



CD 8.5.1 CURRICULUM DISCIPLINĂ

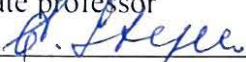
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FACULTY OF STOMATOLOGY
STUDY PROGRAM 0911.1 STOMATOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY AND ORAL
IMPLANTOLOGY „ARSENIE GUȚAN”

APPROVED

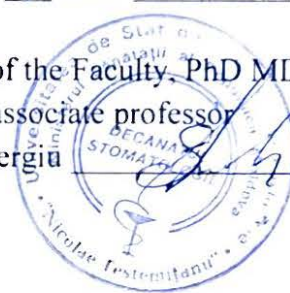
at the meeting of the Committee for Quality
Assurance and Curriculum Evaluation,
Faculty of Stomatology
Minutes no. 2 from 13.02.2018

Chairwoman of the Committee, PhD MD,
associate professor
Stepco Elena 

APPROVED

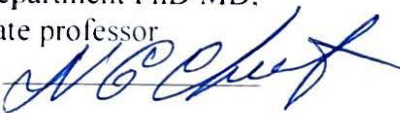
at the meeting of the Faculty Council,
Faculty of Stomatology
Minutes no. 6 from 20.02.2018

Dean of the Faculty, PhD MD,
associate professor
Ciobanu Sergiu 



APPROVED

at the Meeting of the Department of
Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and
Oral Implantology *Asenie Guțan*
Minutes no. 2 of 23.10.2017

Head of the Department PhD MD,
associate professor
Chele Nicolae 

CURRICULUM

DISCIPLINE: PREVENTION IN ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

Integrated studies

Course type: **Mandatory discipline**

Chișinău, 2017



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I. PRELIMINARIES

- **General presentation of the discipline: place and role of the discipline in the formation of specific competencies for professional development program/specialty.**

“Prevention in Oro-maxillo-facial surgery (OMF)” is an indispensable compartment for oro-maxillo-facial surgery and for other disciplines of modern dentistry.

The transition of students to clinical dentistry is performed by familiarizing them with the specifics of oro-maxillo-facial surgery, surgical room and organization of surgical assistance in ambulatory or in-patient unit. Basic surgical steps for patients’ examination and options of clinical and para-clinical examination described in this compartment are oriented to develop a clinical thinking of students for establishment of diagnosis and treatment plan. Nevertheless, attention is paid to prevention in OMF surgery, dentistry and to the levels of prophylaxis and infection control. The latter is an important step in training of specialists. This discipline also includes the main measurements for asepsis and antisepsis with description of pre-sterilization and sterilization steps that are mandatory for a medical practice. The doctor’s behavior in the surgical room is the base for development of future specialists taking into account the principles of ergonomics, asepsis and antisepsis which in the end has the purpose to perform a correct medical practice and diminish the morbidity and mortality.

The aim (mission) of curriculum in professional training

The prevention’s aim in OMF surgery is to integrate the accumulated knowledge, of future dental doctors gained during the dental disciplines, to provide a better, inoffensive and more efficient dental care with respecting the principles of asepsis, antisepsis, primary, secondary and tertiary prophylaxis according to the strictest requirements. In the same time, the methods described in the clinical and paraclinical examination has the purpose to develop the skills and clinical thinking of students oriented to accumulation of competencies in determination of the optimal methods for diagnosis, prophylaxis and patient treatment with increase in their life quality.

- **Discipline teaching languages:** Romanian, Russian and English.
- **Beneficiaries:** 2nd year students, Faculty of Stomatology.

II. DISCIPLINE ADMINISTRATION

Discipline code	S.03.O.030		
Discipline name	Prevenția în chirurgia OMF		
Responsible for discipline	Mostovei Andrei, Phd, associate professor. Chele Nicolae, Phd., associate professor., Head of the Department		
Year	II	Semester	III
Total number of hours, including:			90
Lectures	17	Practical courses	17



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Seminars	17	Individual work	39
Evaluation form	colloquy	Number of credits	3

