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ФИО: Стегний Кирилл Владимирович
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Federal State Budget Educational Institution
of Higher Education
Pacific State Medical University
of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

APPROVED BY

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

COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS
B1.V.EC.01.02 Surgical anatomy of the maxillofacial region
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
2	Interim assessment	Interview Questions

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. Bone as an organ. Bone components, patterns of their structure and topography. Functions of the skeleton. 2. Development of the cranial skull. Variants and malformations of the skull. 3. Development of the facial skull. Derivatives of the visceral arches. 4. Forms of the cranial and facial skull. Age-related features of the skull structure in relation to the development of the dentoalveolar apparatus. Buttresses of the upper and lower jaw. 5. Bones of the cranial region of the skull: frontal, parietal, occipital,

	ethmoid. 6. Temporal bone. Anatomy of the mandibular fossa. 7. Upper jaw. Maxillary sinus, its relationship with the dental alveoli. 8. The lower jaw - structure, individual characteristics. The relationship of the lower jaw canal with the dental alveoli. 9. Bones of the facial skull: zygomatic, nasal, palatine, lacrimal, inferior nasal concha, vomer, hyoid bone. 10. Orbit: walls and connections. 11. Bony nasal cavity: walls and communications. 12. Facial muscles: topography, classification, sources of development, functions. 13. Masticatory muscles: topography, sources of development, functions. 14. Osteofascial and intermuscular spaces of the cranial vault, temporal region, lateral region of the face. 15. Cellular spaces of the floor of the oral cavity. 16. Neck muscles: topography, classification, sources of development, functions. 17. Topography of the neck: regions and triangles. Pre- and interscalene spaces, their contents. 18. Fasciae of the neck. Interfascial spaces, communications. 19. General structure of teeth: parts, surfaces, cavity, x-ray image. 20. The concept of a normal tooth. Division of the crown and root. Hard tissues of the tooth: dentin, enamel, cementum. 21. Types of dental systems. The concept of the dental organ. The structure of the periodontium and periodontium. 22. Antimera and antagonist teeth. Concept of dental formula. Types of dental formulas. 23. Baby teeth: differences from permanent teeth. Characteristics of the occlusion of baby teeth. 24. Dentoalveolar segments. Relationship of tooth roots with the nasal cavity, maxillary sinus, and mandibular canal. 25. The dental system as a whole: types of dental arches, occlusion, types of bites, articulation. 26. Sections of the digestive tract and the plan of the structure of the walls. 27. Oral cavity. Sections, walls. Floor of the oral cavity 28. The pharynx and its boundaries. The lymphoid ring of the pharynx. The tonsils, their topography, blood supply, innervation, and lymphatic drainage. 29. Soft palate: structure, blood supply, innervation and lymphatic drainage. 30. Hard palate: structure, developmental anomalies. 31. Lips: structure, blood supply, innervation. 32. Tongue: structure, muscles of the tongue, blood supply, innervation and lymphatic drainage. 33. Gums: structure, blood supply, innervation, lymphatic drainage. 34. Upper incisors: structure, blood supply, innervation, lymphatic drainage, relationship with the nasal cavity. 35. Premolars of the upper jaw: structure, blood supply, innervation 36. Canines of the upper and lower jaw: structure, blood supply, innervation, lymphatic drainage. 37. Lower jaw incisors: structure, blood supply, innervation, lymphatic drainage.
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	38. Premolars of the lower jaw: structure, blood supply, innervation, lymphatic drainage. 39. Large molars of the lower jaw: structure, blood supply, innervation, lymphatic drainage, relationship with the mandibular canal. 40. Large molars of the upper jaw: structure, blood supply, innervation, lymphatic drainage, relationship with the maxillary sinus. 41. Parotid gland: topography, structure, blood supply, innervation, lymphatic drainage. 42. Submandibular gland: topography, structure, blood supply, innervation, lymphatic drainage. 43. Sublingual gland: topography, structure, blood supply, innervation, lymphatic drainage. 44. Pharynx: topography, parts of the pharynx and their communications. Structure of the wall and its features. 45. Anatomy of the eyeball. The membranes of the eyeball and their components. 46. Accessory apparatus of the eye. Mechanisms of eyeball movement. 47. Topography and structure of the eyelids, conjunctiva, components of the lacrimal apparatus. 48. The aqueous humor circulation system of the eye and its role in the regulation of intraocular pressure. 49. Visual pathway. 50. External carotid artery: topography, branches, zones of their blood supply. 51. Internal carotid artery: topography, branches, zones of their blood supply. 52. Subclavian artery: topography, branches, zones of their blood supply. 53. Major arterial anastomoses of the head and neck region. 54. Blood supply to teeth. 55. Anatomy of the anterior, external and internal jugular veins and their main tributaries. Venous anastomoses. 56. Arterial blood supply to the brain. Anatomy of the carotid and vertebrobasilar systems, zones of their blood supply. Arterial anastomoses of the cerebral vessels. 57. The lymphatic system, its functions, and the components of the lymphatic channel. Lymph nodes as peripheral organs of the immune system. 58. The main pathways for lymph drainage from the head and neck 59. Paths of lymph drainage from: tongue, teeth, palate, larynx, pharynx. 60. Cervical plexus: its formation, topography, branches, types and innervation zones. 61. III pair of cranial nerves: exit from the brain, topography, nuclei, types and zones of innervation. Leading clinical manifestations of nerve damage. 62. IV pair of cranial nerves: exit from the brain, topography, nuclei, types and zones of innervation. Leading clinical manifestations of nerve damage. 63. Cranial nerve 5: exit from the brain, skull, intracranial and extracranial topography, nuclei and their topography, topography of
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	1st and 2nd order branches, types and zones of innervation of branches and the nerve as a whole. Leading clinical manifestations of nerve damage. 64. Innervation of teeth. 65. VI pair of cranial nerves: exit from the brain, topography, nuclei, types and zones of innervation. Leading clinical manifestations of nerve damage. 66. VII pair of cranial nerves (with the intermediate nervus): exit from the brain, skull, intracranial and extracranial topography, nuclei and their topography, topography of branches, types and zones of innervation of branches and the nerve as a whole. Leading clinical manifestations of nerve damage. 67. The IX pair of cranial nerves: exit from the brain, topography, nuclei, types and zones of innervation. Leading clinical manifestations of nerve damage. 68. X pair of cranial nerves: exit from the brain, skull, extracranial topography, topography of nuclei, branches of the nerve and their topography, types and zones of innervation of the nerve and its branches. Leading clinical manifestations of nerve damage. 69. The 11th pair of cranial nerves: exit from the brain, skull, intra- and extracranial topography, topography of nuclei, branches of the nerve and their topography, types and zones of innervation of the nerve and its branches. Leading clinical manifestations of nerve damage. 70. The 12th pair of cranial nerves: exit from the brain, skull, extracranial topography, topography of nuclei, branches of the nerve and their topography, types and zones of innervation of the nerve and its branches. Leading clinical manifestations of nerve damage.
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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

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.