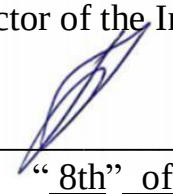
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Federal State Budget Educational Institution
of Higher Education
Pacific State Medical University
of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

APPROVED BY

Director of the Institute of Dentistry



_____ / Pervov Yu.Yu./
“ 8th” of June 2026

COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS
B1.C.38 Clinical pediatric 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/03.7	Developing, implementing and monitoring the individual rehabilitation programs effectiveness
I		**ANSWER THE QUESTIONS** 1. List the traumatic agents of the oral mucosa in children and the specific conditions of their exposure.

		2. Primary morphological elements of lesions of the oral mucosa in children. 3. Secondary morphological elements of lesions of the oral mucosa in children. 4. Thermal lesions of the oral mucosa in children. 5. Acute herpetic stomatitis in children. Etiology, pathogenesis 6. Acute herpetic stomatitis in children. Clinical picture 7. Acute herpetic stomatitis in children. General treatment 8. Acute herpetic stomatitis in children. Local treatment. 9. Algorithm for the treatment of acute herpetic stomatitis in children 10. Streptostaphylococcal lesions (pyoderma) in children. Etiology. Clinical picture. Differential diagnosis. 11. Streptostaphylococcal lesions (pyoderma) in children. Treatment algorithm 12. Candidiasis in childhood. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture. 13. Candidiasis in childhood. Treatment algorithm for candidiasis. 14. Oral mucosal lesions caused by allergies. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis. Clinical presentation and treatment algorithm. 15. Stevens-Johnson syndrome. Etiology, clinical presentation, general and local treatment algorithm. 16. Diseases of the lips in children. Meteorological and exfoliative cheilitis. Etiology, clinical features, treatment. 17. Diseases of the lips in children. Angular, atopic, and glandular cheilitis. Etiology, clinical features, and treatment. 18. Tongue diseases in children. Desquamative and rhomboid glossitis. Tongue developmental abnormalities. Etiology, clinical presentation, and treatment

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)
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C	PC-3	ability to develop, implement and improve the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs for dental patients
F	A/03.7	Developing, implementing and monitoring the individual rehabilitation programs effectiveness
I		**ANSWER LEVEL 1 TEST QUESTIONS (ONE CORRECT ANSWER)**
		1. HIGH FEVER (ABOVE 39°C) IN A 1.5-2-YEAR-OLD CHILD WITH PRIMARY HERPETIC STOMATITIS IS AN INDICATION FOR

a) antibiotics
b) sulfonamines
c) 2% sodium salicylate solution
d) enema with analgin (1 ml of 50% solution in 25 ml of water)
e) interferon

2. LOCAL TREATMENT OF PRIMARY HERPETIC STOMATITIS IN THE FIRST 3 DAYS IS THE INDICATION FOR THE USE OF
a) antiviral drugs
b) keratoplastic agents
c) antiseptic agents
d) antiviral ointments and painkillers
e) all of the above

3. LOCAL TREATMENT OF PRIMARY HERPETIC STOMATITIS IN THE CATARRHAL PERIOD IS THE INDICATION FOR THE USE OF
a) antiviral drugs
b) keratoplastic agents
c) antiseptic substances
d) antiviral ointments and painkillers
e) all of the substances listed above

4. THE LEADING MEDICATIONS IN LOCAL TREATMENT OF PRIMARY HERPETIC STOMATITIS DURING THE DISEASE'S INVOLUTION PERIOD ARE
a) antiviral agents
b) antiseptics
c) keratoplastic agents
d) proteolytic agents
e) none of the above

5. ANTIVIRAL TREATMENT FOR A CHILD WITH PRIMARY HERPETIC STOMATITIS SHOULD BE PRESCRIBED
a) during the period of rashes
b) at the moment of the onset of lymphadenitis
c) in the prodromal period
d) during the period of gingivitis onset
e) during all specified periods

6. _____ IS MORE EFFECTIVE IN THE PHASE OF NON-SPECIFIC INFLAMMATION DURING THE TREATMENT OF PRIMARY HERPETIC STOMATITIS AND CHRONIC RECURRENT ULCERATIVE STOMATITIS
a) chloramine solution
b) hydrogen peroxide solution
c) kalanchoe juice
d) calendula tincture
e) furacillin solution

7. SUBSTANCES WITH ANTIVIRAL EFFECT INCLUDE
a) 0.5% Bonafton ointment
b) Flucinar
c) Neomycin ointment
d) Polymyxin ointment
e) Nystatin ointment