III. THE TRAINING OBJECTIVES OF THE DISCIPLINE

- **At the level of understanding and knowledge:**

- ✓ To know the role of OMF surgery in social life and the importance of dentist and patient education;
- ✓ To know the definition of OMF surgery, objectives and tasks;
- ✓ To know the anatomical and topographical peculiarities of OMF area;
- ✓ To understand the communication methods with the patients and collect the anamnesis;
- ✓ To know the modalities of data registering in the patient's medical chart;
- ✓ To know the steps and peculiarities of patients' clinical examination;
- ✓ To know the options and particularities if patients' paraclinical investigations;
- ✓ To know the types of patients' radiological examinations and their indications;
- ✓ To know the types of non-radiological investigations of patients and their indications;
- ✓ To know the required armamentarium for OMF surgical room;
- ✓ To know the notions of prevention;
- ✓ To classify the methods of prophylaxis and to understand the level of their application (individual, group, population);
- ✓ To know the principles of asepsis and antisepsis and methods of their application;
- ✓ To understand the role of asepsis and antisepsis in OMF surgery;
- ✓ To know the steps of OMF surgeon and patient's preparation for intervention;
- ✓ To know the basic steps in surgical behavior for asepsis and antisepsis.

- **Application level:**

- ✓ To be able to collect patient data and anamnesis (subjective examination);
- ✓ To be able to fill the patient's medical chart;
- ✓ To determine the data of major importance and establish a diagnosis;
- ✓ To distinguish the problems that appear during communication process and be able to solve them;
- ✓ To be able to do a clinical examination of patient (objective);
- ✓ To be able to determine the methods of paraclinical examination required in each case individually;
- ✓ To be able to argue the necessity for a specific clinical examination depending on the case;
- ✓ To be able to describe the types of prophylaxis and level of their application;
- ✓ To be able to describe the methods and steps of asepsis and antisepsis;
- ✓ To be able to describe the antiseptic substances used in OMF surgery and their indications;
- ✓ To be able to prepare the patient, surgeon and surgical field for intervention;
- ✓ To be able to describe the doctor and assistant behavior during surgical procedure.

- **Integration level:**

- ✓ To assess the level of surgical assistance;
- ✓ To appreciate the type of data collection depending on patient (dialog, questionnaire, mixed);
- ✓ To appreciate the patient's satisfaction degree according to different criteria;
- ✓ To assign the necessary instruments depending on their aim;
- ✓ To act in compliance with medical ethics and deontology;
- ✓ To appreciate the patient's problem with determination of required paraclinical examination necessary for diagnosis ;



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IV. PRECONDITIONS AND EXIGENCIES

Knowing and compliance with the ethical, moral and professional rules in relation with the patients. Knowing of aim and tasks of OMF surgery. Knowing of anatomical and topographical peculiarities of OMF area. Knowing the surgical care organization in the OMF surgery room/department. Knowing of the laws and necessary documents from OMF room/department (medical chart, the register of evidence and registry of sterilization evidence). Knowing the clinical and paraclinical examination methods and steps applied in OMF surgery. Knowing the prophylactic methods. Knowing the principles, steps of asepsis and antisepsis. Knowing the steps for doctor's preparation to a surgical procedure. Knowing the informational sources required for OMF surgery care.

V. THEMES AND ORIENTATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS

Nr. d/o	THEME	Number of hours			
		Courses	Seminars	Practice	Individual
1.	Students' acquaintance with department structure. Organization of OMF surgery room and department. OMF surgery as a medical science. Objectives and tasks. Anatomical area of OMF surgery. History of OMF surgery and department. Types of dental surgical assistance and their content. The organization principles of dental surgical assistance in stationary and ambulatory. The requirements for organizing and arranging of the surgery room. Personal hygienic, ethical and deontological rules. The surgeon's appearance in medical institution. Dental documents from OMF surgery room or stationary.	2	1	1	1
2.	Surgical anatomy (topographical) of head and neck. Levels, deep and superficial areas of face. Bones that creates the facial skeleton. Muscles and fasciae of head. Intermuscular, osseous and fascial spaces of head. Mimic muscles (classification and their function). Topography of the neck. Muscles and fasciae of the neck.	1	1	1	3
3.	Surgical anatomy (topographical) of upper and lower jaws. Anatomical and morphological peculiarities of maxilla. Teeth anatomy and roots relation with bone plates (cortices). Upper jaw vascularization. Innervation of maxilla. Anatomical and morphological peculiarities of maxillary sinus and its function. Anatomical and morphological peculiarities of mandible. Teeth anatomy and roots relation with bone plates (cortices). Key elements of TMJ anatomy. Basic functions of TMJ. Vascularization of the mandible. Enervation of the mandible.		1	1	3
4.	Clinical examination of patients from OMF stationary (room). Subjective examination, anamnesis. Pain and its characteristics. Deontological and ethical principles in patients' examination. Aim of clinical examination. Steps of clinical examination of patients with OMF pathologies. Determination of patient's identity (passport data). Subjective examination. Anamnesis. Methods. Advantages and disadvantages. Establishment of doctor-patient contact in dental practice. Main complaints of patients with OMF pathologies. Pain. Definition, types, characteristics. Main elements, which define the pain.	1	1	1	3
5.	Clinical examination of patients in OMF surgical room (stationary). Objective examination. Main elements that define the defects and deformations. Anamnesis of the	1	1	1	2



