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

APPROVED BY

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

COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS
B1.V.03 Preventive dentistry and rehabilitative care
of the basic educational program
of Higher Education

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

Vladivostok, 2026

1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

2. DOCUMENT BODY

2.1. Types of Assessment, Formats of Assessment Tools

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

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

Interview questions

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.03	Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program)
C	PC-4	ability and readiness to conduct preventive medical examinations, dispensary exam and dispensary follow-up of patients with dental pathology
C	PC-5	ability to conduct educational activities to eliminate the risk factors for dental health and develop healthy lifestyle skills
F	A/04.7	Implementing and monitoring the effectiveness of sanitary, anti-epidemic and other preventive measures to protect public health
F	A/05.7	Educating population and medical care providers about hygiene and healthy life style
I		ANSWER THE QUESTIONS
		1. Tasks of remineralization, indications, conditions for its implementation. 2. Additional hygiene items, classification of dental floss. 3. Method of rapid diagnostics of cariogenic situation in the oral cavity (DKS test).

	4. Toothbrush. Its structure and purpose. Clinical classification. 5. Diagnostic methods that can identify cariogenic conditions in the oral cavity and initial caries. 6. Classification of oral hygiene items. 7. "Risk periods" for the development of dental pathology. 8. Chewing gum. Its composition and instructions for use. 9. Chemical composition of enamel. De- and remineralization processes. 10. The concept of stimulated saliva and its composition. Indications and contraindications for its use. 11. Cariogenic situation. General and local factors of its development. 12. Liquid hygiene products. Their classification and rules of use. 13. Clinical methods for assessing enamel caries resistance and its remineralization rate (TER and KOSRE tests). Methodology. 14. Anti-inflammatory components of toothpaste. 15. Functions of oral fluid. 16. The mechanism of action of fluorides and their importance in toothpastes. Fluoride compounds used in toothpastes. 17. Physicochemical properties of saliva. Calcium and phosphorus content. 18. The composition of hygienic toothpastes and tooth powders. Their positive and negative qualities. 19. The concept of enamel caries resistance. Its content of phosphorus, calcium, fluorine, and organic components. The concept of the Ca/P ratio. 20. Features of children's and teenage toothpastes. 21. Indications and contraindications for prescribing remineralizing therapy at home. 22. The concept of toothpaste and its working classification. The main components of toothpastes. 23. Methodology for conducting remineralizing therapy according to Leus-Borovsky. 24. Methods of conducting preventive measures in preschool children. 25. Methods of removing dental plaque. Mechanical method. 26. Plan for conducting hygiene lessons for schoolchildren. 27. Methods for removing dental plaque. Physical and chemical. 28. Hygienic indices used to determine periodontal diseases. 29. The concept of professional hygiene and its components. 30. Oral hygiene indices used to detect plaque in adolescence. 31. Teeth brushing methods. Standard teeth brushing method. 32. Methods for detecting dental plaque. Dyes used for their detection.
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	33. Interdental hygiene products. Flossing and using interdental brushes. 34. The role of dental plaque in the development of caries and periodontal diseases. 35. Calcium-containing remineralizing preparations, requirements, and application methods. 36. Classification of dental plaque. Unmineralized plaque. The mechanism of its formation. Methods of its removal. 37. Medical examination, concept of medical groups, stages of medical examination. 38. Classification of dental plaque. Mineralized dental plaque. The mechanism of its formation. Methods of its removal. 39. Endogenous drug-free and drug-based prevention of caries and periodontal diseases. 40. Dental plaque, stages of its formation. Biofilm, composition and formation. 41. Prevention of caries during intrauterine development and the first year of life. 42. The concept of periodontal disease severity. Sextants and methods for their calculation. 43. Indications and contraindications for fissure sealing. Sealing technique. 44. Dental caries prevalence. Calculation methods. 45. Caries prevention using deep fluoridation. Mechanism of action and methodology. 46. The concept of periodontal disease prevalence and methods for calculating it. 47. Exogenous fluoride prophylaxis, preparations, methods of their application, mechanism of action. 48. Epidemiology and the concept of epidemiological survey. 49. Main directions of primary prevention 50. Indices of intensity of dental caries in mixed dentition. 51. The concept of cariogenic situation. 52. Indices of intensity of dental caries in the primary dentition.
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Assessment criteria