8. THE LEAST EFFECTIVE ANTIVIRAL OINTMENT USED TOPICALLY FOR THE TREATMENT OF HERPETIC LESIONS OF THE ORAL MUCOSA

a) Bonafton ointment 0.5%
b) Florenal ointment 0.5%
c) Tebrophen ointment 0.25%
d) Riodoxol ointment 0.5%
e) Oxolin ointment 0.25%

9. PHARMACEUTICAL TREATMENT OF PRIMARY HERPETIC STOMATITIS AND CHRONIC RECURRENT ULCERATIVE STOMATITIS IN CHILDREN INCLUDES

a) Adimale ointment 0.5%
b) Alpizarin ointment 2%
c) Gossypol liniment 3%
d) Megosin ointment 3%
e) any of the above

10. METHODS OF ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT OF THE ORAL CAVITY WITH THE MOST INDICATIONS IN THE TREATMENT OF PRIMARY HERPETIC STOMATITIS

a) irrigation of the oral cavity with antiseptics
b) antiseptic hygienic treatment of teeth
c) oxygen therapy
d) all the above
e) none of the above

11. THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IN THE TREATMENT TACTICS OF CHRONIC RECURRENT HERPETIC STOMATITIS IN CHILDREN IS

a) the use of antiviral agents
b) the use of anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and keratoplastic agents
c) identification and elimination of the infectious-allergic focus in the body
d) a course of treatment with antiviral medications in combination with increasing the level of the immune system
e) I don't know

12. ANTI-RECURRENCE TREATMENT REGIMEN FOR RECURRENT HERPETIC STOMATITIS (IN CASE OF PERMANENT DISEASE PROGRESSION) IS

a) Bonafton 1 tablet 3 times a day for 10 days. Antiherpetic immunoglobulin 1.5 ml every other day intramuscularly. A course of 6 injections.
b) Antistaphylococcal gamma globulin 3 ml intramuscularly every 3-4 days. A course of 6 injections. Ascorutin 1 tablet 3 times a day. Prednisolone - 20 mg.
c) Aevit, 1 capsule 2-3 times a day
d) deoxyribonuclease - 25 mg intramuscularly
e) any of the above

13. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SYSTEMIC MEDICINES ARE INDICATED FOR PATIENTS WITH RECURRENT HERPES (MILD SEVERITY, RECURRENCE FREQUENCY 1-2 TIMES A YEAR)?

a) antihistamines

b) corticosteroids
c) specific antiviral drugs
d) immunotherapy
e) vitamin therapy

14. SPECIFIC ANTIVIRAL MEDICATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF RECURRENT ORAL HERPES INCLUDE
a) interferon
b) prodigiosan
c) lysozyme
d) DNA-ase
e) alpizarin

15. PATHOGENETIC AGENTS IN GENERAL TREATMENT OF CHRONIC RECURRENT HERPETIC STOMATITIS INCLUDE
a) Levamisole
b) Phencarol
c) sodium nucleinate
d) Nystatin
e) prednisolone

16. SYSTEMIC MEDICATIONS THAT ARE INDICATED FOR PATIENTS WITH RECURRENT HERPES OF THE LIPS OF MODERATE SEVERITY INCLUDE
a) Phencarol
b) Decaris
c) measles gamma globulin
d) antiherpetic vaccine
e) vitamin therapy (C)

17. THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF TREATMENT OF MEASLES STOMATITIS IS
a) the use of antiviral agents
b) good oral hygiene
c) the use of keratoplastic agents
d) the use of anesthetic drugs
e) I don't know

18. THE MAIN ASPECT OF TREATMENT OF CHRONIC LABIAL FISSURES (ANGULAR CHEILITIS) IS
a) anti-inflammatory treatment
b) antimicrobial treatment
c) antimycotic treatment
d) orthodontic treatment
e) myotherapy

19. CANDIDOMYCOSIS OF THE ORAL MUCOSAIS AN INDICATION FOR PRESCRIPTION OF
a) ointments with antibiotics
b) antiviral ointments
c) Clotrimazole (Cavisten) - ointment or solution after feeding the baby
d) Clotrimazole (Cavisten) - ointment or solution before feeding the baby
e) none of the above

20. VINCENT STOMATITIS IS AN INDICATION FOR
a) irrigation of the oral cavity with antiseptics
b) oxygen therapy
c) antiseptic hygienic treatment of teeth
d) all the above
e) none of the above

ANSWER LEVEL 2 TEST QUESTIONS (MULTIPLE CORRECT ANSWERS)

1. THE MEDICATIONS MOST FREQUENTLY USED FOR ACUTE HERPETIC STOMATITIS INCLUDE
a) Nizoral, Riodoxal, Diazolin, Decaris
b) Diazolin, Tavegil, Diprazine, Fenkarol
c) Zovirax, Gossypol, Miconaz, Suprastin
d) Bonafton, Tebrofen
e) Retinol, Solcoseryl, Methyluracil
f) Florenal, Acyclovir

