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

APPROVED BY
/First Vice-Rector
_____ / Dvoynikova E.R./
"23rd" of June 2026

THE WORK PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

B1.C.39 Orthopedic dentistry

(name of the discipline (module))

Speciality:	31.05.03 Dentistry for foreign students
Level of training	specialty
Specialization (profile and field of professional activity)	02 Health care (in the field of dental healthcare)
The form of education	full-time
Educational program duration:	5 years
Institute/department	Institute of Dentistry

Vladivostok, 2026

When developing the working program of the discipline (module) B1.C.39 Orthopedic dentistry is based on:
1) Federal State Educational Standards of Higher Education in the specialty 31.05.03 Dentistry, approved by Order No. 984 dated August 12, 2020 of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation.
2) Curriculum for the 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), approved by the Academic Council of FSBEI HE PSMU of the Ministry of Health of Russia Report No. 1-7/25-26 dated March 27, 2026.

The working program for the discipline was developed by a team of the Institute of Dentistry of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education TSMU of the Ministry of Health of Russia, under the supervision of the head of the department / director of the Institute, Dr. of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor Yu. Yu. Pervov.

Developers:

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1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1. The purpose and objectives of mastering the discipline (module) B1.C.39 Orthopedic dentistry

The purpose of mastering the discipline (module) is B1.C.39 Orthopedic dentistry is to prepare graduates with a set of universal, general professional, and professional competencies. The level of competencies developed allows graduates to perform certain work activities within the scope of the professional standard "Dentist," which corresponds to the professional activities of graduates.

Objectives of the discipline (module) B1.C.39 Orthopedic dentistry are**:**

1. To develop skills in diagnosing dental diseases and pathological conditions of patients.
2. To develop skills in providing dental care in outpatient and day hospital settings.
3. To develop skills for participation in medical rehabilitation and spa treatment of patients with dental diseases.

2. PLACE OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE) IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE BASIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Discipline (module) B1.C.39 Orthopedic dentistry refers to the part Block 1. Disciplines (modules), The required part of the main educational program the specialty 31.05.03 Dentistry for foreign students (People's Republic of China English-language network educational program), specialization 02 Health care (in the field of dental healthcare) and it is studied in the 6-8 semesters.

3. PLANNED LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

3.1. The discipline (module) B1.C.39 Orthopedic dentistry is aimed at developing such students' competencies as: GPC-5, GPC-6, PC-1, PC-2, PC-3. The discipline (module) provides students with the formation of competencies, depending on the types of tasks of professional activity.

Competency code	Formulation of competence	Indicators of Competency Achievement
General professional competencies		
GPC-5	able to examine a patient and make a diagnosis	AI.GPC-5_1- examines the patient using clinical, laboratory and special instrumental methods AI.GPC-5_2- provides a comprehensive evaluation to determine the overall health and functionality of organs and systems to decide if there are no contraindications that might preclude complex and reconstructive dental manipulations AI.GPC-5_3- evaluates the results of the exam to make a diagnosis
GPC-6	able to administer and control the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies	AI.GPC-6_1- creates a treatment plan, administers dosages of medication as well as non-pharmacological treatment regimens adhering to treatment requirements AI.GPC-6_2- monitors therapy effectiveness and adjusts treatment regimens as necessary, utilizes various forms of medication tailored to specific dental treatments AI.GPC-6_3- identifies contraindications and potential adverse events related to medication administration

Professional competencies		
PC-1	ability and willingness to implement activities aimed at diagnosing dental diseases using digital health methods	AI. PC-1_1- identifies basic pathologic conditions, symptoms, syndromes in patients with dental diseases AI. PC-1_2- interprets and evaluates the information received from patients (their relatives/legal representatives), primary and re-examination data, as well as laboratory and instrumental investigations in patients with dental diseases AI. PC-1_3- applying the methods of digital computerized and hardware diagnostics of dental diseases
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	AI. PC-2_1- develop treatment plans for dental patients aligning with clinical recommendations, treatment protocols, and medical care procedures and health care standards AI. PC-2_2- demonstrates proficiency in administering non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies and other treatment methods to dental patients, monitors the efficacy and safety of these methods AI. PC-2_3- proficiently uses modern methods and/or digital technologies to treat dental diseases
PC-3	ability to develop, implement and improve the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs for dental patients	AI. PC-3_1- identifies the basic rehabilitation principles of patients with maxillofacial diseases AI. PC-3_2- formulates indications and contraindications for rehabilitation measures to be used for various oral cavity diseases and pathological conditions AI. PC-3_3- knows the methods of complex dental patients' rehabilitation, considering the patient's overall health and comorbidity

3.2. Types of professional activities, based on those formed during the implementation of B1.C.39 Orthopedic dentistry competencies:

Type of professional activity tasks

1. Medical
2. Research
3. Pedagogical

Kinds of professional tasks

1. Conducting an examination of the patient to establish a diagnosis.
2. Prescribing, monitoring the effectiveness and safety of non-drug and drug treatment.
3. Development, implementation and monitoring of the effectiveness of individual rehabilitation programs.