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

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

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

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

Tests for continuous and interim assessment

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.03	Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program)
C	PC-4	ability and readiness to conduct preventive medical examinations, dispensary exam and dispensary follow-up of patients with dental pathology
C	PC-5	ability to conduct educational activities to eliminate the risk factors for dental health and develop healthy lifestyle skills

F	A/04.7	Implementing and monitoring the effectiveness of sanitary, anti-epidemic and other preventive measures to protect public health
F	A/05.7	Educating population and medical care providers about hygiene and healthy life style
I		ANSWER LEVEL 1 TEST QUESTIONS (ONE CORRECT ANSWER)
		1. Dental morbidity among the population of the region is assessed by conducting a) population screening b) epidemiological dental examinations c) preventive examinations d) preventive measures. 2. The methodology for epidemiological dental examinations provides for the examination of children aged (years) a) 3, 6, 9 b) 6, 9, 12 c) 6, 12, 15 d) 9, 12, 15. 3. The prevalence of dental caries is expressed in a) absolute units b) percentages c) relative units d) coefficients. 4. The intensity of dental caries in a 3-year-old child is assessed using the index a) cfr(t) b) cfr(t) and cf(t) c) cfr(t) d) shm-i. 5. The key age group for assessing the condition of permanent teeth in the population is the age (years) a) 6 b) 12 c) 15 d) 35-44. 6. Sources of fluoride are a) sea fish, seaweed, tea b) water, vegetables c) fruit, eggs, liver d) carrots, soybeans, apples. 7. Sterilization of instruments in a dry heat oven is carried out at a temperature of a) 125°C for 45 min. b) 160°C for 40 minutes. c) 180°C for 45 minutes. d) 180°C for 60 minutes. 8. The temperature maintained in a dental office during the cold season

(degrees)

- a) 17-18
- b) 18-23**
- c) 23-28
- d) 28-30.

9. Means used for cold sterilization of dental mirrors

- a) 3% hydrogen peroxide solution
- b) 6% hydrogen peroxide solution**
- c) 0.5% chloramine solution
- d) 75% methyl alcohol.

10. The patient interview begins with clarification of

- a) life history
- b) medical history
- c) complaints**
- d) allergy history.

11. The oral mucosa is normally

- a) pale in color and dry
- b) pale pink in color and evenly moist**
- c) bright red in color and abundantly moist
- d) hyperemic and edematous.

12. Tooth mobility is determined using an instrument

- a) mirror
- b) tweezers**
- c) excavator
- d) spatula.

13. When palpating the submandibular nodes, the patient's head should be

- a) tilted to the left
- b) tilted to the right
- c) tilted forward**
- d) tilted back and to the left.

14. A toothbrush removes the following from the surface of the tooth

- a) pellicle
- b) soft dental plaque**
- c) smoker's plaque
- d) supragingival tartar.

15. Parents should start brushing their children's teeth at the age of:

- a) 1 year
- b) 2 years
- c) 3 years
- d) immediately after the first primary tooth erupts.**

16. To clean the teeth of a child under 1 year of age, it is most appropriate to use

- a) a cotton swab
- b) a soft rubber finger brush**
- c) a children's toothbrush