2. PATIENT K., 17 YEARS OLD, CONSULTED A DENTIST WITH COMPLAINTS OF A TRAUMATIC ULCER, WHICH HAS EXISTED FOR LESS THAN 7 DAYS, THE TREATMENT OF WHICH CONSISTS OF
a) elimination of the traumatic factor
b) cauterization of ulcers
c) removal of necrotic tissue with proteolytic enzymes
d) applications of painkillers and keratoplasty
e) surgical excision of the ulcer
f) antiseptic treatment of ulcers

3. DURING EXAMINATION OF A CHILD, THE DENTIST DETECTED THE PRESENCE OF ACUTE HERPETIC STOMATITIS AND, IN ORDER TO STIMULATE EPITHELIALIZATION OF EROSIONS, COULD PRESCRIBE
a) heparin ointment
b) sea buckthorn oil
c) Butadione ointment
d) Oxolinic ointment
e) Solcoseryl
f) Vitamin A oil solution

4. A 15-YEAR-OLD PATIENT CONSULTED A DENTIST WITH A DIAGNOSIS OF ATOPIC CHEILITIS, WHICH IS CHARECTERIZED BY THE PRESENCE OF _____ IN THE CORNERS OF HIS MOUTH
a) erosions with purulent discharge
b) cracks
c) honey crusts
d) lichenification
e) erosions with a wet white coating
f) weeping

5. A DENTIST IN A 13-YEAR-OLD PATIENT WITH A TRAUMATIC ULCER IN THE ORAL CAVITY IDENTIFIED A REACTION OF REGIONAL LYMPH NODES CONSISTING OF THEIR
a) increase in size
b) firmness
c) softness

		d) mobility e) painfulness f) painlessness
		ANSWER LEVEL 3 TEST QUESTIONS (MATCHING QUESTIONS)
		1. Match the disease to its pathogen Disease: 1) herpangina 2) infectious stomatitis 3) chronic recurrent herpetic stomatitis 4) shingles 5) candidal stomatitis of the oral mucosa in children Pathogen: A) Varicella zoster B) Coxsackieviruses groups A, B and ECHO viruses C) yeast-like fungi of the genus Candida D) Herpes simplex E) β-hemolytic streptococcus 2. Match the disease with its generalized treatment Disease: 1) herpangina or coxsackievirus stomatitis 2) chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis 3) chronic recurrent herpetic stomatitis 4) acute herpetic stomatitis 5) candidal stomatitis General treatment: A) antiviral drugs, vitamin therapy B) antihistamines, immunomodulatory therapy C) antifungal drugs, vitamin therapy D) NSAIDs, antiviral drugs, vitamin therapy E) NSAIDs, vitamin therapy

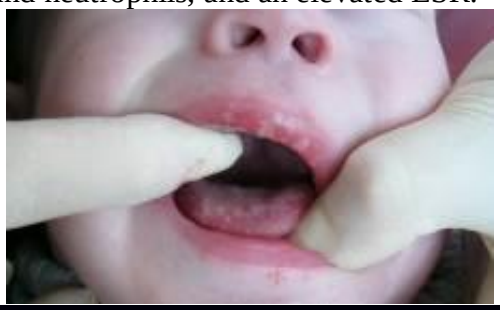
Assessment criteria

"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.38 Clinical pediatric dentistry** course

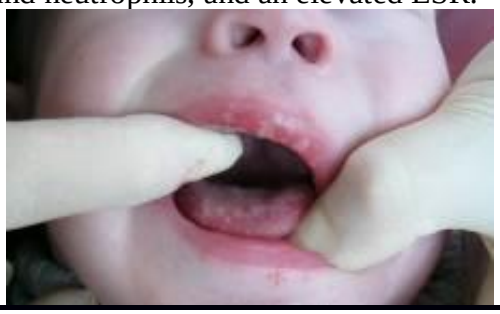
Case Study No.1

	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
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/03.7	Developing, implementing and monitoring the individual rehabilitation programs effectiveness
I		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS** The child is 1 year and 6 months old. According to the mother, the child has been sick for four days. The illness began acutely, with a fever of 38.2°C (100.5°F). Two days later, the temperature rose to 38.8°C (100.5°F) at night, and the mother noticed a rash in the mouth in the morning. The child is cranky, irritable, sleeps poorly, and refuses to eat. On physical examination, the submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged to 1.5 cm and painful to palpation. Vesicles containing clear fluid are present on the upper lip. Hypersalivation is present. The oral mucosa is hyperemic. There are 10-12 isolated erosions on the mucosa of the lips, cheeks, tongue, and soft palate, which are painful to the touch. The gums are hyperemic and swollen. Survey results: A clinical blood test reveals leukopenia, an increase in the number of band neutrophils, and an elevated ESR. 
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.1 Checklist