3.3. The planned learning outcomes in the discipline (module) are expressed in knowledge, skills, and (or) work experience. The outcomes characterize the stages of competence formation and ensure the achievement of the planned results of mastering the basic educational program. The results of training in the discipline are correlated with indicators of competence achievement.

4. SCOPE AND CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

4.1. Scope of the discipline (module) and types of academic work

Type of academic work		Total hours	Semesters		
			6	7	8
			hours	hours	hours
1		2	3	4	5
Classroom sessions (total), including:		**254**	**70**	**82**	**102**
Lectures		30	10	10	10
Practical classes		224	60	72	92
Independent work of the student, including:		**178**	**38**	**62**	**78**
Preparation for classes (PC)		154	32	56	66
Preparation for routine control (PRC)		18	6	6	6
Preparation for midterm examination (PME)		6			6
Midterm Examination		**36**			**36**
Type of midterm examination	credit (C)				
	exam (E)	**E**			**E**
Total: Overall labor intensity	hour.	**468**	**108**	**144**	**216**
	Cr	**13**	**3**	**4**	**6**

4.2. Content of the discipline

4.2.1. Lecture topics and number of hours per semester of study of the discipline (module)

№	Lecture topics	Hours
1	2	3
semester 6		
1	Dental hard tissue pathology of carious etiology. Black's classification of cavities. International classification with letter designations for cavity topography. Classification of cavities in classes I and II defects according to the degree of destruction of the occlusal surface of the tooth (DOOT). Orthopedic treatment methods using cast inlays, ceramic inlays, photocomposites, and glass ceramics. Inlay design features depending on the DOOT.	2
2	Artificial crowns – their types and classification. Fitting artificial crowns. Requirements for a properly manufactured crown. Orthopedic treatment with cast all-metal and combined (metal-ceramic, metal-plastic) crowns. Indications for use. Plastic crowns. Indications and contraindications for their use.	2
3	Partial edentulousness. The interaction of the dental arches, occlusion, and chewing habits with partial edentulousness on the dental system and the human body as a whole. Classification of dental defects. Biological, clinical, and biomechanical rationales for orthopedic treatment with fixed bridges. Principles of abutment tooth preparation. Potential complications and errors in bridge treatment. Indications for orthopedic treatment with removable plate dentures. Objective methods for examining denture bed tissues.	4
4	Partial edentulousness. Types of removable dentures, their advantages and disadvantages. Structural components of removable dentures. Denture boundaries on the upper and lower jaws. Retaining systems for partial dentures (clasps, lock and bar systems, telescopic crowns). Determining centric occlusion and centric jaw relationship in various clinical cases of dental defects. Guidelines for selecting and placing artificial teeth. Orthopedic treatment with removable plate dentures.	2

	Retaining dentures with single-arm curved clasps. The "work" of the retaining clasp arm.	
5	Partial edentulousness. Small saddle denture technology. Biomechanics of dentures, the "end saddle" problem. Overdenture technology. Design of overdentures for various dental defects. Fitting and application of removable plate dentures. Physiological principles of adaptation to dentures. Potential complications and correction methods. Design features of clasp dentures.	2
	Total hours per semester	**10**
semester 7		
1	Restructuring of the maxillofacial organs due to complete tooth loss. The structure and relationship of the edentulous jaws and their classification. Examination of the maxillofacial region in patients with complete tooth loss. Diagnosis. Treatment selection and prognosis.	2
2	Biophysical and functional factors underlying the fixation of dentures in edentulous jaws. The concept of the valve zone. Compliance and mobility of the oral mucosa. Classification. The theory of fixation and stabilization of dentures.	2
3	Anatomical and functional impressions of edentulous jaws. Methods for making custom trays. Herbst functional tests. An anatomical and physiological method for restoring occlusal relationships and lower facial height. Fixing the centric relation of edentulous jaws.	2
4	Laws of articulation (Bonville-Gysi-Hanau). Recording mandibular movements and transferring data to individual articulators. "Spherical" theory and its implementation in the practice of restoring dentition in the completely edentulous. Verification of denture design on edentulous jaws (anatomical, aesthetic, phonetic, functional). Possible errors in determining and recording the centric relation of the jaws, the mechanism of their origin, and methods for their elimination. Fitting and application of dentures in the mouth of a patient with complete edentulism.	2
5	Two-layer denture bases for completely edentulous patients. Indications and manufacturing methods. Specific aspects of orthopedic treatment for patients with reduced lower facial height and repeat dentures. Aesthetic dentistry. Principles of aesthetics and harmony in complete dentures.	2
	Total hours per semester	**10**
semester 8		
1	The clinical presentation, etiology, and pathogenesis of periodontal diseases. Classification. The role of chewing and swallowing, local traumatic factors, and partial absence in the development of pathological processes in the periodontium. Vascular-biomechanical theory of periodontal diseases. Methods of examining patients with periodontal disease. Completion and analysis of an odontoparodontogram. Indications and contraindications for tooth depulpation or extraction. Goals and biomechanical principles of orthopedic treatment in the complex treatment of periodontitis, its stages.	2
2	Normalization of occlusal relationships in periodontitis. Occlusogram. Indications, methods of implementation, and therapeutic effect of selective grinding, orthodontic treatment methods, and temporary splinting. Preventive value of using immediate splinting prostheses. Clinical, biological, and biomechanical principles of choosing a treatment method. Treatment considerations for intact dentition and for partial edentulism. Fixed and removable types of splints and prostheses. Types of stabilization.	2
3	Focal periodontitis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical presentation. Orthopedic treatment methods for focal periodontitis. Orthopedic treatment of generalized periodontitis. The use of permanent splinting devices and dentures for generalized periodontitis and periodontosis.	2
4	Indications for multiple tooth extraction in periodontal disease. Immediate dentures in the treatment of periodontitis and periodontal disease. Fixed and removable types	2