	d) a children's toothbrush and gel toothpaste. 17. For children under 3 years of age, it is recommended to use a toothbrush that is a) very soft b) soft c) medium hardness d) hard. 18. The following are responsible for the daily brushing of a preschool child's teeth a) parents b) dentist c) hygienist d) pediatrician. 19. One of the main components of toothpaste is a) antiseptics b) medicinal plant extracts c) binding agents d) salt additives. 20. The recommended time for chewing gum after a meal is (minutes) a) 1-5 b) 5-10 c) 20-30 d) more than 1 hour. 21. Flossing is recommended for removing plaque from the following tooth surfaces a) vestibular b) occlusal c) approximal d) oral. 22. Toothpicks are most appropriate for removing a) dental plaque from smooth tooth surfaces b) dental plaque from contact surfaces of teeth c) food debris from interdental spaces d) tartar. 23. For patients with braces, the most effective way to clean the space between the archwire and the teeth is to use a) a manual toothbrush b) an electric toothbrush c) superfloss d) toothpicks. 24. Most mouthwashes are recommended to be used a) before brushing your teeth b) after brushing your teeth c) instead of brushing your teeth d) before bedtime.
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25. Individual oral hygiene is performed by
- a) **the patient**
 - b) a dental hygienist
 - c) a dental assistant
 - d) a nurse.
26. Mineralized dental deposits are removed during
- a) individual oral hygiene
 - b) controlled tooth brushing
 - c) **professional oral hygiene**
 - d) remineralizing therapy.
27. Professional oral hygiene includes
- a) rinsing the oral cavity with fluoride-containing solutions
 - b) **professional removal of dental deposits**
 - c) sealing fissures
 - d) filling carious cavities.
28. Removal of dental plaque in dental practice is carried out for the prevention of
- a) local hypoplasia
 - b) diseases of the oral mucosa
 - c) **inflammatory diseases of the periodontium**
 - d) dentofacial anomalies.
29. Professional hygiene should be carried out at least
- a) once a week
 - b) once a month
 - c) **once every 6 months**
 - d) once a year.
30. The first stage of controlled tooth cleaning is
- a) teaching the patient to clean their teeth on models
 - b) independent tooth cleaning by the patient
 - c) **determining the hygienic condition of the patient's oral cavity**
 - d) individual selection of oral hygiene products for the patient.
31. After professional removal of dental deposits, it is most appropriate to perform
- a) fissure sealing
 - b) **coating the teeth with fluoride varnish**
 - c) staining the teeth with iodine-containing solutions
 - d) controlled tooth cleaning.
32. To remove subgingival tartar, use
- a) a dental probe
 - b) a periodontal probe
 - c) **curettes**
 - d) a smoothing tool.
33. When cleaning the vestibular and oral surfaces of the teeth using the standard method of brushing, the toothbrush head should be moved in the following directions
- a) **vertical (from the gums to the cutting edge or chewing**

surface)

- b) vertical (from the cutting edge or chewing surface to the gums)
- c) horizontal (right-left, forward-backward parallel to the gums)
- d) direction does not matter.

34. A toothbrush should be replaced on average once a

- a) week
- b) month
- c) 2 months
- d) 6 months.**

35. When brushing your teeth, the toothbrush should cover

- a) 1-1.5 adjacent teeth
- b) 2-2.5 adjacent teeth**
- c) one segment
- d) the size of the working part does not matter.

36. Teeth should be brushed for at least (minutes)

- a) 1
- b) 2**
- c) 3
- d) 5

37. For children aged 2 years, it is recommended to use

- a) a toothbrush without toothpaste
- b) hygienic chalk-based toothpastes
- c) gel-based children's toothpastes
- d) fluoride-containing toothpastes.**

38. The mandatory components of all toothpastes are

- a) fluoride compounds
- b) medicinal plant extracts
- c) abrasive substances**
- d) salt additives.

39. The active ingredient in anti-caries toothpastes is

- a) fluorides**
- b) medicinal plant extracts
- c) chlorhexidine
- d) sodium bicarbonate.

40. The following are added to toothpastes as anti-inflammatory components

- a) calcium carbonate
- b) medicinal plant extracts**
- c) carbamide
- d) strontium chloride.

41. Fluoride-containing toothpastes are recommended for children aged (years)

- a) 1-15**
- b) 3-4
- c) 5-6
- d) 16-18.

42. The following is added to toothpastes as a foaming agent
- a) dicalcium phosphate
 - b) sodium lauryl sulfate**
 - c) hydrocolloids
 - d) sodium fluoride.
43. Hygienic toothpastes contain
- a) abrasive components**
 - b) salt additives
 - c) medicinal plant extracts
 - d) pyrophosphates.
44. Contraindications to the use of fluoride-containing toothpastes are
- a) unsatisfactory oral hygiene
 - b) the presence of a large number of fillings in the patient's mouth
 - c) high fluoride content in drinking water**
 - d) systemic enamel hypoplasia.
45. Superfloss is dental floss that is
- a) thickened**
 - b) waxed
 - c) flavored
 - d) impregnated with a fluoride solution.
46. For patients with braces, the most effective way to clean the space between the archwire and the teeth is to use
- a) a toothbrush with straight-cut bristles
 - b) an electric toothbrush
 - c) interdental brushes**
 - d) chewing gum.
47. Parents should start brushing their children's teeth
- a) from 1 year of age
 - b) from 2 years of age
 - c) from 3 years of age
 - d) after the first primary tooth erupts.**
48. Calcium gluconate solution _____ the permeability of enamel
- a) decreases**
 - b) does not change
 - c) decreases, but not always.
49. Dental plaque located under the marginal gingiva, invisible on visual examination, dense and hard, dark brown or greenish in color, is called
49. Dental plaque located under the marginal gingiva, invisible during visual examination, dense and hard, dark brown or green-black in color, firmly attached to the tooth surface is
- a) cuticle
 - b) pellicle
 - c) subgingival tartar**
 - d) supragingival tartar.