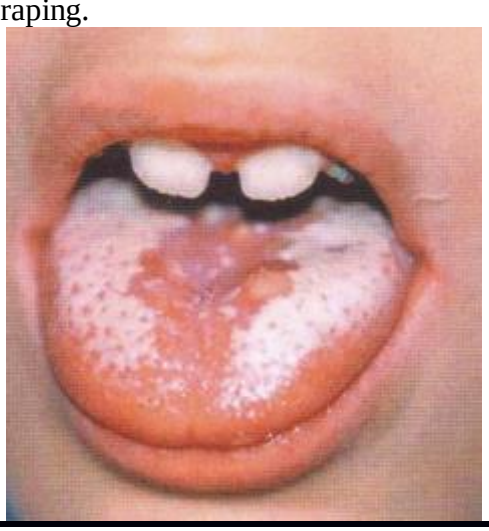
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Q	1	Question: Make a diagnosis and justify it
A		Correct answer: 1. Acute herpetic stomatitis. Based on: 2. Mother's complaints 3. Anamnesis 4. Objective data (elements of damage: bubbles, erosions)
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer 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	2	Question: Conduct differential diagnostics
A		Correct answer: 1. Erythema multiforme exudative (seasonality, polymorphism of elements) 2. Allergic cheilitis (taking medications) 3. Atopic cheilitis (history of allergies, lesions of the corners of the mouth in the form of cracks) 4. Chickenpox (skin rash) 5. Ulcerative necrotic gingivostomatitis (erosions in the area of the interdental septa with necrotic plaque)
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. Taking medications 5. Acute general somatic diseases or exacerbation of chronic ones
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good	4 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
	Satisfactory	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. Antiviral therapy (Kipferon 500,000 IU, 1 suppository twice a day) 2. Anti-inflammatory therapy (Nurofen, 1 suppository (60 mg) up to 4 times a day, duration of treatment – no more than 3 days.) Local therapy: 3. Pain relief - 0.5-1% solutions and gels of lidocaine, trimecaine in the form of applications 4. Antiseptic treatment (Miramistin in the form of applications) 5. Antiviral therapy - Panavir inlayt spray in the form of irrigation on the affected areas, up to 6 times a day, for 3 days. 6. Epithelializing therapy - application of sterile napkins soaked in oil solutions, vitamins A and E, etc. - applications of adhesive pastes (solcoseryl) 7. 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	5-6 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
	Satisfactory	3-4 descriptors of the correct answer has 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. Diet with increased vitamin content. 4. Maintaining immunity.
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

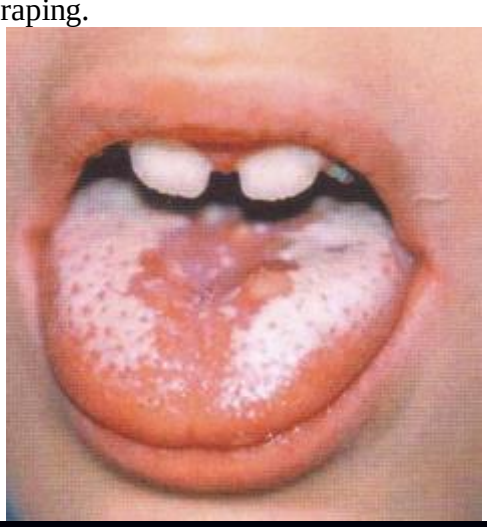
Case Study No.2

	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**

S	31.05.03	Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program)
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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/03.7	Developing, implementing and monitoring the individual rehabilitation programs effectiveness
I		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS** A 7-year-old child began experiencing dryness and a burning sensation in the oral mucosa while being treated for pneumonia with antibiotics, followed by the development of a cheesy coating on his tongue. The mother scraped the coating off, but it kept reappearing. A consultation was sought. An examination revealed hyperemia of the oral mucosa, and a white coating on the tongue that could not be completely removed by scraping. 
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