	of immediate dentures. Stages of immediate denture fabrication. Indications for early denture treatment. Splinting elements in removable dentures. Specific aspects of tooth preparation before fabricating splinting therapeutic devices. Principles of clasp denture design for periodontal disease and partial tooth loss. Stages of fabrication of cast removable splints.	
5	Clasp splints. Indications and contraindications . Types of support and retention clasps (Ney system), indications for use. Parallelometry technique in the manufacture of splints and prostheses.	2
	Total hours per semester	**10**

4.2.2. Topics of practical classes and number of hours per semester of studying the discipline (module)

№	Practical classes' topics	Hours
1	2	3
semester 6		
1	Dental hard tissue pathology. Classification and etiologic factors. Examination methods. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Types of dentures that restore the anatomical shape of teeth. Determining the treatment method: conservative - using light-cured composites or orthopedic treatment with inlays, artificial crowns, and pin structures. Assistant demonstration of patients with dental hard tissue pathology of various etiologies. Medical reception culture. Psychotherapeutic preparation of patients for orthopedic procedures. Practical training - demonstration of practical skills.	4
2	Preparation of dental hard tissues. Preparation technique, regimen, and air-water cooling system. Theory of the stress-strain state of dental crown tissues. Anesthesia - infiltration, conduction. A set of necessary instruments and abrasive diamond heads for tooth preparation. Organization of the workplace, patient position in the chair when working with or without an assistant. Preparing the patient for an orthopedic appointment with concomitant somatic diseases. Pathology of dental hard tissues of carious etiology. Black's classification of cavities. International classification with letter designation of cavity topography. Classification of cavities for classes I and II defects according to the degree of destruction of the occlusal surface of the tooth (IROPZ). Practical training - demonstration of practical skills.	4
3	Methods of orthopedic treatment using cast inlays, ceramic inlays, photocomposites and glass ceramics. Design features of the inlay depending on the IROPZ. The principle of cavity preparation for classes I and II by the type (kind) of inlays - " inlay ", " onlay ", " overlay ". Direct and indirect methods of inlay fabrication. Obtaining a double "refined impression" - two-phase and single-phase methods. Practical training - demonstration of practical skills. Principles of cavity preparation for cavities of the (M-O-D-) type. Inlay retention zones; parapulpal canals and pins. Indirect method of inlay fabrication. Obtaining a double "refined" impression with parapulpal pins. Practical training - demonstration of practical skills.	4
4	Artificial crowns - their types and classification. Clinical rationale for orthopedic treatment with artificial crowns - all-metal stamped. Tooth preparation for the fabrication of a stamped crown. A set of necessary instruments for tooth preparation. Requirements for a properly prepared tooth for a four-stamped all-metal crown. Taking impressions - working and auxiliary - using elastic impression materials. Characteristics of alginate impression materials. Obtaining plaster models. Fixation of dental arches in centric occlusion using silicone materials (occlusion retainers). Rationale for the indications for using this method directly in the clinic. Practical training - demonstration of practical skills.	4
5	Fitting artificial crowns. Requirements for a properly manufactured crown. Determining the depth of penetration into the gingival sulcus, the presence of	4