		50. Supragingival calculus is most often located in the area of a) the vestibular surface of the upper incisors b) the vestibular surface of the lower incisors c) the palatal surface of the upper incisors d) the lingual surface of the lower incisors.												
I		ANSWER LEVEL 2 TEST QUESTIONS (MULTIPLE CORRECT ANSWERS)												
		1. Primary prevention of dental diseases is aimed at 1) early detection of dental diseases 2) elimination of the causes and conditions of dental diseases 3) oral cavity sanitation 4) treatment of complicated forms of caries 5) treatment of uncomplicated forms of caries 6) elimination of dental defects 2. Components of toothpastes used to reduce tooth sensitivity 1) sodium fluoride 2) potassium chloride 3) triclosan 4) dicalcium phosphate 5) silicon dioxide 6) sodium chloride 3. Active methods of dental education include 1) oral hygiene classes in kindergarten groups 2) supervised tooth brushing 3) publication of advertising brochures on oral hygiene products 4) exhibitions of oral hygiene products 5) television advertising 6) publications in magazines 4. The following are used for mechanical removal of tartar 1) excavators 2) hooks 3) burs 4) spatulas 5) enamel knives 6) rasps 5. Anti-caries toothpastes contain 1) calcium 2) fluoride 3) chamomile extract 4) potassium 5) algae 6) oak bark extract												
I		ANSWER LEVEL 3 TEST QUESTIONS (MATCHING QUESTIONS)												
		1. Match the index with its purpose <table><tr><td>Index</td><td>Purpose</td></tr><tr><td>A) CFR</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>B) OHI - S</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>B) CPITN</td><td>1. Assessment of the intensity of caries in primary teeth</td></tr><tr><td>D) cf</td><td>2. Assessment of the intensity of caries in permanent teeth</td></tr><tr><td>A) PMA</td><td></td></tr></table>	Index	Purpose	A) CFR		B) OHI - S		B) CPITN	1. Assessment of the intensity of caries in primary teeth	D) cf	2. Assessment of the intensity of caries in permanent teeth	A) PMA	
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		3. Assessment of the need for treatment of periodontal diseases 1. 4. Assessment of the intensity and prevalence of the inflammatory reaction of periodontal tissues 5. Quantitative assessment of dental plaque and tartar																																											
		Assess the level of caries intensity in 12-year-old children according to the WHO classification: <table><tr><td>Intensity level</td><td>The value of the CFR index</td></tr><tr><td>D) Very low</td><td>1. 0-1.1</td></tr><tr><td>E) Low</td><td>2. 1.2-2.6</td></tr><tr><td>G) Medium</td><td>3. 2.7-4.4</td></tr><tr><td>Z) High</td><td>4. 4.5-6.5</td></tr><tr><td>B) Very high</td><td>5. 6.6 and above</td></tr></table> Compare the level of caries prevalence with its value <table><tr><td>The meaning of prevalence</td><td>Prevalence rate</td></tr><tr><td>0-30%</td><td>low</td></tr><tr><td>31-80%</td><td>medium</td></tr><tr><td>81-100%</td><td>high</td></tr></table> Establish a correspondence between the indications and contraindications for the use of endogenous fluoride prophylaxis methods <table><tr><td>Groups</td><td>Conditions</td></tr><tr><td>Indication</td><td>1. absence of fluoride intake from other sources</td></tr><tr><td>Contraindication</td><td>2. high incidence of dental caries</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>3. low incidence of dental caries</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>4. fluoride levels in drinking water are above normal levels</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>5. fluoride content in drinking water is below 50% of the norm</td></tr></table> Match the following: select preventive measures for each disease <table><tr><td>Disease:</td><td>Prevention:</td></tr><tr><td>1) caries</td><td>A) reduce carbohydrate consumption, improve oral hygiene</td></tr><tr><td>2) fluorosis</td><td>B) replacement of the water source</td></tr><tr><td>3) increased tooth wear</td><td>B) timely prosthetics</td></tr><tr><td>4) stomatitis</td><td>D) correction of immune status</td></tr></table>	Intensity level	The value of the CFR index	D) Very low	1. 0-1.1	E) Low	2. 1.2-2.6	G) Medium	3. 2.7-4.4	Z) High	4. 4.5-6.5	B) Very high	5. 6.6 and above	The meaning of prevalence	Prevalence rate	0-30%	low	31-80%	medium	81-100%	high	Groups	Conditions	Indication	1. absence of fluoride intake from other sources	Contraindication	2. high incidence of dental caries		3. low incidence of dental caries		4. fluoride levels in drinking water are above normal levels		5. fluoride content in drinking water is below 50% of the norm	Disease:	Prevention:	1) caries	A) reduce carbohydrate consumption, improve oral hygiene	2) fluorosis	B) replacement of the water source	3) increased tooth wear	B) timely prosthetics	4) stomatitis	D) correction of immune status	
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		5) periodontitis	D) timely treatment of caries
		6) hypoplasia	E) enamel remineralization
		Match the following: select the indication for prescribing toothpaste	
		Toothpaste:	Indication:
		1) containing fluorine	A) prevention of caries
		2) anti-inflammatory	B) for periodontal diseases
		3) whitening	B) when a smoker attacks
		4) cleansing	D) for general hygiene
		5) therapeutic and prophylactic	D) for sensitive teeth
		6) antiallergic	E) for allergic stomatitis
		Match the following: select the method for removing biofilm	
		Type of biofilm:	Removal method:
		1) soft dental plaque	A) brush, toothpaste
		2) tartar	B) ultrasound
		3) pigmented dental plaque	B) abrasive paste
		4) pellicle	D) airflow
		5) dental plaque	D) when chewing solid food
		6) tooth cuticle	E) reduced epithelium of the enamel organ
		Match the following: select the substance that forms a component of toothpaste	
		Toothpaste Component:	Substance:

		1) foaming	A) sodium lauryl sulfate
		2) polishing	B) calcium carbonate
		3) moisturizing	B) glycerin
		4) abrasive	C) silicon dioxide
		5) antimicrobial	D) triclosan
		6) preservative	E) propylparaben
		Match the following: select the indications for use for diagnostic tests	
		Diagnostic tests:	Indications:
		1) Schiller-Pisarev test	A) to determine the intensity of gum inflammation
		2) Yasinovsky test	B) to assess the emigration of leukocytes through the oral mucosa and the amount of desquamated epithelium
		3) Kavetsky test	B) to determine phagocytic activity and tissue regenerative capacity
		4) Rotter's test and the language test modified by Yakovets	D) to determine the body's saturation with ascorbic acid
		5) Kulazhenko test	D) to determine the resistance of gum capillaries
		6) blister test	E) in order to identify latent edematous condition of the oral mucosa

Assessment criteria

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

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

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

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

Standardized case studies and checklists for **B1.V.03 Preventive dentistry and rehabilitative care** course

Case Study No. 1

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.03	Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program)
C	PC-4	ability and readiness to conduct preventive medical examinations, dispensary exam and dispensary follow-up of patients with dental pathology

C	PC-5	ability to conduct educational activities to eliminate the risk factors for dental health and develop healthy lifestyle skills
F	A/04.7	Implementing and monitoring the effectiveness of sanitary, anti-epidemic and other preventive measures to protect public health
F	A/05.7	Educating population and medical care providers about hygiene and healthy life style
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS Patient K., aged 9, visited a dental clinic complaining of bleeding and pain in the gums when eating solid food and brushing his teeth. His mother does not like the color of his teeth. From the medical history: The patient brushes his teeth once a day with a soft toothbrush for 1 minute. Sometimes he forgets to brush his teeth altogether. External examination: facial configuration unchanged, facial skin and visible mucous membranes without pathological changes. Regional lymph nodes not palpable. Intraoral examination: Condition of the oral mucosa: pale pink in color, normally moist. The gingival papillae of all teeth are hyperemic, edematous, and bleed on probing. Multiple soft dental plaque is detected. Hygienic condition of the oral cavity: a significant amount of soft dental plaque is visually detected.
Q	1	Question: Analyze the data presented (complaints and data from an objective examination of the patient)
Q	2	Question: Determine which hygiene index should be assessed
Q	3	Question: Formulate a diagnosis based on clinical data and additional research methods
Q	4	Question: What additional examination methods are necessary to confirm the diagnosis?
Q	5	Question: Make a treatment plan