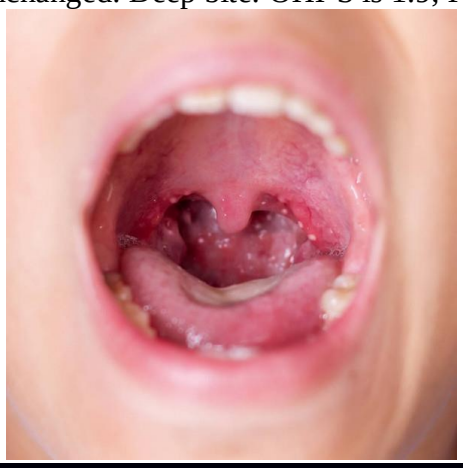
	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**
S	31.05.03	Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program)
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Q	1	Question: Make a diagnosis and justify it
A		Correct answer: 1. Acute pseudomembranous candidal stomatitis. Based on: 2. Mother's complaints 3. Anamnesis 4. Objective data (elements of damage: hyperemia, cheesy plaque)
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	2	Question: Conduct differential diagnostics
A		Correct answer: 1. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis (aphthae, history of relapses). 2. Allergic stomatitis (history of taking medications, hyperemia and erosions on the tongue). 3. Ulcerative necrotic gingivostomatitis (erosions in the area of the interdental septa with necrotic plaque).
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	3	Question: Specify the cause and factors that provoke the disease
A		Correct answer: Cause: 1. Candida tropicalis. Factors: 2. Dysbiosis. 3. Taking antibiotics. 4. Decreased immunity. 5. Acute general somatic diseases or exacerbation of chronic ones.
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good	4 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
	Satisfactory	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: General therapy: 1. Fluconazole (from 1 year) – 50-100 mg once a day for 7-14 days 2. Probiotics—microorganism strains for restoring normal microflora and eliminating dysbiosis. Hilak Forte (0+), Primadophilus (0+), Bifiform (0+), and others are prescribed orally in standard doses. Local therapy: 3. Applications of iodine preparations - 1% iodinol solution, 0.1% iodine solution, Lugol's solution, or alkaline rinses with 2-4% sodium bicarbonate solution, sodium tetraborate (borax). 4. Application to the affected areas of 1% clotrimazole (Candid) or fluconazole (Diflucan suspension) 3-4 times a day, after meals, for 3 days. 5. Epithelializing therapy: - application of sterile napkins soaked in oil solutions, vitamins A and E, etc. - applications of adhesive pastes (solcoseryl)
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good	4 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
	Satisfactory	2-3 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. Controlled use of antibacterial drugs 2. Healthy lifestyle 3. Diet with increased vitamin content 4. Maintaining immunity
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

Case Study No.3

	Code	**Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text**
S	31.05.03	Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program)

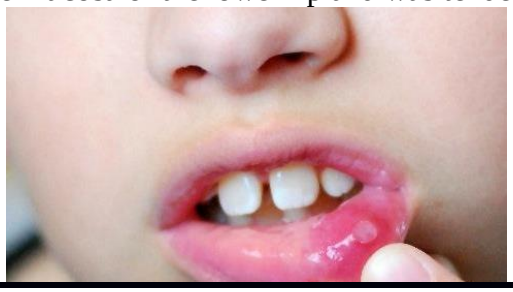
C	GPC-5	Able to examine a patient and make a diagnosis
C	GPC-6	Able to administer and control the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
C	PC-1	ability and willingness to implement activities aimed at diagnosing dental diseases using digital health methods
C	PC-2	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/03.7	Developing, implementing and monitoring the individual rehabilitation programs effectiveness
I		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS** An 8-year-old child presents with a fever of up to 38ºC, headache, dizziness, weakness, sleep and appetite disturbances, abdominal pain, and pain when moving the eyeballs. According to the child's mother, the child has been vomiting and is prone to constipation. Objectively: the scleral vessels are injected. The submandibular lymph nodes are 0.5 cm in size, mobile, and painless. On the moderately hyperemic mucosa of the palatine arches, uvula, and soft palate, there are erosions 1–2 mm in size, painful, and covered with a white coating. The oral mucosa in other areas is unchanged. Deep bite. OHI-S is 1.9, KPI is 1.5. 
Q	1	Question: Make a diagnosis and justify it
Q	2	Question: Conduct differential diagnostics
Q	3	Question: Indicate the cause of the disease, risk groups and source of infection
Q	4	Question: Make a treatment plan
Q	5	Question: Carry out anti-epidemic measures