	contact points, the tightness of the crown edge to the tooth tissue, and the conformity of the cervical contour of the artificial crown to the cross-sectional shape of the tooth neck. Analysis of the restoration of the dental arch shape, and determining the contact with the antagonists in all types of occlusion. Cementation of artificial metal stamped crowns. Assessing the quality of crown polishing, preparing the tooth and crown for cementation, mixing the cement, applying the cement to the crown, and cementing it in place; exposing it, removing excess cement, and providing patient instructions. Potential errors in the clinical and laboratory stages of stamped crown fabrication and complications associated with their use. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	
6	Orthopedic treatment with cast all-metal and composite (metal-ceramic, metal-plastic) crowns. Indications for use. Principles and methods of tooth preparation for cast crowns. Methods for creating a gingival margin, its shape, and position relative to the gingiva. A set of necessary instruments and abrasive diamond heads. Methods of "opening" (retraction) of the gingival margin. Taking a double, refined impression. Fitting a cast all-metal crown. Fitting a cast framework for a composite crown. Requirements for a properly manufactured cast framework. Determining the tightness of the framework's fit to the tooth tissue, checking for space for applying the veneering material. Selecting the color of the veneering material. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	4
7	Fitting a cast composite crown (metal-ceramic, metal-plastic) in the oral cavity. Correcting occlusal relationships. Correcting the veneer color. Glazing the metal-ceramic crown. Cementing the crowns. Potential errors in the clinical and laboratory stages of fabricating cast composite crowns and complications associated with their use. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	4
8	Orthopedic treatment of hard dental tissue defects with porcelain crowns. Indications and contraindications for their use. Principles and methods for preparing anterior teeth with a 90° gingival margin ◦. Taking a "double" impression. Color selection. Plastic crowns. Indications and contraindications for their use. Tooth preparation for a plastic crown. Double impression technique. Color selection. Plastic crown manufacturing technology and the polymerization process. One-stage (clinical) fabrication of temporary plastic crowns from fast-polymerizing resins, incorporated into a preliminary impression and placed on the patient's teeth in the oral cavity. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	4
9	Complete absence (destruction) of the tooth crown. Etiology. Clinical variants of the periapical portion of the roots. Classification of post and post structures. Indications for the choice of post and post treatment depending on the clinical condition of the periapical portion of the root. The condition of the roots and periapical tissues in unfilled and filled canals (with cements, pastes). Objective examination methods: radiography, root length measurement, assessment of the condition of the periapical tissues. Unfilling and root widening. Complete destruction of single-root tooth crowns. Restoration with post-and-core structures. Preparation of the gingival area and root canal. Direct method for fabricating a wax composite with a post. Indirect method for fabricating a post-and-core structure. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	4
10	Partial absence of teeth. Uncomplicated form. Etiology. Clinical presentation. Classification of dental arch defects. Examination methods. Odontoparodontogram. Forming a diagnosis. Completing case histories. Types of bridge prostheses. Clinical and theoretical substantiation of determining the number of supporting teeth in treatment with bridge prostheses. Determining the types of support for bridge prostheses; design of the intermediate part (body) of the bridge prosthesis. Determining centric occlusion in partially missing teeth. Defect groups and dentist's approach for various combinations of remaining teeth in centric occlusion.	4

	Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	
11	Bridges with stamped crowns. Clinical and laboratory stages. Technological techniques for the fabrication of stamped and soldered bridges. Fitting artificial crowns in the patient's mouth. Requirements for properly fabricated and fitted crowns. Taking a working impression and color selection for combined structures. Re-determining the centric occlusion. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	4
12	Orthopedic treatment of partially missing teeth using cast fixed bridges. Clinical examination: objective examination methods. Taking impressions with alginate impression materials: casting diagnostic models. Studying models using a parallelometer. Determining the main guide teeth for abutment teeth; simulating their preparation on models. Practical training: demonstration of practical skills.	4
13	Basic principles of tooth preparation for cast bridges without veneering; with ceramic, composite, and glass-ceramic coatings. Margin shapes and their location relative to the gingiva; abrasive instrument set; application sequence. Gingival margin protection during tooth preparation with a margin. Gingival sulcus (fold) morphology. The concept of a "gingival pocket." Methods of "opening" the gingival fold; exposing the formed margin. Obtaining a double, refined impression. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills. Errors (technical, clinical) and complications in orthopedic treatment with fixed bridges. Prevention methods.	4
14	Classification of dental defects (according to Kennedy). Patient examination. Clinical and functional methods for assessing denture bed tissues. Characteristics of the oral mucosa (Suppli, Lund). Definition of the concepts "transitional fold," "compliance," and "mobility" of the oral mucosa. Pain sensitivity and determination methods. Preparation of the oral cavity for orthopedic treatment. Types of removable dentures (plate, clasp, removable bridges). Practical training - demonstration of practical skills.	4
15	Plate dentures and their structural components. Boundaries of the removable plate denture base. Methods of fixation and stabilization of removable plate dentures. Types of clasps and their components. Assessment of teeth and indications for the fabrication of artificial crowns with clasp retention. Rationale for the choice of the number of teeth for denture retention with retaining clasps and the patterns of their arrangement within the denture base. Concepts of "point," "linear," and "planar" arrangement of clasps. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	4
	Total hours per semester	**60**
semester 7		
1	Determining centric occlusion or centric jaw relationship for all types of dental defects. A varied approach to methodology. Defining the concept of "relative physiological rest" of the masticatory muscles and the position of the mandible. Clinical guidelines for selecting and placing artificial teeth. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	6
2	Artificial teeth and their types. Selection of artificial teeth. Placement of artificial teeth for dental defects. Indications for placement of teeth on a gingiva (artificial gum). Modeling the base of a plate denture. Isolation of bone structures (torus, exostoses) in the denture bed area. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	6
3	Clinical stage of testing the design of a removable plate denture. Testing the wax-up composition in an occluder (articulator): evaluating the quality of curvature and the position of the clasp shoulder, body, and shank on the tooth and in the base on models; analyzing the position of the teeth and their relationship in centric occlusion; assessing the location of the tooth margins and their relationship in centric occlusion; assessing the location of the base margins. Repeating similar tests in the patient's mouth. Comparing the shape and color of the artificial teeth with natural ones. Clarifying the correctness of the fixed position of centric	6