Case Study No.1 Checklist

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
S	31.05.03	Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program)
C	PC-4	ability and readiness to conduct preventive medical examinations, dispensary exam and dispensary follow-up of patients with dental pathology
C	PC-5	ability to conduct educational activities to eliminate the risk factors for dental health and develop healthy lifestyle skills

F	A/04.7	Implementing and monitoring the effectiveness of sanitary, anti-epidemic and other preventive measures to protect public health
F	A/05.7	Educating population and medical care providers about hygiene and healthy life style
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS Patient K., aged 9, visited a dental clinic complaining of bleeding and pain in the gums when eating solid food and brushing his teeth. His mother does not like the color of his teeth. From the medical history: The patient brushes his teeth once a day with a soft toothbrush for 1 minute. Sometimes he forgets to brush his teeth altogether. External examination: facial configuration unchanged, facial skin and visible mucous membranes without pathological changes. Regional lymph nodes not palpable. Intraoral examination: Condition of the oral mucosa: pale pink in color, normally moist. The gingival papillae of all teeth are hyperemic, edematous, and bleed on probing. Multiple soft dental plaque is detected. Hygienic condition of the oral cavity: a significant amount of soft dental plaque is visually detected.
Q	1	Question: Analyze the data presented (complaints and data from an objective examination of the patient)
A		Correct answer: 1. The patient has bleeding gums when brushing teeth. 2. Soreness of gums when eating solid food and brushing teeth. 3. The gingival papillae of all teeth are hyperemic, swollen, and bleed when probed. 4. Multiple soft dental plaque is detected.
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good/Satisfactory	2 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed 1 descriptor of the correct answer have been listed
R0	Fail	No descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
Q	2	Question: Determine which hygiene index should be assessed
A		Correct answer: 1. Green-Vermilion Index 2. PHP index 3. OHI-S Index
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good/Satisfactory	2 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed 1 descriptor of the correct answer have been listed
R0	Fail	No descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
Q	3	Question: Formulate a diagnosis based on clinical data and additional research methods

A		Correct answer: 1. Catarrhal gingivitis 2. K05.09 Acute gingivitis, unspecified
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good/Satisfactory	1 descriptor of the correct answer have been listed fully 1 incomplete descriptor of the correct answer have been listed
R0	Fail	No descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
Q	4	Question: What additional examination methods are necessary to confirm the diagnosis?
A		Correct answer: 1. X-ray diagnostics 2. Gingivitis severity index (GSI) 3. CPU Index
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good/Satisfactory	2 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed 1 descriptor of the correct answer has been listed
R0	Fail	No descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
Q	5	Question: Make a treatment plan
A		Correct answer: 1. Oral hygiene training 2. Selection of oral hygiene items and products (medium-hard toothbrush, fluoride toothpaste, floss) 3. Controlled oral hygiene 4. Professional oral hygiene
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good/Satisfactory	3-4 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed 1-2 descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R0	Fail	No descriptors of the correct answer have been listed

4. Assessment criteria for learning outcomes

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

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

Practical Skills Assessment Checklist

Practical Skill Name: Determination of the hygiene index

C	PC-4	ability and readiness to conduct preventive medical examinations, dispensary exam and dispensary follow-up of patients with dental pathology		
C	PC-5	ability to conduct educational activities to eliminate the risk factors for dental health and develop healthy lifestyle skills		
F	A/04.7	Implementing and monitoring the effectiveness of sanitary, anti-epidemic and other preventive measures to protect public health		
F	A/05.7	Educating population and medical care providers about hygiene and healthy life style		
	Action		Performed	Not Performed
1.	Select a method to research the index		1 point	-1 point
2.	Prepare the necessary markers		1 point	-1 point
3.	Conduct a method for determining the hygiene index		1 point	-1 point
4.	Calculate the obtained data		1 point	-1 point
5.	Interpret research data and make recommendations		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