classification of bite types (physiological, abnormal, pathological) and their characteristics. Definitions of the concepts "height of the lower face in central occlusion" and "height of the lower face in the position of the mandible with relative physiological rest of the masticatory muscles." 29. Radiographic symptoms accompanied by a decrease in the amount of bone tissue. 30. Accounting and reporting documentation in a clinic and laboratory. Analysis of the work of a doctor and dental technician. Specifics of work in a market economy, self-financing, and health insurance. 31. Topography of the pulp and root canals of teeth. Biometric parameters. "Safety" zones. Functional elements of the dental system (dental organ). 32. Determining the condition of the periodontium. Probing the depth of gingival and bone pathological pockets with a graduated probe; bleeding. Determining the stability of the tooth in the socket (periodontometry). Percussion. Determining the resistance of the periodontium to pressure (gnathodynamometry). Rheoperiodontography. 33. Base and veneer plastics for metal denture frameworks. Elastic plastics. Chemical composition. Physical, mechanical, and technological properties. Indications for use and manufacturing methods. 34. Sagittal movements of the mandible. The nature of the movement of the mandibular heads during these movements. The angle of the sagittal articular and incisor tracts. The relationship of the teeth during mandibular protrusion depending on the type of overlap in the anterior region. 35. Bone formation processes. Types. Characteristics of X-ray imaging. 36. Manufacturing of clasp dentures. Types of supporting and retaining clasps and their characteristics. 37. Elements of mucosal damage. Structural features of the denture bed mucosa. Mobility and compliance of the mucosa. 38. Precious alloys. Solders for soldering prosthetic components made from precious alloys. Chemical composition, physical, mechanical, and technological properties. 39. Manufacturing of various designs of pin teeth. 40. The masticatory muscles lift, lower, and move the lower jaw forward and backward, as well as laterally. The facial muscles and their role in chewing. Definitions of the concepts "masticatory force," "masticatory pressure," and "chewing efficiency." Muscle tone. 41. Interproximal bite-wings radiography. Methodology. Method characteristics. Methodology. Method characteristics. 42. Glass-crystalline materials. Chemical nature. Physical and mechanical properties. Technological features of application in the manufacture of fixed dentures. 43. Lateral movements of the mandible. The nature of the movements of the mandibular heads. Definition of the terms "working" and
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	"balancing" sides. The angle of the transverse articular and incisor paths. The relationship of teeth depending on the type of guiding function. 44. Radiography with increased focal length. Methodology. Characteristics of the method. 45. Manufacturing of plastic and porcelain artificial crowns. 46. Functional anatomy of the oral mucosa. The mucosa—its mobility and compliance; definition of the terms "transitional fold," "A" line, and "valvular zone." Topography of the frenulum and folds of the mucosa. Tactile, temperature, and taste sensitivity of the mucosa. Classification of the mucosa. 47. Polymer materials for temporary fixed dentures. Methods for fabricating temporary crowns and bridges. Instruments for the initial patient examination. 48. Special instruments, devices and equipment for medical offices and dental laboratories. 49. Facial skeleton. Structural features of the upper and lower jaws. Morphological features of the compact and spongy bone of the upper and lower jaws in relation to their functional load. Buttresses and trajectories. Morphological and biochemical changes. 50. Determining chewing function and chewing movements of the mandible. Determining chewing efficiency through functional tests. Periodontogram as a method for functional assessment of the periodontium of teeth in normal conditions and with periodontal tissue dystrophy. 51. Material and technical equipment - modern types of dental units; operation of turbine handpieces, micromotors, mixing gun, saliva ejector, dust collector; chairs. Ergonomic principles for organizing the work of a dentist with an assistant (four-handed). 