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/03.7	Developing, implementing and monitoring the individual rehabilitation programs effectiveness
I		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS** An 8-year-old child presents with a fever of up to 38ºC, headache, dizziness, weakness, sleep and appetite disturbances, abdominal pain, and pain when moving the eyeballs. According to the child's mother, the child has been vomiting and is prone to constipation. Objectively: the scleral vessels are injected. The submandibular lymph nodes are 0.5 cm in size, mobile, and painless. On the moderately hyperemic mucosa of the palatine arches, uvula, and soft palate, there are erosions 1–2 mm in size, painful, and covered with a white coating. The oral mucosa in other areas is unchanged. Deep bite. OHI-S is 1.9, KPI is 1.5. 
Q	1	Question: Make a diagnosis and justify it
A		Correct answer: 1. Herpangina. Based on: 2. Acute onset of the disease, intoxication syndrome, typical appearance (facial hyperemia, injection of scleral vessels) 3. Catarrhal syndrome (on the moderately hyperemic mucous membrane of the palatine arches, uvula, soft palate - erosions measuring 1–2 mm, painful, covered with a white coating)
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: Conduct differential diagnostics
A		Correct answer: 1. Adenovirus infection (characteristic symptom – conjunctivitis) 2. Allergic stomatitis (history of taking medications, hyperemia and erosions in the oral cavity)

		3. Ulcerative necrotic gingivostomatitis (erosions in the area of the interdental septa with necrotic plaque)
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	3	Question: Indicate the cause of the disease, risk groups and source of infection
A		Correct answer: 1. The disease is caused by enterovirus Coxsackie groups A, B and ECHO viruses (RNA-containing virus). Factors: 2. Children of preschool and primary school age. 3. The source of infection is a patient with enterovirus infection.
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	4	Question: Make a treatment plan
A		Correct answer: General treatment: 1. Antiviral therapy (Kipferon 500,000 IU, 1 suppository twice a day) 2. Anti-inflammatory therapy (Nurofen, 1 suppository (60 mg) up to 4 times a day, duration of treatment – no more than 3 days.) Local treatment: 3. Pain relief - 0.5-1% solutions and gels of lidocaine, trimecaine in the form of applications 4. Antiseptic treatment (Miramistin in the form of applications) 5. Antiviral therapy - Panavir inlayt spray in the form of irrigation on the affected areas, up to 6 times a day, for 3 days. 6. Epithelializing therapy - application of sterile napkins soaked in oil solutions, vitamins A and E, etc. - applications of adhesive pastes (solcoseryl) 7. 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	5-6 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
	Satisfactory	3-4 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R0	Fail	No descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
Q	5	Question: Carry out anti-epidemic measures
A		Correct answer: 1. Early diagnosis and timely isolation of patients for up to 10 days. 2. Compliance with sanitary and epidemiological regulations. 3. Contact – prophylaxis with interferon preparations
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

	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/03.7	Developing, implementing and monitoring the individual rehabilitation programs effectiveness
I		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS** A 7-year-old child presents with a painful rash in the mouth that appeared two days prior and was untreated. Similar rashes had previously occurred approximately once a year, but the child had not sought medical attention. According to the child's mother, he had chickenpox a week ago and, at eighteen months, had acute herpetic stomatitis. He is frequently ill. Physical examination revealed clear facial skin, mobile, and painless submandibular lymph nodes up to 5 mm in diameter. Body temperature was 36.8°C. The oral mucosa was pale pink and moderately moist. A round, 4 mm-sized aphtha, covered with a fibrinous coating, was found on the mucosa of the lower lip and was tender to palpation. 
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.4 Checklist