	occlusion. Potential errors identified at this stage and methods for their correction. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	
4	Laboratory stage of replacing wax with plastic. Types of plaster casting (direct, reverse, combined) of wax denture composites in a cuvette. Preparation of plastic "test" and packing. Polymerization methods. Polymerization mode "in a water bath". Possible errors, their manifestations, and prevention. Finishing of removable dentures. Criteria for assessing the quality of removable plate dentures. Fitting and application of a plate denture. Determining the points (surfaces) of denture retention when immersed in the tissues of the denture bed. Control of occlusal-articulatory relationships between the dental arches for all types of occlusion. The process of patient adaptation to dentures. Instructions to the patient on the rules of using removable dentures, oral hygiene, and denture care. Prognosis. Practical training - demonstration of practical skills.	6
5	Correction of removable dentures. Potential complications with removable plate dentures. Oncological alertness. Diagnosis of so-called "denture stomatitis." Differential diagnosis. Acrylic plastics as allergological, chemical-toxic, and traumatic factors in the development of pathological changes in the denture bed mucosa. Indications for the fabrication of two-layer bases. Metal and metallized bases for plate dentures. Causes of plate denture failure and repair methods. Techniques for relining removable plate dentures. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	6
6	Orthopedic treatment of partially missing teeth with clasp dentures. Indications for treatment with clasp dentures. Characteristics of the structural elements of clasp dentures. Indications for the fabrication of artificial crowns with clasp retention. Clinical and laboratory stages of fabrication of clasp-retained clasp dentures. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	6
7	Complete edentulism. Changes in the facial skeleton and jaw bones associated with complete edentulism. The influence of etiologic factors, age, and time of extraction of various groups of teeth. Clinical examination features. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	6
8	Determination of the morphological characteristics of denture bed tissues, the degree of bone atrophy in the alveolar processes of the maxilla and the alveolar portion of the mandible. Classification of edentulous jaws. Classification of denture bed mucosa types (Suppli), compliance zones (Lund), and mucosal pain sensitivity. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	6
9	Methods of fixation and stabilization of removable dentures in the completely edentulous. The laws of physics and the anatomical and physiological features of the edentulous jaw structure in ensuring the fixation of dentures. Methods of fabricating custom-made trays for the upper and lower jaws (wax, plastic). Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	6
10	Methods for fabricating custom-made plastic trays for the upper and lower jaws. Functional tests (Herbst et al.). Determining the denture base for a completely edentulous upper jaw. Functional impressions, classification. Rationale for the choice of impression material. Their characteristics in the case of complete edentulism according to the classical Bonneville-Gysi-Hanau theory. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	6
11	Definition of the concepts: "lower facial height in a position with relative physiological rest of the masticatory muscles"; "lower facial height in central occlusion." Anthropometric, anatomical, and anatomical-physiological methods for determining lower facial height. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	6
12	Biomechanics of the mandible. Patterns of articulation and occlusion of the dental arches. Bonneville and Hanau's laws of articulation. Extra- and intraoral recording	6