52. Medical history. Entering the patient's examination data into the medical record. Recording the general condition and dental status. Formulating a diagnosis. Developing and implementing an orthopedic or comprehensive treatment plan. 53. Acrylic plastics. Methyl methacrylate. Chemical nature. Varieties. Physical, mechanical, and technological properties. Hot- and cold-curing plastics. The polymerization process and its effect on the finished product. 54. Fixed bridges are manufactured using stamped and cast methods. Veneering technology is available with plastics and ceramics. 55. Periodontal biomechanics. Effect of functional load on the periodontium. Periodontal resistance to chewing pressure in health and disease. Periodontal reserve capacity. Physiological and pathological tooth mobility. 56. Panoramic tomography. Procedure. Method characteristics. 57. Manufacturing of maxillofacial appliances with repositioning, fixation, shaping, replacement, and combined effects. Ectoprotheses. 58. Bite. Definition. Classification of bite types (physiological, abnormal, pathological) and their characteristics. Definitions of the concepts "height of the lower face in central occlusion" and "height of the lower face in the position of the mandible with relative physiological rest of the masticatory muscles." 59. General principles of radiograph interpretation. Evaluation of the technical accuracy of the image. Characteristics of radiographic images of tissues and organs of the dentoalveolar region. 60. Base alloys. Chemical composition. Physical, mechanical, and technological properties. Solders for stainless steel.
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	61. Anatomical and functional structure of the maxillary and mandibular dentition. Dental arches and their shape in the maxillary and mandibular jaws. Factors that ensure stability. Occlusal curves and occlusal surface. Concepts of the dental, alveolar, and basal arches. 62. Manufacturing a plaster model of the jaw from gypsum and super-gypsum; detachable; and refractory. Specifics of casting a model using a double, refined impression. 63. Dental preparation instruments: carborundum, diamond, carbide burs; diamond disks; diamond turbine heads. Types. Indications for use. 64. Anatomical and functional structure of the periodontium. Functional purpose of the complex of tissues. Gingival sulcus (gingival fold), gingival pocket. Periodontal ligament space, its shape, and biometric parameters. 65. Low-melting (auxiliary) alloys. Chemical composition, physical, mechanical, and technological properties. Indications for use. 66. Fixation elements: clasp, attachment, telescopic crown, beam. Manufacturing technique. 67. Articulation. Definition. Occlusion. Definition. Types of occlusion and their characteristics. 68. Bone necrosis and sequestration. Radiographic characteristics. 69. Brazing and welding technology for base and noble metal alloys. Solders. 70. Lateral movements of the mandible. The nature of the movements of the mandibular heads. Definition of the terms "working" and "balancing" sides. The angle of the transverse articular and incisor paths. The relationship of teeth depending on the type of guiding function. 71. Panoramic radiography. Methodology. Characteristics of the method. 72. Porcelain. Composition and properties of dental porcelain. Technological properties in the manufacture of porcelain crowns and bridges, as well as in the veneering of metal frames of dental prostheses (MF-prostheses). 73. Physiological principles of mandibular movement control. Structure and function of the receptor, conduction, and cortical regions of the motor analyzer. Muscular, periodontal, and articular reception. 74. Radiological examination methods. Types. Methods and their characteristics. 75. Manufacturing of removable plate dentures for partial absence of teeth. Artificial standard teeth and their characteristics. 76. Temporomandibular joint. Structure. Topographic relationships of joint elements. 77. Teleradiological examination. Methodology. Characteristics of the method. 78. Wax and wax compositions. Classification of wax compositions. Chemical composition, physical, mechanical, and technological properties. Indications for use of various types of wax compositions. 79. Topography of the pulp and root canals of teeth. Biometric parameters. "Safety" zones. Functional elements of the dental system (dental organ). 80. Pattern duplicating compounds. Composition. Properties. Application methods. Refractory materials for making working patterns. Refractory molding materials. Chemical composition. Physical, mechanical, and technological properties. Definition of the term "compensatory" materials.