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Nr. d/o	THEME	Number of hours			
		Cours es	Semi-nars	Practice	Individual
	disease (current disease). Characteristics. Anamnesis of life. Characteristics. Allergic anamnesis. Objective intra and extra-oral examination. Characteristics. Evaluation of armamentarium necessary for objective examination. Examination of patients' general status, aim, correlation between general status and oro-maxillo-facial lesions.				
6.	Paraclinical investigations used for determination of OMF pathology. Blood and bacteriological tests. Regional and general paraclinical investigations used in OMF surgery. Their aim and role in determination of diagnosis. Laboratory tests. Indications and clinical significance. Bacteriological tests. Characteristics. Indications and clinical significance. Morphological tests. Characteristics. Indication and clinical significance. Histological tests. Characteristics. Indications and clinical significance. Cytological tests. Characteristics. Indications and clinical significance.	1	1	1	2
7.	Paraclinical investigations used for determination of OMF pathologies. Biopsy. Totalization. Biopsy. Definition. Methods. Indications and clinical significance. Allergy examination. Characteristics. Indications and clinical significance. Somatoscopy. Thermography. Echography. Totalization.	1	1	1	2
8.	Radiological paraclinical investigations used for determination of OMF pathologies. Overview. Radiological examination. Formation of x-ray image. Intraoral x-rays. Periapical x-rays. Bitewing x-rays. Occlusal x-ray. Extra-oral x-rays. Orthopantomography. Computed tomography and its variations. Characteristics. Clinical significance.	2	1	1	3
9.	Paraclinical radiological and radioisotope imaging examinations for determination of OMF pathologies. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI, nonradiological). Radiography using radio-opaque contrast substances. Indications and the clinical importance: sialography, angiography, scintigraphy, fistulography, arthrography, lymphography. Teleradiography. Characteristics. The aim and clinical importance.	1	1	1	2
10.	Use of Cone beam computed tomography in dentistry. Indications and specific selection criteria for the necessary X-ray examination. Evaluation of anatomical peculiarities on cone beam computed tomography. Comparative analysis of retroalveolar radiography, panoramic radiography and cone beam CT.	1	1	1	4
11.	Introduction to prevention in dentistry (Oro-maxillo-facial surgery). Primary prevention, secondary and tertiary prevention. The definition, content and history of the notion of <i>preventive medicine</i> . The stages of oral prevention. Primary prevention. Methods and levels. Secondary prevention. Methods and levels. Tertiary prevention. Methods and levels.	2	1	1	2
12.	Asepsis. History. Methods. Totalization. The definition, content and history of the notion of <i>asepsis</i> . Methods through which is achieved asepsis.	1	1	1	2



