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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.03.01 Aesthetic dental restoration
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
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-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
F	A/02.7	Prescribing and monitoring the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
I		ANSWER THE QUESTIONS
		1. What is aesthetic dentistry? 2. The main objectives of aesthetic dentistry. 3. What is restoration and reconstruction? 4. Classification of filling materials in dentistry. 5. Modern restoration materials. 6. Basic and additional methods of patient examination. 7. Williams' tooth types. 8. Face types, characteristics. 9. Morphometry of the height of dental crowns. 10. Mesiodistal size of dental crowns. 11. Vestibulolingual size of dental crowns. 12. Anatomical structure and functions of the molars in the upper jaw

		13. Anatomical structure and functions of the molars in the lower jaw 14. Anatomical structure and functions of the premolars in the upper jaw 15. Anatomical structure and functions of the premolars in the lower jaw 16. Anatomical features and functions of incisors 17. Anatomical features and functions of canines 18. What is an odontometer? 19. What are the principles of dental modeling? 20. The relationship between tooth shape and the function of the dentoalveolar system. 21. Direct and indirect methods of dental restoration 22. Advantages and disadvantages of dental restoration 23. Form of restoration. 24. Quality of the contact point. 25. Matching the color and transparency of the restoration to the color and transparency of the tooth tissue. 26. Roughness of the restoration surface. 27. Marginal adaptation of the restoration. 28. The presence of recurrent caries and/or caries in the area of unfilled fissures and other caries-susceptible areas adjacent to the restoration. 29. Internal structure of the restoration. 30. Presence of postoperative sensitivity. 31. Condition of the dental pulp. 32. Forecast of restoration quality in the long term. 33. Errors during the preparatory stage of restoration. 34. Errors during artistic restoration. 35. Errors in finishing dental restoration.
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Assessment criteria

"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.

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-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

F	A/02.7	Prescribing and monitoring the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
I		ANSWER LEVEL 1 TEST QUESTIONS (ONE CORRECT ANSWER)
		1. The choice of color of the composite material should be determined in 1) daylight 2) artificial lighting 3) daylight in the first half of the day 4) daylight in the afternoon 5) artificial lighting in the first half of the day 2. The choice of color of the composite material is made by 1) doctor 2) between doctor and patient 3) doctor and assistant 4) assistant and patient 5) doctor, assistant and patient 3. Microhybrid composites are used for filling carious cavities of the following classes 1) I-V 2) I 3) II 4) III, IV 5) VI 4. In the 60s of the 20th century, composite materials were developed and implemented by 1) Black 2) Bowen 3) Buonacore 4) Bush 5) Miller 5. The initiator of polymerization of light-curing material is 1) camphorquinone 2) benzoyl peroxide 3) aromatic amines 4) benzoyl peroxide and aromatic amines 5) camphorquinone and aromatic amines 6. Flowable composites are introduced into the cavity 1) ironing iron 2) with a stopper 3) with a syringe 4) with a syringe and a trowel 5) amalgamator 7. In microfilled composites, the filler particles have the following size (µm) 1) 1-100 2) 50 3) more than 1 4) 1 5) less than 1

		8. Shrinkage of light-cured composite occurs in the direction of 1) light source 2) tooth cavities 3) vestibular 4) oral 5) occlusal 9. The optimal thickness of the application of a portion of light-curing composite material is 1) 1.5-2 mm 2) 3 mm 3) 3-4 mm 4) 4-5 mm 5) 6-7 mm 10. Chemically cured composite is applied in ____ layers 1) one 2) two 3) three 4) four 5) five 11. Shrinkage of chemically cured composite occurs in the direction of 1) oral 2) vestibular 3) light source 4) tooth cavities 5) evenly by volume 12. The placement of light-cured fillings is contraindicated in the presence of 1) Class I cavities 2) Class II cavities 3) Class III cavities 4) pacemaker 5) Class IV cavities 13. For finishing fillings made of composite materials in II class cavities, ____ are used 1) steel ball burs 2) carbide spherical burs 3) carbide cylindrical burs 4) finely dispersed diamond heads and strips 14. When filling with polymeric materials, matrices are used for formation of filling contours 1) reduction in the amount of material 2) improving strength properties 3) improving color fastness 4) reduction of polymerization shrinkage, coefficient of thermal expansion, improvement of color fastness, strength properties, adhesion
I		ANSWER LEVEL 2 TEST QUESTIONS (MULTIPLE CORRECT ANSWERS)
		1. Bonding systems include 1) orthophosphoric acid