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	81. Manufacturing of orthodontic appliances with mechanical, functional, and combined action. Functional results. Activators. Definition of the concept of "magnitude of force of an orthodontic appliance." Modern technologies in orthodontics. 82. Sagittal movements of the mandible. The nature of the movement of the mandibular heads during these movements. The angle of the sagittal articular and incisor tracts. The relationship of the teeth during mandibular protrusion depending on the type of overlap in the anterior region. 83. Titanium-based alloys. Chemical composition, physical, mechanical, and technological properties. Indications for use of various alloy types. Alloys with a shape memory effect. The nature of the shape memory effect. Physical, mechanical, and technological properties. Indications for use. 84. Placement of artificial teeth in an occluder (articulator) on artificial gums and on a "grind." The process of replacing a wax denture base with a plastic one. Pressing and casting methods in the manufacture of plastic plate dentures. 85. The masticatory muscles lift, lower, and move the lower jaw forward and backward, as well as laterally. The facial muscles and their role in chewing. Definitions of the concepts "masticatory force," "masticatory pressure," and "chewing efficiency." Muscle tone. 86. Periodontal index assessment. Hygiene index (Green and Vermillion); combined periodontal index (CPI); periodontal lesion index; PMA index (papillary-marginal-alveolar index). 87. Materials for processing dental products (Abrasives). Types, classification. 88. Vertical movements of the mandible – downward and upward. Trajectory of displacement of the chin point and heads of the mandible. Posterior contact position, centric occlusion, centric relation of the jaws. 89. Study of diagnostic models. Interocclusal impression. 90. Fabrication of cast inlays on dismountable super-gypsum models. Precision technologies for inlays, crowns, and bridges. 91. Facial skeleton. Structural features of the upper and lower jaws. Structure of the hard palate. Morphological features of the compact and spongy bone of the upper and lower jaws in relation to their functional load. Buttresses and trajectories. Morphological and biochemical changes. 92. Determining the condition of the periodontium. Probing the depth of gingival and bone pathological pockets with a graduated probe; bleeding. Determining the stability of the tooth in the socket (periodontometry). Percussion. Determining the resistance of the periodontium to pressure (gnathodynamometry). Rheoperiodontography. 93. Classification of materials. General biological, toxicological, technological, and physical-mechanical requirements for dental materials. 94. Functional anatomy of the oral mucosa. The mucosa—its mobility and compliance; definition of the terms "transitional fold," "A" line, and "valvular zone." Topography of the frenulum and folds of the mucosa. Tactile, temperature, and taste sensitivity of the mucosa. Classification of the mucosa. 95. Radiological examination methods. Types. Methods and their characteristics. 96. Manufacturing of artificial crowns: stamped and cast solid metal. 97. The dental system as a single anatomical and functional complex. P.K. Anokhin's theory of "Functional Systems" as applied to the dental system. The functional system of a goal-directed behavioral act.