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Nr. d/o	THEME	Number of hours			
		Cours es	Semi-nars	Practice	Indivi dual
	Disinfection. The definition, methods. Groups of disinfectant substances. Characteristics. Group representatives. Totalization.				
13.	Asepsis in the cabinet (section) of oro-maxillo-facial surgery department – pre-sterilization and disinfection. Groups of disinfectant substances. Pre-sterilization: definition, stages. Cleaning, disinfection and preparing of medical reusable armamentarium prior to sterilization. Preparing of dental material armamentarium prior to sterilization. Cleaning, disinfection and preparing of dental hand-pieces prior to sterilization.	1	1	1	2
14.	Asepsis in the cabinet (section) of oro-maxillo-facial surgery department – sterilization. Sterilization, definition. Methods of sterilization. Sterilization with moist heat. Sterilization with dry heat. Sterilization using other physical methods (boiling, glasperlen, gas, infrared, irradiation). Chemical methods of sterilization. Characteristics, equipment, advantages and disadvantages. Groups of disinfectant substances. Their mechanism of action. Methods of sterilization quality control.		1	1	2
15.	Antisepsis in the cabinet (section) of oro-maxillo-facial surgery department. The definition, content and history of the notion of <i>antisepsis</i> . Methods through which is achieved antisepsis. Mechanical antisepsis. Physical antisepsis. Chemical antisepsis. Biological antisepsis. Mixed antisepsis. Characteristics. Antiseptic substances. Definition. Mechanism of action.	1	1	1	2
16.	Preparation of the patient and doctor for surgical intervention in the cabinet (section) of oro-maxillo-facial surgery department. Peculiarities of surgical interventions in the oral and maxilla-facial region. The goal of preoperative patient's preparation. Psychological preparation of the patient in the cabinet (section) of oro-maxillo-facial surgery department. Biological preparation of the patient in the cabinet (section) of oro-maxillo-facial surgery department. Pre-medication (pre-anesthesia) in the cabinet (section) of oro-maxillo-facial surgery department. Physical preparation of the patient for surgery in the cabinet (section) of oro-maxillo-facial surgery department. Preparation of the surgeon for the intervention in the cabinet (section) of oro-maxillo-facial surgery department. Necessary equipment. Surgeon's hands disinfection. Techniques. Characteristics.	1	1	1	2
17.	Principles of ergonomy in the cabinet (section) of oro-maxillo-facial surgery department. Totalization Evaluation of armamentarium in the surgical cabinet. Requirements to the dental unit in the surgery cabinet. Working positions with the patient in the surgery room.		1	1	2
Total		17	17	17	39



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VI. REFERENT OBJECTIVES AND CONTENT UNITES .

Objectives	Content units
Student's familiarization with the department members. Peculiarities of oro-maxillo-facial surgery. Organization of dento-alveolar surgery cabinet and OMF surgery department.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ to know the role of OMF surgeon profession in social life; ✓ to know the definition of OMF surgery, objectives and tasks; ✓ to know the history of OMF surgery; ✓ to explain the basic principles of organization of dental surgical assistance in ambulatory and hospital; ✓ to know the requirements of arranging and organizing the surgery room; ✓ to know the dental medical documentation in cabinet/section of OMF surgery department. 	<p>The role of OMF surgeon profession. Objectives and tasks.</p> <p>The anatomical territory of OMF surgery.</p> <p>The history of OMF surgery and of the OMF department.</p> <p>Forms of dental surgical assistance and their contents.</p> <p>The basic principles of organization of surgical dental assistance in ambulatory and hospital.</p> <p>The requirements of arranging and organizing the surgery room.</p> <p>Rules of personal hygiene, ethics and deontology. The appearance of the surgeon in the medical institution.</p> <p>Dental medical documentation in the OMF surgery department.</p>
Surgical (topographical) anatomy of the head and neck.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ to know the anatomo -topographical peculiarities of the head and neck; ✓ to know the anatomo -topographical peculiarities, innervation and vascularization of maxillary bones ; ✓ to know the anatomo-topographical peculiarities of the temporomandibular joint; ✓ to know the anatomy of teeth and their relation with adjacent anatomical structures; 	<p>Levels and superficial and deep regions of the face.</p> <p>The bones forming the facial skeleton.</p> <p>Muscles and fascia of head and neck.</p> <p>Topographic anatomy of jaws.</p> <p>Vascularization and innervation of jaws.</p> <p>The anatomical elements of the temporomandibular joint.</p> <p>Anatomy of teeth and their relationship with adjacent anatomical structures.</p>
Clinical examination of patients in oro-maxilo-facial surgery (cabinet). Subjective and objective examination. Pain and its characteristic.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ to be familiar with deontological principles and medical ethics in patient examination; ✓ to know the stages of the anamnesis and its importance in patient examination; ✓ to know the essential purpose of the clinical examination and its stages; ✓ to know the characteristic features of pain, definition, types and their characteristics; ✓ to know the main elements that characterize defects and deformations; ✓ to be able to perform armamentarium assessment for the patient's objective examination; ✓ to be able to perform a general patient examination. 	<p>Deontological and medical ethical conditions in patient examination.</p> <p>The main purpose of the clinical examination.</p> <p>Steps of clinical examination of patients with OMF disorders.</p> <p>Subjective Exam.</p> <p>Pain. Definition. Types, character. The main elements that characterize the pain</p> <p>The main elements that characterize defects and deformations.</p> <p>The exo and endo-buccal objective exam.</p> <p>Evaluation of the instrument for the patient's objective examination.</p> <p>Examination of the general condition of the patient, the main goals, the correlation between the general condition and the oro-maxilo-facial lesions.</p>
Paraclinical explorations used to detect OMF affections.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ to understand the importance of paraclinical explorations in determining the patient's 	<p>Loco-regional and general paraclinical explorations used in OMF surgery.</p>