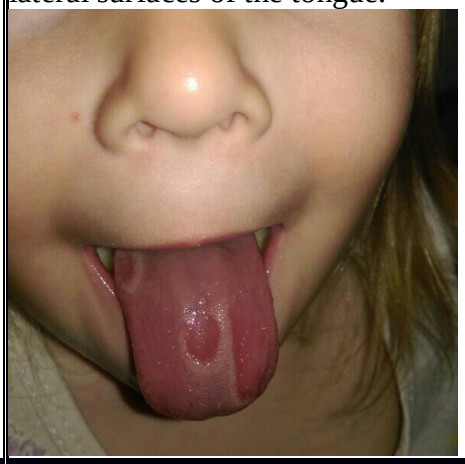
	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.03	Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program)
C	GPC-5	Able to examine a patient and make a diagnosis
C	GPC-6	Able to administer and control the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and 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/03.7	Developing, implementing and monitoring the individual rehabilitation programs effectiveness
I		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS** A 7-year-old child presents with a painful rash in the mouth that appeared two days prior and was untreated. Similar rashes had previously occurred approximately once a year, but the child had not sought medical attention. According to the child's mother, he had chickenpox a week ago and, at eighteen months, had acute herpetic stomatitis. He is frequently ill. Physical examination revealed clear facial skin, mobile, and painless submandibular lymph nodes up to 5 mm in diameter. Body temperature was 36.8°C. The oral mucosa was pale pink and moderately moist. A round, 4 mm-sized aphtha, covered with a fibrinous coating, was found on the mucosa of the lower lip and was tender to palpation. 
Q	1	Question: Make a diagnosis and justify it
A		Correct answer: 1. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis. Based on: 2. Clinical picture (round aphtha) 3. Anamnesis (relapses once a year) 4. The presence of enzyme deficiency in the body
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	2	Question: Conduct differential diagnostics
A		Correct answer: 1. Erythema multiforme exudative (seasonality, polymorphism of elements). 2. Allergic cheilitis (taking medications). 3. Atopic cheilitis (history of allergies, lesions of the corners of the mouth in the form of cracks). 4. Chronic recurrent herpetic stomatitis (erosions with scalloped edges). 5. Ulcerative necrotic gingivostomatitis (erosions in the area of the interdental septa with necrotic plaque).
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. Autoimmune disease (cross-immune reaction). Factors: 2. Late start of the enzyme systems that ensure digestion. 3. Injuries to the oral mucosa. 4. Chronic somatic diseases, hypo- and avitaminosis. 5. Heredity.
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good	4 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
	Satisfactory	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: General therapy: 1. Follow a diet 2. Treatment of fermentopathy and other gastrointestinal dysfunctions: enzymes (Pangrol, Creon, etc.), drugs for dysbacteriosis (Hilak forte, Primadophilus, Bifiform, etc.) Local therapy: 3. Pain relief - 0.5-1% solutions and gels of lidocaine, trimecaine in the form of applications 4. Antiseptic treatment (Miramistin in the form of applications) 5. Epithelializing therapy - application of sterile napkins soaked in oil solutions, vitamins A and E, etc. - applications of adhesive pastes (solcoseryl) 6. 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	5 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
	Satisfactory	3-4 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. Healthy lifestyle. 2. Diet with increased vitamin content. 3. Maintaining immunity.
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

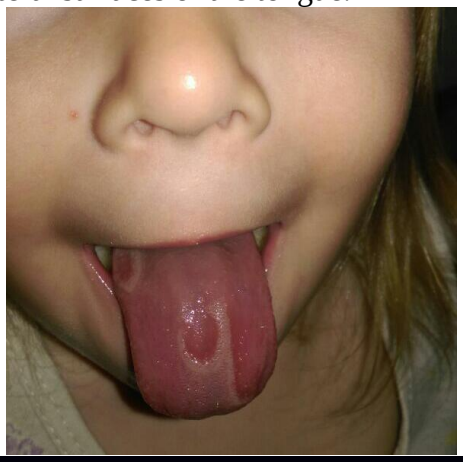
Case Study No.5

	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/03.7	Developing, implementing and monitoring the individual rehabilitation programs effectiveness
I		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS** The mother of a 4-year-old child noticed red spots on his tongue. The child does not complain of pain. His medical history includes: exudative diathesis since birth, enzymopathy. Physical examination reveals hyperemia and flaking of the cheeks. Oral examination reveals several irregular, bright pink patches surrounded by a white rim on the dorsal and lateral surfaces of the tongue. 
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.5 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/03.7	Developing, implementing and monitoring the individual rehabilitation programs effectiveness
I		**READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS** The mother of a 4-year-old child noticed red spots on his tongue. The child does not complain of pain. His medical history includes: exudative diathesis since birth, enzymopathy. Physical examination reveals hyperemia and flaking of the cheeks. Oral examination reveals several irregular, bright pink patches surrounded by a white rim on the dorsal and lateral surfaces of the tongue. 
Q	1	Question: Make a diagnosis and justify it
A		Correct answer: 1. Desquamative glossitis. Based on: 2. Clinical picture (round spots surrounded by hyperplastic epithelium) 3. The presence of enzyme deficiency in the body
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: Conduct differential diagnostics
A		Correct answer: 1. Atrophic candidiasis (burning tongue, dryness, plaque can be removed by scraping). 2. Allergic stomatitis (taking medications, erythema, erosions). 3. Gunther's glossitis (atrophy of all papillae of the tongue). 4. Rhomboid glossitis (an oval-shaped lesion, devoid of papillae, located in the middle of the middle-posterior third of the tongue). 5. Folded tongue (folds on the tongue).
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: 1. Inflammatory-dystrophic disease of the mucous membrane of the tongue.