		2) primer and adhesive 3) hydrochloric acid 4) hydrofluoric acid 5) polyacrylic acid 2. Temporary filling materials include 1) phosphate - cement 2) glass ionomer cement (GIC) 3) dentin paste 4) aqueous dentin 5) composite 3. Filling materials must have: 1) good adhesion 2) stain tooth tissues 3) high toxicity 4) resistance to oral fluid 5) great hardness 4. The following materials are used as insulating gaskets: 1) silicate 2) zinc sulfate 3) silicophosphate 4) glass ionomer 5) composite												
I		ANSWER LEVEL 3 TEST QUESTIONS (MATCHING QUESTIONS)												
		1. Match each class of dental defects with its characteristics <table><tr><th>Defect class</th><th>Characteristic</th></tr><tr><td>1) I class, II class</td><td>A) a single tooth</td></tr><tr><td>2) III class, IV class</td><td>B) combined defects of the dentition</td></tr><tr><td>3) V class</td><td>C) included defects of the anterior section</td></tr><tr><td>4) 6th grade</td><td>D) included lateral defects, one- and two-sided</td></tr><tr><td>5) VII class</td><td>E) terminal unilateral and bilateral defects</td></tr></table> 2. Match the following 1) External painting 2) Internal painting A. staining of the surface layers of enamel under the influence of external factors B. staining of dentin from the pulp chamber side 3. Match the following 1) Chemical curing composite 2) Composite photopolymer 3) SIC A. Vetribond B. Filtek C. Prism	Defect class	Characteristic	1) I class, II class	A) a single tooth	2) III class, IV class	B) combined defects of the dentition	3) V class	C) included defects of the anterior section	4) 6th grade	D) included lateral defects, one- and two-sided	5) VII class	E) terminal unilateral and bilateral defects
Defect class	Characteristic													
1) I class, II class	A) a single tooth													
2) III class, IV class	B) combined defects of the dentition													
3) V class	C) included defects of the anterior section													
4) 6th grade	D) included lateral defects, one- and two-sided													
5) VII class	E) terminal unilateral and bilateral defects													

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.EC.03.01 Aesthetic dental restoration** 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-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
F	A/02.7	Prescribing and monitoring the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS Patient F., 29, presented for a preventive examination and has no complaints. His medical history indicates that he saw a dentist for the first time in four years. Objectively, tooth 36 has a medium-depth carious cavity on the occlusal surface of the distal buccal cusp, filled with pigmented and softened dentin. Probing along the walls of the cavity is painful. Percussion of the tooth is painless. The reaction to cold is short-lived. The oral mucosa is pale pink, and no lesions are detected. 
Q	1	Question: Make a preliminary diagnosis
Q	2	Question: Specify the necessary additional examination methods
Q	3	Question: Conduct differential diagnostics
Q	4	Question: Make a treatment plan
Q	5	Question: Characterize the class of this carious cavity in accordance with Black's classification

Case Study No.1 Checklist

	Code	Competence description / name of labor function / name of work activity / text
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S	31.05.03	Dentistry for foreign students (English-language program)
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
F	A/02.7	Prescribing and monitoring the effectiveness and safety of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapies
I		READ THE PROVIDED CASE DESCRIPTION AND GIVE DETAILED ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS Patient F., 29, presented for a preventive examination and has no complaints. His medical history indicates that he saw a dentist for the first time in four years. Objectively, tooth 36 has a medium-depth carious cavity on the occlusal surface of the distal buccal cusp, filled with pigmented and softened dentin. Probing along the walls of the cavity is painful. Percussion of the tooth is painless. The reaction to cold is short-lived. The oral mucosa is pale pink, and no lesions are detected. 
Q	1	Question: Make a preliminary diagnosis
A		Correct answer: Moderate caries. Based on: 1. Complaints (none) 2. Anamnesis (came for the first time in 4 years for a professional examination) 3. Objective data: a medium-depth carious cavity filled with pigmented and softened dentin on the occlusal surface of the distal buccal cusp. Probing along the walls of the cavity is painful. Percussion of the tooth is painless. The reaction to cold is short-lived.
R2	Very good	All descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
R1	Good/Satisfactory	3 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
Q	2	Question: Specify the necessary additional examination methods
A		Correct answer: 1. X-ray 2. EOD 3. Transillumination
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: Conduct differential diagnostics
A		Correct answer: 1. Superficial caries 2. Deep caries 3. Chronic periodontitis
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	4	Question: Make a treatment plan
A		Correct answer: 1. Antiseptic treatment of the oral cavity (chlorhexidine, hexoral) 2. Anesthesia (application anesthesia of the mucous membrane of the left branch of the lower jaw Sol. Lidocaine 5-15% aerosol. Mandibular anesthesia Sol. Ubistisine-4%) 3. Preparation of the cavity and medical treatment (2% chlorhexidine) 4. Filling 5. Grinding and polishing (micro and macro contouring) of fillings
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 has been listed
R0	Fail	No descriptors of the correct answer have been listed
Q	5	Question: Characterize the class of this carious cavity in accordance with Black's classification
A		Correct answer: 1. VI. Cavities on the cutting edge of the anterior teeth and on the cusp tips of the posterior teeth 2. The pathology is rare. 3. In the local form, filling is carried out without changing the bite height.
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

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.