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	98. Periodontal index assessment. Hygiene index (Green and Vermillion); combined periodontal index (CPI); periodontal lesion index; PMA index (papillary-marginal-alveolar index). 99. Impression materials. Their classification. Impression trays. Impression classification. Methods for obtaining different types of impressions. 100. Periodontal biomechanics. Effect of functional load on the periodontium. Periodontal resistance to chewing pressure in health and disease. Periodontal reserve capacity. Physiological and pathological tooth mobility. 101. Determining the condition of the temporomandibular joint. Inspection and palpation of the projection area of the heads of the mandible. Auscultation. 102. Manufacturing of wax bases with bite rims. Manufacturing of custom trays. 103. Development of a dental biotechnical system according to M.Z. Mirgazizov. The concept of biotechnical and functional systems in a prosthetic dentistry clinic (biotechnical system, sequence of development of a dental therapeutic biotechnical system). 104. Metal-ceramics. The bond between metal and porcelain. Sitallas. 105. Fabrication of cast inlays on dismountable super-gypsum models. Precision technologies for inlays, crowns, and bridges. 106. Articulation. Definition. Occlusion. Definition. Types of occlusion and their characteristics. 107. Understanding health, illness, and disease in orthopedic dentistry. Main nosological entities of the dentoalveolar system that can be treated with orthopedic methods. Definitions of the terms "symptom," "syndrome," "pathological condition," and "nosological entity." 108. Manufacturing a plaster model of the jaw from gypsum and super-gypsum; detachable; and refractory. Specifics of casting a model using a double, refined impression. 109. Vertical movements of the mandible – downward and upward. Trajectory of displacement of the chin point and heads of the mandible. Posterior contact position, centric occlusion, centric relation of the jaws. 110. Determining chewing function and chewing movements of the mandible. Determining chewing efficiency through functional tests. Periodontogram as a method for functional assessment of the periodontium of teeth in normal conditions and with periodontal tissue dystrophy. 111. Manufacturing of plastic and porcelain artificial crowns. 112. Bite. Definition. Classification of bite types (physiological, abnormal, pathological) and their characteristics. Definitions of the concepts "height of the lower face in central occlusion" and "height of the lower face in the position of the mandible with relative physiological rest of the masticatory muscles." 113. Determining the condition of hard tissues of the dental crowns and pulp. Probing. Determining the degree of tooth decay. Electroodontometry. Thermometry. Percussion. Pain sensitivity. 114. Manufacturing of various designs of pin teeth. 115. Physiological principles of mandibular movement control. Structure and function of the receptor, conduction, and cortical regions of the motor analyzer. Muscular, periodontal, and articular reception. 116. Medical history. Entering the patient's examination data into the medical record. Recording the general condition and dental status.
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		Formulating a diagnosis. Developing and implementing an orthopedic or comprehensive treatment plan. 117. Wax and wax compositions. Classification of wax compositions. Chemical composition, physical, mechanical, and technological properties. Indications for use of various types of wax compositions. 118. Lateral movements of the mandible. The nature of the movements of the mandibular heads. Definition of the terms "working" and "balancing" sides. The angle of the transverse articular and incisor paths. The relationship of teeth depending on the type of guiding function. 119. Understanding health, illness, and disease in orthopedic dentistry. Main nosological entities of the dentoalveolar system that can be treated with orthopedic methods. Definitions of the terms "symptom," "syndrome," "pathological condition," and "nosological entity." 120. Manufacturing of combined artificial crowns with plastic and ceramic lining. 121. Anatomical and functional structure of the periodontium. Functional purpose of the complex of tissues. Gingival sulcus (gingival fold), gingival pocket. Periodontal ligament space, its shape, and biometric parameters. 122. Base and veneer plastics for metal denture frameworks. Elastic plastics. Chemical composition. Physical, mechanical, and technological properties. Indications for use and manufacturing methods. 123. Casting technology. The concept of "gating system." Methods of melting metal alloys. Methods of casting metal alloys.