	of mandibular movements. Hanau's articulatory "five." Articulators and design principles. Spherical theory of constructing the occlusal surface of bite ridges (Monson et al.). Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	
	Total hours per semester	**72**
semester 8		
1	Understanding the stabilization of dentures in the absence of teeth. Construction of dentures for orthognathic, progenic, and prognathic dental relationships using a glass occluder and a Giesi articulator. Construction of a dental arch based on individual occlusal curves. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	7
2	Checking the design of dentures in the absence of teeth. Checking wax bases with artificial teeth in the patient's mouth. Comparison of the correct selection of artificial teeth; alignment of the midsagittal line with the contact point between the central incisors of the maxilla; the level of the incisal edges of the incisors and the vermilion border of the lips at rest, during speech, and smiling. Evaluation of the accuracy of the lower facial height in the centric occlusion position. Checking the correctness of the fixed centric occlusion. Analysis of medical and technical errors in determining the centric relationship of the jaws - causes, signs, consequences, and methods of elimination. Practical training - demonstration of practical skills.	7
3	Placement of dentures in the mouth of a patient with complete edentulism. Testing of dentures outside the oral cavity. Correction of the frenulum area and mucosal strands. Testing of denture fixation; closure of the dental arches in central, anterior, and lateral occlusions. Correction of occlusal contacts using carbon paper. Two-layer denture bases for complete edentulism. Indications and manufacturing technique. Features of orthopedic treatment for patients with reduced lower facial height and repeat dentures. Three-dimensional modeling technology. Neutral muscle zone. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	7
4	Periodontal diseases. Definition of nosological forms of periodontal diseases - focal periodontitis (traumatic node) and generalized periodontitis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Main symptoms of periodontitis. Methods of periodontal examination and their diagnostic significance: probing; determination of tooth mobility (periodontometry); conducting the Schiller-Pisarev test; occlusiography; study of orthopantomogram (panoramic X-rays); filling out the odontoparodontogram and its analysis. Formulation of diagnosis. Differential diagnosis. Practical training - demonstration of practical skills.	7
5	Examination of patients with periodontal disease. Taking impressions; studying diagnostic models in a mid-anatomical articulator; identifying characteristic occlusion areas and supercontacts (premature contacts). Comparison with occlusogram data. Developing a comprehensive periodontitis treatment plan. Fundamentals of choosing therapeutic agent designs. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	7
6	Traumatic periodontal overload. Identification of areas of teeth blocking occlusal movements of the mandible. Occlusogram. Selective grinding of teeth blocking mandibular movements. Prevention of hypersensitivity and caries (fluoride varnish coating of pre-polished surfaces). Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	7
7	Comprehensive periodontitis therapy. Temporary splinting is a treatment method aimed at maintaining the stability of teeth and the entire dental arch. Indications for temporary splints include: bonding teeth with photocomposites; fixation with fast-hardening plastic reinforced with a metal or plastic ligature; stamped mouthguards made of transparent sheet plastic, with 1,0 ммocclusal windows (without altering the occlusal-articulatory relationships). Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	7
8	Focal periodontitis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical presentation. Orthopedic treatment methods for focal periodontitis. Periodontogram analysis. Clinical and	7

	biological foundations for choosing a treatment method with intact dentition and partial tooth loss. Focal periodontitis. Justification for the design of a splint (or prosthetic splint) and its length based on examination data and odontoparodontogram analysis. Types of stabilization and their justification. Design of splints and prosthetic splints: fixed, removable, combined. Requirements for therapeutic devices in the treatment of focal periodontitis. Conducting the clinical stage depending on the design of a splinting device or prosthesis. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	
9	Generalized periodontitis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical presentation. Analysis of radiographs and odontoparodontograms in generalized periodontitis. Orthopedic treatment of generalized periodontitis with intact dentition and partial edentulism. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	7
10	Generalized periodontitis. Types of therapeutic devices used for the treatment of generalized periodontitis and periodontal disease. Rationale for the choice of design features of splints and dentures. Types of stabilization. An integrated approach to treatment. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	7
11	Indications for tooth extraction in periodontal disease. Temporary removable plate dentures – immediate dentures. Indications for fabrication. Their purpose: to eliminate aesthetic and phonetic deficiencies during the extraction of teeth with periodontal disease; to redistribute chewing pressure and achieve a splinting effect. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	7
12	Fixed and removable types of immediate dentures. Key stages of immediate denture fabrication. Preparation of plaster models for immediate denture fabrication. Immediate denture placement techniques. Subsequent stages of treatment. The importance of early prosthetic treatment in periodontal disease. Application of complex splints and prosthetic splints. Rehabilitation of patients with periodontitis during the stages of orthopedic treatment. Prognosis. The role of oral hygiene in patients with periodontal disease and dentures. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	7
13	Orthopedic treatment with partial dentures for partial edentulism and periodontal disease. Classes and subclasses of dental defects according to the Kennedy classification. Clinical indications for treatment with partial dentures. Characteristics of the structural elements of partial dentures: 1. Metal frame - arc, plate; 2. Bases - for “on” and “end” defects; 3. Fixation systems: - types of supporting and retaining clasps; - telescopic crowns; - locking system, its varieties; - beam system, its types. Practical training – demonstration of practical skills.	8
	Total hours per semester	**92**

4.2.3. Students’ selfwork

№	**Name of the section of the academic discipline (module)**	**Types of Selfwork**	**Total hours**
1	2	3	4
semester 6			
1.	Dental hard tissue pathology. Questioning, examination, testing, medical history completion, and issuing a work order for clinical and laboratory procedures.	written report on selected topics for	6