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Objectives	Content units
<p>diagnosis;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ to know the types of laboratory and radiological paraclinical investigations;✓ to know the indications for the selection of the type of paraclinical investigations depending on the case, its advantages and disadvantages;✓ to be able to interpret the data of the paraclinical investigations and their characterization;	<p>The purpose and the role of paraclinical explorations in specifying the diagnosis. Laboratory examinations. Indications and clinical significance. Bacteriological examination. Characteristic. Indications and clinical significance. Morphological exam. Characteristic. Histological examination. Characteristic. The cytological exam. Characteristic. Biopsy. Definition. Methods. Allergic examination. Characteristic. Somatoscopy. Thermography. Ultrasound. Radiological examination. Principles and types of radiological examination. Indications of use. Radiological examination using contrast agents. Types and indications of their use.</p>
Introduction to prevention in dentistry (Oro-maxillo-facial surgery). Primary prevention, secondary and tertiary prevention.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ to know and understand the notion and role of prevention;✓ to know the types of prevention and the levels of their application;✓ to know the way of implementation of prevention at the individual level, group level, and population level.	<p>The definition, content and history of the notion of preventive medicine. Stages of prevention. Primary prevention. Methods and levels. Secondary prevention. Methods and levels. Tertiary prevention. Methods and levels.</p>
Asepsis and antisepsis in the cabinet (section) of oro-maxillo-facial surgery department. Preparation of the patient and doctor for surgical intervention.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ to know the definition and stages of pre-sterilization;✓ to know the methods and stages of cleaning and disinfection of stomatological and surgical materials;✓ to know the stages and methods of sterilization;✓ to know the methods of sterilization quality control;✓ to know the definition, the goal and methods of antisepsis;✓ to know the antiseptic remedies, characteristics and indications of their use;✓ to know the peculiarities of interventions in oral and maxillo-facial surgeries;✓ to know the steps of surgeon's preparation for the surgical intervention.	<p>Pre-sterilization: definition, stages. Cleaning, disinfection and preparing of medical reusable armamentarium prior to sterilization. Preparing of dental material armamentarium prior to sterilization. Cleaning, disinfection and preparing of dental hand-pieces prior to sterilization. Sterilization, definition. Methods of sterilization and their characteristic. Methods of sterilization quality control. The definition, content and history of the notion of <i>antisepsis</i>. Methods through which is achieved antisepsis. Types of antisepsis. Characteristic. Antiseptic remedies. Mechanism of action. Peculiarities of surgical interventions in the oral and maxilla-facial region. The goal of preoperative patient's preparation. Patient's preparation in the cabinet (section) of oro-maxillo-facial surgery department. Pre-medication (pre-anesthesia) in the cabinet (section) of oro-maxillo-facial surgery department. Preparation of the surgeon for the intervention in the cabinet (section) of oro-maxillo-facial surgery department. Necessary equipment. Surgeon's hands disinfection. Techniques.</p>



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VII. PROFESSIONAL (SPECIFIC (SC)) AND TRANSVERSAL (TC) COMPETENCES AND STUDY OUTCOMES

Professional competencies (specific) (SC)

SC1: Knowing the theoretical bases of anatomy of OMF area, prevention in OMF surgery, general principles in patient's examination, analysis and interpretation of clinical and paraclinical data; knowing the legislative and normative framework in the field, the methods of prevention, asepsis and antisepsis in the oro-maxilo-facial cabinet / section of OMF surgery department, knowing the rights and obligations of the doctor.