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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. Materials that are used to take impressions when making an inlay include 1) gypsum 2) alginate 3) silicone 4) zinc oxyeugenol 2. Alginate mass is used to obtain working impressions when making a _____ crown 1) cast 2) stamped 3) porcelain 4) plastic

	3. The examination of a patient begins with 1) X-ray methods 2) laboratory methods 3) thermometric methods 4) basic methods 5) cytological methods 4. The basic examination methods in orthopedic dentistry include 1) patient interview, radiography 2) patient interview, inspection 3) inspection, EOD 4) EOD, radiography 5) percussion, EOD 5. The patient interview begins with 1) patient's life history 2) history of the present illness 3) medical history 4) complaints 5) allergy anamnesis 6. Normal oral mucosa is 1) pale in color, dry 2) pale pink, dry 3) pale pink, evenly moisturized 4) bright red, abundantly moisturized 5) hyperemic, edematous 7. Examination of the patient begins with 1) filling in the dental formula 2) determination of bite 3) visual inspection 4) examination of the dental arches 5) percussion of teeth 8. During a visual inspection of the patient's face, the doctor notes 1) skin turgor, eye color 2) facial symmetry, nasolabial folds, skin color 3) nose shape, eye color 4) pigment spots, hair color 5) integrity of the dentition 9. When examining the oral cavity, probing of the teeth is carried out 1) on all surfaces 2) in the cervical region 3) in the area of contact surfaces 4) in fissures 5) in the area of the tubercles 10. If the crown part breaks off at the gum level, the tooth is restored using 1) half-crown 2) equator crown 3) post crown 4) removable denture
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	5) inlay 11. To fit a stamped crown in the clinic, the dentist receives the crown 1) on a plaster model 2) in a plaster column 3) with metal stamp 4) without stamp 5) with plaster stamp in a disassemblable model 12. When stamping a crown, it is necessary to make 1) one stamp made of gypsum and one made of low-melting metal 2) one stamp made of plaster and at least two made of low-melting metal 3) two stamps made of plaster and one made of fusible metal 4) two stamps made of plaster and at least two made of low-melting metal 5) one stamp of the plaster casts in a disassemblable model 13. When preparing a tooth for a porcelain crown, the ledge/chamfer is positioned 1) around the entire perimeter of the tooth neck 2) on the vestibular surface 3) on the oral and approximal sides 4) on the approximal surfaces 5) on the oral side 14. The final laboratory stage of manufacturing a metal-plastic crown is 1) polishing 2) glazing 3) fitting on the model 4) final firing 5) final shape adjustment 15. The main parameters of the functional value of a tooth include 1) gum inflammation and tooth color 2) color and size of the tooth 3) bone atrophy and tooth mobility 4) tooth mobility and dental plaque 5) dental plaque and gum inflammation 16. The edge of the stamped crown is immersed in the gingival groove by (in mm) 1) 0.2-0.5 2) 0.5-1.0 3) 1.0-1.5 4) 1.5-2.0 5) 2.0-2.5 17. When making a single crown, an impression is taken from 1) the jaw on which the crown will be fitted 2) prepared tooth and from the opposite jaw 3) fragment of the jaw with a prepared tooth 4) prepared tooth 5) both jaws
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		18. For the production of a stamped crown the tooth is prepared 1) for the thickness of the crown material 2) according to the perimeter of the tooth neck 3) only the equator 4) contact point 5) according to the apex of the interdental papilla 19. When preparing a tooth for a stamped crown, the ledge is formed 1) supragingivally 2) at the level of the gum edge 3) subgingivally on the vestibular surface 4) subgingivally along the entire perimeter of the tooth neck 5) is not formed																
		ANSWER LEVEL 2 TEST QUESTIONS (MULTIPLE CORRECT ANSWERS)																
		1. Maintaining medical records is necessary 1) to record data on the patient's dental health 2) for continuity in the work of doctors 3) for planning the volume and resources of the dental service 4) for scientific work 2. Tools used for primary inspection in the dentist's practice include 1) burnisher 2) probe 3) mirror 4) forceps 5) plugger 6) spatula 3. Minimal floor area of a dental office per one dental chair (in m²) should be 1) 14 2) 10 3) 20 4) 16 5) 25 6) 7																
		ANSWER LEVEL 3 TEST QUESTIONS (MATCHING QUESTIONS)																
		1. Match the class of dental defect with its characteristic <table><thead><tr><th>Defect class:</th><th>Characteristic:</th></tr></thead><tbody><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></tbody></table> 2. Match the dental handpiece with its rotation speed <table><thead><tr><th>Dental Handpieces:</th><th>Speed, rpm:</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1) high-speed</td><td>A) 70,000-120,000</td></tr></tbody></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	Dental Handpieces:	Speed, rpm:	1) high-speed	A) 70,000-120,000
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5) VII class	D) terminal unilateral and bilateral defects																	
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	

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.32 Propedeutics of orthopedic dentistry** course