	Reception of patients - preparation of cavities for inlays, taking impressions with elastic (silicone, polyester, polyvinylsiloxane) impression materials.	classes, preparation for current assessment	4
	Preparation of a tooth for a cast crown (all-metal, combined), "opening the gingival margin", taking impressions.		4
	Reception of patients with complete destruction of the crowns of single-root teeth, preparation of the root canal of a single-root tooth for a pin structure, creation of the correct ratio of the pin length to the height of the crown.		4
	Partial absence of teeth. Examination, completion of an odontoparodontogram.		4
	Preparation of teeth for bridge support (stamped, combined). Taking working and auxiliary impressions. Casting of models.		4
	Study and work with a parallelometer and diagnostic models to determine the guide (leading) supporting teeth for cast bridge prostheses.		4
	Plastering of models in an occluder, modeling of a wax base, installation of artificial teeth for the first (second) class of defects according to Kennedy.		4
	Grinding the bed for occlusal onlays on diagnostic (phantom) models; admission of patients with partially missing teeth.		4
	Total hours per semester		**38**
semester 7			
3	Complete absence of teeth. Changes in the facial skeleton and jaw bones associated with complete absence of teeth. The influence of the etiologic factor, age, and time of extraction of various groups of teeth. Specific aspects of the clinical examination.	written report on selected topics for classes, preparation for current assessment	8
	Determination of the morphological characteristics of the tissues of the prosthetic bed, the degree of atrophy of the bone tissue of the alveolar processes of the upper jaw and the alveolar part of the lower jaw.		8
	Methods of fixation and stabilization of removable dentures in the completely edentulous. The laws of physics and the anatomical and physiological features of the edentulous jaw structure in ensuring the fixation of dentures. Methods of fabricating custom-made trays for the upper and lower jaws (wax, plastic).		8
	Methods for fabricating custom-made plastic trays for the upper and lower jaws. Functional tests (Herbst and others). Functional impressions and classification.		8
	Definition of concepts: “the height of the lower part of the face in a position with relative physiological rest of the masticatory muscles”; “the height of the lower part of the face in central occlusion”.		8
	Biomechanics of the mandible. Patterns of articulation and occlusion of the dentition. Bonneville and Hanau's laws of articulation.		8
	Verification of denture design in cases of complete edentulism. Analysis of medical and technical errors in determining centric		8

	jaw relationship – causes, signs, consequences, and remedial measures.		
	Intraoral placement of dentures for patients with complete edentulism. Denture testing outside the mouth. Two-layer denture bases for patients with complete edentulism. Specific aspects of orthopedic treatment for patients with reduced lower facial height and repeat denture installation.		6
	Total hours per semester		**62**
semester 8			
4	Periodontal diseases. Definition of nosological forms of periodontal diseases: focal periodontitis (traumatic nodule) and generalized periodontitis.	written report on selected topics for classes, preparation for current assessment	8
	Examination of patients with periodontal disease. Taking impressions; studying diagnostic models in a mid-anatomical articulator; identifying characteristic occlusion areas and supercontacts (premature contacts). Comparison with occlusogram data.		8
	Traumatic periodontal overload. Identification of areas of teeth blocking occlusal movements of the mandible. Occlusogram. Selective grinding of teeth blocking mandibular movements.		8
	Comprehensive periodontitis therapy. Temporary splinting is a treatment method aimed at creating stability for teeth and the dental arch as a whole.		8
	Focal periodontitis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical presentation. Orthopedic treatment methods for focal periodontitis. Periodontogram analysis.		8
	Generalized periodontitis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical presentation. Analysis of radiographs and odontoparodontograms in generalized periodontitis. Orthopedic treatment of generalized periodontitis with intact dentition and partial absence of teeth.		8
	Generalized periodontitis. Types of therapeutic devices used to treat generalized periodontitis and periodontosis.		8
	Indications for tooth extraction in periodontal disease. Temporary removable plate dentures – immediate dentures.		8
	Fixed and removable types of immediate dentures.		8
	Orthopedic treatment with clasp dentures for partial absence of teeth and periodontal diseases.		6
	Total hours per semester		**78**

5. CONDITIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

5.1. Educational, methodological and informational support of the academic discipline (module)

Basic literature

№	Name, type of resource	Author(s) /Editor	Output data, email address	Number of copies (accesses) in LIC
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1.	Orthopedic Dentistry: Textbook [Electronic	N. N. Abolmasov, N. G. Abolmasov, I. N.	M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2024. - 680 p. URL:	Unlimited

	resource]	Abolmasov	http://www.studentlibrary.ru	
2.	Orthopedic Dentistry: Textbook for Medical Universities	edited by E. S. Kalivradzhiyan, I. Yu. Lebedenko, E. A. Bragin, I. P. Ryzhova	M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2020. - 799, [1] p.	25
3.	Dental materials science: textbook	edited by SN Razumova	M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2025. - 168 p. - EBS “Student Consultant”	Unlimited

Additional literature

n/ №	**Name, type of resource**	**Author(s) /Editor**	**Output data, email address**	**Number of copies (accesses) to the LIC**
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1.	Microprosthetics in Dentistry: Textbook [Electronic resource]	Abakarov S.I., D.V. Sorokin, D.S. Abakarova	M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2019. - 384 p. URL: http://www.studentlibrary.ru	Unlimited
2.	Orthopedic Dentistry. Propaedeutic Course: Textbook [Electronic resource]	V. N. Trezubov, V. V. Trezubov; edited by V. N. Trezubova	Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2024. - 624 p. URL: http://www.studentlibrary.ru	Unlimited
3.	Introduction to prosthetic dentistry : Textbook	A. V. Sevbitov, M. Yu. Kuznetsova, V. V. Borisov [ct al.] ; cd. by A. V. Sevbitov	M . : MIA , 2020. - 56 p . - EBS "Medlib"	Unlimited

Online resources.