		Factors: 2. Gastrointestinal diseases. 3. Vegetative-endocrine disorders. 4. Hypo- and avitaminosis. 5. Heredity.
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good	4 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
	Satisfactory	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: General therapy: 1. Follow a diet 2. Normalization of digestive function, treatment of somatic diseases Local therapy: 3. If a burning sensation occurs, irrigate and take mouth baths with a citral solution (25-30 drops of a 1% alcohol solution of citral per 0.5 glass of water) 4. Epithelializing therapy - application of sterile napkins soaked in oil solutions, vitamins A and E, etc. - applications of adhesive pastes (solcoseryl) 5. 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	4 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
	Satisfactory	3 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. Healthy lifestyle 2. Diet with increased vitamin content 3. Maintaining immunity
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

Case Study No.6

	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/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 N., 14 years old, presents with limited mouth opening due to lip pain, lip soreness when speaking and eating, lip tightness, itching, and an aesthetic problem. The condition first appeared at age 7 (according to the patient's mother). It has been progressing year after year. The patient suffers from dermatitis and food allergies (chocolate, citrus fruits). Bad habits include licking and biting her lips and scratching the corners of her mouth. Treatment by a dermatologist was unsuccessful. The mother has had angular cheilitis for many years. Regional lymph nodes are not palpable. On external examination, the red border of the lips is dry, with numerous small cracks and moderate swelling and hyperemia. Pathological changes extend to the corners of the mouth and perioral skin. 
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.6 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/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 N., 14 years old, presents with limited mouth opening due to lip pain, lip soreness when speaking and eating, lip tightness, itching, and an aesthetic problem. The condition first appeared at age 7 (according to the patient's mother). It has been progressing year after year. The patient suffers from dermatitis and food allergies (chocolate, citrus fruits). Bad habits include licking and biting her lips and scratching the corners of her mouth. Treatment by a dermatologist was unsuccessful. The mother has had angular cheilitis for many years. Regional lymph nodes are not palpable. On external examination, the red border of the lips is dry, with numerous small cracks and moderate swelling and hyperemia. Pathological changes extend to the corners of the mouth and perioral skin. 
Q	1	Question: Make a diagnosis and justify it
A		Correct answer: 1. Atopic cheilitis. Based on: 2. Clinical picture (small cracks against the background of moderate swelling and hyperemia in the corners of the mouth) 3. The patient suffers from dermatitis and food allergies (chocolate, citrus fruits) 4. Bad habits: licking and biting lips, scratching the corners of the mouth
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	2	Question: Conduct differential diagnostics
A		Correct answer: 1. Candidal angular cheilitis (burning, dryness, hyperemia in the corners of the mouth, pinpoint plaque that can be removed by scraping). 2. Contact allergic cheilitis (use of lipstick or other allergens the day before, erythema at the site of contact, erosions).

		3. Exfoliative cheilitis (scales that are easily removed without damaging the tissue, the corners of the mouth are not affected). 4. Actinic cheilitis (allergy to UV radiation, hyperemia, erosions, areas of epithelial opacity mainly on the lower lip). 5. Eczematous cheilitis (polymorphism of rashes, history of skin eczema).
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. Long-term sensitization of the body to food allergens. Factors: 2. Genetic predisposition. 3. Increased psycho-emotional excitability. 4. Allergens can be medicinal substances and cosmetics. 5. Local trauma: lip biting.
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good	4 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
	Satisfactory	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: General therapy: 1. Follow a diet. 2. Consultation with an allergist, consultation with a gastroenterologist. Local therapy: 3. Application of ointments containing corticosteroids: 0.5% prednisolone ointment, sinaflan, etc. 4. Epithelializing therapy - application of sterile napkins soaked in oil solutions, vitamins A and E, etc. - applications of adhesive pastes (solcoseryl) 5. It is recommended to use protective creams and gels for lips, especially in the cold season.
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good	4 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
	Satisfactory	3 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. Treatment of general somatic pathology. 2. Diet. 3. Elimination of bad habits, maintaining the elasticity of the red border and corners of the mouth.
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

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: Determining the Fedorov-Volodkina index of a child patient

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.	Prepare a package with sterile dental instruments, prepare cotton swabs, Lugol's solution , and assess the expiration date.	1 point	-1 point
2.	Take 1 cotton roll with angled tweezers and place it in the area of the transitional fold of the vestibule of the oral cavity of the lower jaw on the left	1 point	-1 point
3.	Place the glass slide with a smooth surface on the dental table and drop 2 drops of Lugol's solution	1 point	-1 point
4.	Take the applicator from the container, soak it in Lugol's solution and apply staining to the vestibular surfaces of the lower front teeth.	1 point	-1 point
5.	Determine the digital value of the index The index is determined by the intensity of staining: 1 point - no staining; 2 points - a quarter of the crown surface is stained; 3 points –half of the surface is stained; 4 points – ¾ of the surface is stained; 5 points –the entire surface of the crown is stained. The index is calculated by summing the indices of each stained tooth, divided by 6. The final result determines the quality of oral hygiene: 1.1–1.5 — high; 1.6–2 — satisfactory; 2.1 – 2.5 — unsatisfactory; 2.6–3.4 — low; less than 3.5 - very low.	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