SC2: Knowing and simulating the clinical and paraclinical examination of patients with pathologies in oro-maxilo-facial territory; evaluation of paraclinical examination data, assessment and description of asepsis and antisepsis methods; the description of the substances and indications of their use; knowing and simulating the surgeon's preparation for surgery. Knowledge and description of the patient's preparation for surgical intervention in the OMF surgery cabinet.

SC3: Filling the medical chart of patients, performing physical examination and elaboration of indications for appropriate type of paraclinical investigations, with their argumentation. Determining options for establishing the diagnosis and treatment plan. Description of the steps of processing and sterilizing instruments as indicated. Elaboration of the data collection and working algorithm with the patients in the OMF surgery cabinet.

SC4: Analysis of laboratory data of paraclinical investigations and their description. Analysis of radiological clusters, evaluation and description of anatomical structures based on cone beam computed tomography.

SC5: Description of the concept and types of prophylaxis, as well as their application levels (individual, group, society). Evaluation of sterilization control methods for materials and instruments used in OMF surgery.

SC6: Demonstration and application of acquired knowledge in the clinical and paraclinical assessment of the patient. Selection and argumentation of communication techniques, data collection and patient preparation for surgery. Promoting the principles of tolerance and compassion towards patients.

Transverse competencies (skills) (TC)

TC1: Applying professional standards of assessment, acting according to professional ethics, as well as the provisions of the legislation. Promoting logical reasoning, practical applicability, assessment and self-assessment in decision-making.

TC2: Performing activities and exercising the roles specific to teamwork in the OMF cabinet / section. Promoting the spirit of initiative, dialogue, cooperation, positive attitude and respect for others, empathy, altruism and continuous improvement of their own activity.

TC3: Systematically assessing of personal skills, of the role and expectations, applying self-assessments for learned processes, acquired skills and professionalism needs, effective use of language skills, knowledge in informational technologies, research and communication skills, in order to provide qualified services and adaptation to the dynamics of health policy requirements and personal and professional development.

Study finalizations

At the end of the course, the student will be able to:

- know the basic principles, the functional structure and the organization of the medical assistance in the OMF surgery cabinet/section and stomatological assistance, especially in the Republic of Moldova;
- know the role and functions of the dentist in the organization of healthcare system;
- promote healthy lifestyle and health education through speeches, papers, presentations, articles in specialized journals, etc.



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VIII. STUDENT'S SELF-TRAINING

Nr.	Expected product	Implementation strategies	Assessment criteria	Implementation terms
1.	Working with informational sources	Reading the lecture or the material in the manual on the subject. Reflecting on the topic in the questions. Knowing and selecting additional information sources on the topic. Reading the text carefully and describe the essential content. Wording of generalizations and conclusions regarding the importance of the theme / subject.	<u>The ability to extract the essentials.</u> Interpretative skills. The ability to analyze and communicate the material accumulated on its own.	During the semester
2.	Solving case problems	Solving case problems, with argumentation of conclusions at the end of each practical lessons. Verification of the finalities and appreciation of their achievement. Selection of additional information, using electronic addresses and additional bibliography.	The quality of solving problems of situation and clinical case, the ability to formulate and interpret clinical and paraclinical data. Ability to analyze selected information from national and international professional websites.	During the semester
3.	<p>Evaluation of perception (basic knowledge) in clinical and paraclinical examination of patients. Evaluation of methods of asepsis and antisepsis in OMF surgery cabinet / section.</p> <p>Each student will complete the patient's medical record, systematize the stages of the clinical examination and collect the anamnesis. Establish indications for paraclinical investigations, arguing their need.</p>			
3.1.	Recording data and the patient history	Working with the medical chart and systematization of stages of collection of anamnesis and clinical examination.	Assessing the correctness and succession of the analysis.	During the semester
3.2.	Appreciation of indications for radiographic examination	The student should study the peculiarities of the radiographic examination and to argue the necessity to indicate each type of radiographic exam.	Assessing the accuracy of the information described by the student.	During the semester
3.4.	Preparing the project	Students will prepare information on the selected topic from the Thematic Plan with schematic and graphics rendering in Power Point.	Evaluation of the quality of the selected material, the design of the project and the ability to reproduce the information.	During the semester