1. EBS "Student Consultant" http://studmedlib.ru/
2. EBS "University Library Online" http://www.biblioclub.ru/
3. EBS "Yurait" https://urait.ru/
4. EBS "BookUp" https://www.books-up.ru/
5. Resources of the LIC FSBEI HE PSMU of the Ministry of Health of Russia PSMU https://tgmu.ru/university/bibliotechno-informacionnyj-centr/resursy-bic/sobstvennye/

Online resources and instructions for their use are posted on the Library and Information Center page Library and Information Center — PSMU (tgmu.ru)

5.2. Material and technical support of the academic discipline (module)

Information about the material and technical support of the discipline is posted on the official website of the university Logistical support and equipment of the educational process. Pacific State Medical University of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation (tgmu.ru)

5.3. The list of information technologies used for the implementation of the educational process in the discipline (module), information and reference systems, licensed and freely distributed software, including domestic production:

1. PolycomTelepresence M100 Desktop Conferencing Application (BKC)
2. SunRav Software tTester
3. 7-PDF Split & Merge
4. ABBYYFineReader
5. Kaspersky Endpoint Security
6. Online testing system INDIGO
7. Microsoft Windows 7
8. Microsoft Office Pro Plus 2013
9. 1C:University
10. The Guarantor
11. MOODLE(modular object-oriented dynamic learning environment)

6. THE SPECIFICS OF THE DISCIPLINE'S IMPLEMENTATION FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

6.1. Availability of appropriate conditions for the implementation of the discipline

For students with disabilities and people with limited health capabilities (LHC), on the basis of a written application, the discipline is implemented taking into account the characteristics of psychophysical development, individual capabilities and health status (hereinafter referred to as individual characteristics). The following general requirements are ensured: the use of special technical means of teaching for collective and individual use, the provision of the services of an assistant (helper) who provides such a student with the necessary technical support, ensuring access to buildings and premises where classes are held, and other conditions without which the study of the discipline is impossible or difficult.

6.2. Ensuring compliance with general requirements

When implementing the discipline on the basis of a written application from the student, the following general requirements are ensured: conducting classes for disabled students and individuals with disabilities (LHC) in the same classroom together with students who do not have disabilities, if this does not create difficulties for the students; the presence in the classroom of an assistant (assistants) providing the students with the necessary technical support, taking into account their individual characteristics; use of the technical means necessary for the student, taking into account their individual characteristics.

6.3. Bringing to the attention of students with disabilities in a form accessible to them all local regulations of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education Pacific State Medical University of the Ministry of Health of Russia.

All local regulations of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education Pacific State Medical University of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation on

the implementation of the discipline (module) are communicated to students with disabilities (LHC) in a form accessible to them.

6.4. Implementation of an increase in the duration of the midterm examination in relation to the established duration for students with disabilities

The form of conducting current monitoring and midterm certification in the discipline for disabled students and individuals with limited health capabilities (LHC) is established taking into account individual psychophysical characteristics (orally, in writing on paper, printed on a computer, in the form of testing, etc.).

The duration of the interim certification in relation to the established duration is increased upon written application of the student with disabilities. The duration of the student's preparation for the test is increased by at least 0.5 hours.

7. STAFFING OF THE DISCIPLINE

The scientific and pedagogical staff ensuring the implementation of the educational process in the discipline meets the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in the specialty 31.05.03 Dentistry for foreign students (People's Republic of China English-language network educational program) specialization 02 Health care (in the field of dental healthcare) and is posted on the website of the educational organization.

8. UPBRINGING WORK

Type of upbringing work	Forms and directions of upbringing work	Assessment criteria
Assistance in personal development	Open Discipline "Orthopedic dentistry" Conversations and debates on healthy lifestyle promotion Participation in interdepartmental conferences on the formation of a healthy lifestyle culture, development of the ability to maintain and improve health	Portfolio
	Hidden – creating atmosphere, infrastructure Discipline "Orthopedic dentistry" Formation of a healthy lifestyle culture, development of the ability to maintain and improve health Creating a friendly and respectful atmosphere with a high level of communication skills in the implementation of discipline	
Civic values	Open Discipline "Orthopedic dentistry" Conducting events that promote the development of civil and legal culture (round tables, debates, discussions Short, timely disputes during special events	Portfolio
	Hidden Discipline "Orthopedic dentistry" Focusing on general civil value orientations and legal culture Conscious civic position in the implementation of professional activities	
Social values	Open Discipline "Orthopedic dentistry" Coverage of issues related to the organization of a healthy lifestyle based on health-saving technologies	Portfolio

	Coverage of environmental issues, environmental problems as a factor influencing public health and individual population risks	
	Hidden Discipline "Orthopedic dentistry" Identification in the social structure when obtaining education and carrying out professional activities	