Case Study No.1

Case Study №6.1																																																																														
	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text																																																																												
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I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS																																																																												
		Patient I., 76, visited the orthopedic dentistry clinic. She complained of unsatisfactory aesthetics, difficulty chewing, and poor fit of her removable dentures. Medical history: missing teeth were removed due to caries and its complications. The first dentures were installed approximately 28 years ago, the last 9 months ago – with cast crowns with plastic veneers and removable partial dentures. The last extraction was 4 months ago due to caries under the crowns, after which the removable dentures failed to fit properly. Physical examination findings, including visual inspection, include pronounced nasolabial folds and slightly drooping corners of the mouth. The height of the lower face in central occlusion is reduced by 4 mm. Objectively upon examination:																																																																												
																																																																														
		<table><tr><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>Cd</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td></tr><tr><td>18</td><td>17</td><td>16</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>48</td><td>47</td><td>46</td><td>45</td><td>44</td><td>43</td><td>42</td><td>41</td><td>31</td><td>32</td><td>33</td><td>34</td><td>35</td><td>36</td><td>37</td><td>38</td></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td></tr></table>														A	A	A	A	A	Cd	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
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Q	1	Question: Specify the sequence of impression taking for this patient
Q	2	Question: Name the structural dental materials used for the manufacture of removable plate dentures in cases of complete edentia

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 I., 76, visited the orthopedic dentistry clinic. She complained of unsatisfactory aesthetics, difficulty chewing, and poor fit of her removable dentures. Medical history: missing teeth were removed due to caries and its complications. The first dentures were installed approximately 28 years ago, the last 9 months ago – with cast crowns with plastic veneers and removable partial dentures. The last extraction was 4 months ago due to caries under the crowns, after which the removable dentures failed to fit properly. Physical examination findings, including visual inspection, include pronounced nasolabial folds and slightly drooping corners of the mouth. The height of the lower face in central occlusion is reduced by 4 mm. Objectively upon examination:  <table><tr><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>Cd</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td></tr><tr><td>18</td><td>17</td><td>16</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>11</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>48</td><td>47</td><td>46</td><td>45</td><td>44</td><td>43</td><td>42</td><td>41</td><td>31</td><td>32</td><td>33</td><td>34</td><td>35</td><td>36</td><td>37</td><td>38</td></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td><td>A</td></tr></table>	A	A	A	A	A	Cd	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
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Q	1	Question: Specify the sequence of impression taking for this patient																																																																
A		Correct answer: 1. Taking an anatomical impression (impression) to make an individual rigid impression (impression) tray. 2. Fitting an individual hard plastic impression tray. 3. Obtaining a functional impression: the impression is taken using silicone impression materials.																																																																
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: Name the structural dental materials used for the manufacture of removable plate dentures in cases of complete edentia
A		Correct answer: 1. Acrylic; 2. Vinyl acrylic; 3. Based on modified polystyrene; 4. Copolymers or mixtures of the listed plastics. 5. Both colored and colorless material is used for the base.
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: Taking a full anatomical impression

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 a spoon, tools and accessories (rubber cup, spatula, plaster, measuring cups for the mixture and water).	1 point	-1 point
2.	Preparing the alginate mass, applying the mass to a spoon.	1 point	-1 point
3.	Inserting a spoon with the mass into the oral cavity (centering, immersion, fixation).	1 point	-1 point
4.	Removing the tray with the impression from the oral cavity, disinfecting the impression.	1 point	-1 point
5.	Checking the fulfillment of the requirements for the impression (cast): the strength of the fixation of the impression (cast) in the tray, a clear, defect-free display of the hard tissues of the teeth, the occlusal surface (cutting edge, tubercles, fissures), contact points, necks of the teeth and the gums of the alveolar part.	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