VIII. METHODOLOGICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHING-LEARNING-ASSESSMENT

✓ Teaching and learning methods used

In the teaching process of the discipline “Prevention in OMF surgery” different teaching methods are used, oriented towards the efficient acquisition and achievement of the objectives of the didactic process. The



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course provides lectures, seminars, practical works and individual work. Courses are held in the third semester by the course owner (titular). The following forms of training are used in the practical work: frontal, individual activity, brainstorming sessions, group discussions, case studies in community pharmacies, case study. As a teaching aid, the specialized manuals are available in the university library, the methodological recommendations of the department's staff, tables, schemes, information sources in electronic format, national and international professional websites, etc. are available. Students receive individual assignments that are presented for group discussions, which subsequently assess the quality of individual work and practical skills. In order to acquire the didactic material and teambuilding, during the semester the students perform a mini-research in the field, the results of which are presented at the seminars and practical lessons organized in the last month of the semester.

Recommended *learning* methods are: *learning* theoretical *material* after lecture and manual; *observation* - identifying the characteristic features of doctor-patient communication; *analysis* - in the use of clinical and paraclinical examination methods of patients, as well as methods and stages of prevention, asepsis and antisepsis; *comparison* - analysis by comparison of the methods of collecting the anamnesis, of the paraclinical examination methods according to their advantages and disadvantages; *elaboration of the algorithm* - selection of the mandatory elements and elaboration of the patient consultation algorithm; *modeling* - identifying and selecting the elements necessary for modeling the situations when consulting patients, formulating the conclusions, argumentation and making the final decision.

✓ ***Applied teaching strategies / technologies (specific to the discipline)***

Face-to-face, individual, brainstorming, group discussion, clinical case analysis, teambuilding, clinical exam simulation, mini-research, comparative analysis.

✓ ***Methods of assessment (including the method of final mark calculation)***

Current: Current checks during seminars and practical lessons, 3 totals in writing and / or as test-control. For the individual work done during the semester, the student is evaluated, the grade being included in totals. At the end of the semester, based on the grades from the totals, the average annual score is calculated.

Final: The course ends with a colloquy. The note at the colloquium is based on the annual average score. Notes 5 and above are equivalent to "attested", which will be passed to the notes book. The average annual score will be expressed in numbers according to the scoring scale indicated in the table.



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Method of mark rounding at different assessment stages

Intermediate marks scale (annual average, marks from the examination stages)	National Assessment System	ECTS Equivalent
1,00-3,00	2	F
3,01-4,99	4	FX
5,00	5	E
5,01-5,50	5,5	
5,51-6,00	6	
6,01-6,50	6,5	D
6,51-7,00	7	
7,01-7,50	7,5	C
7,51-8,00	8	
8,01-8,50	8,5	B
8,51-8,00	9	
9,01-9,50	9,5	A
9,51-10,0	10	

Note: Absence on examination without good reason is recorded as "absent" and is equivalent to 0 (zero). The student has the right to have two re-examinations.

IX. X.RECOMMENDED LITERATURE:

A. Compulsory:

1. Lecture materials.
2. Larry J. Peterson „Contemporary Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery”, fourth edition, 2003, USA.
3. Fragiskos D. Fragiskos „Oral surgery”, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, 2007.
4. Karl R. Koerner “Manual of Minor Oral Surgery for the General Dentist”, 2006, US.

B. Additional

1. B. Liebgott.The Anatomical Basis of Dentistry. Third edition.2011.
2. J. R.Hupp et al. Contemporary Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. Fith edition.2008.
3. R.P.Langlais. Exercises in oral Radiology and interpretation. Fourth edition. 2004.