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| --- | --- |
| Aprobată la şedinţa Consiliului  Facultăţii Stomatologie  Proces verbal Nr.\_\_\_ din\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Decanul Facultăţii Stomatologie,  Dr. hab. în med, profesor universitar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I. Lupan | Aprobată la şedinţa catedrei Chirurgie Oro-Maxilo-Facială, Implantologie Orală „ Arsenie Guţan”  Proces verbal Nr.1 din 04.09.15  Şef catedră,  Conferenţiar universitar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ N.Chele |

**THE ANALYTICAL SYLLABUS FOR THE**

**STUDENTS OF DENTISTRY FACULTY**

**ourse title: The preclinical and clinical course (surgical (topographic) anatomy of the omf region, clinical and paraclinical examination in the dento-alveolar cabinet and oro-maxilo-facial surgery, asepsia and antisepsia in the dento-alveolar cabinet and the oro- maxillo-facial anesthesia service, particularities of general anesthesia in dento-alveolar and oro-maxilo-facial surgery, oro-maxilo-facial infections, OMF traumas, OMF oncology, reconstructive surgery in the OMF region).**

Course code: **039.s.04.0.0, S.03.O.035, S.03.O.040, S.05.O.056, S.05.O.059, S.07.O.080, S.08.O.084, S.09.O.100, S.10.O.106**

Tipul cursului: **Obligatory discipline**

**Hour number 13470,45**

**courses 903,75 ore, practical lessons 12566,7 ore**

The number of credits allocated to the course unit: **23**

The names of the authors who teach the course units:

**Dr. hab. in med., university professor V. Topalo**

**Dr. hab. in med., university professor D. Şcerbatiuc**

**PhD., associate professor N.Chele**

**PhD., associate professor D.Hâţu**

**PhD., associate professor D.Sîrbu**

**PhD., associate professor N.Rusu**

**PhD., associate professor M.Radzichevici**

**PhD., associate professor O.Zănoagă**

**PhD., associate professor I. Suharschi**

**PhD., associate professor S.Lehtman**

**PhD., associate professor A.Mostovei**

**I. PURPOSE OF THE COURSE IN propaedeutic OF OMF SURGERY**

Studying preclinical and clinical appearance of oral and maxillofacial surgery, dealing with topics concerning the structure and function of soft tissue and skeletal bone Maxillofacial, knowledge and anvil tools, materials, techniques, aseptics, antiseptics, sterilization, loco- regional anesthesia, dental extractions.

The goal is the synthesis of the most commonly used terms, required students to guide the information specialist on oral diseases and the region OMF treatment techniques and methods . Their implementation will allow a balance between the general (theoretical) and the clinic.

**II . OBJECTIVES OF TRAINING IN THE propaedeutic of OMF SURGERY**

* **The level of knowledge and understanding .**

1. Understanding the role of basic research in future clinical improvement dentist.

2..Knowing the topographic anatomy of the oro -maxillo- facial territory .

3 . Preparing students for the purpose of properties needed to make a diagnosis algorithm correct knowledge of methods and techniques of diagnosis and treatment :

• Learning manner ergonomic work in the prevention of occupational diseases ,

decrease discomfort and improve the work .

• Learning how to work in 4 hands , in terms of working with modern dental units and help.

• Knowledge and learning by students of instruments used in OMF surgery .

4 . Learning aseptic methods , antisepsis and disinfection in OMF surgery and dental clinic .

5 . Practical and theoretical learning locally and regional anesthetic techniques and learning knowledge of general anesthesia .

6 . Knowledge and learning by students dental extraction techniques . Accidents and complications dental extraction .

* **At the application level simulators :**

- Perform the diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis of dental hard tissues .

- Apply knowledge gained in solving common situational tests ;

- Be able to determine the order dental procedures.

* **The level of integration :**

We propose that at the end of courses and practical work students would be able to:

1.. To know the anatomical bases on anesthesia in dentistry, so they can select anatomical landmarks visible and invisible on the simulator, then to adapt them on the patient .

To know all anatomical formations that may be morphological barriers oral surgery and dental implantology and the teeth`s relationship with these parts. To know the topographycal distribution of vascular and nervous elements within the oro -maxillo- facial teritory. To know the role he mandibulari kinematics and its mechanics in the mastication act. Have a lot of knowledge that permits to its avoidance of such accidents and complications in dental treatment .

2 . Familiarize students with local anesthetic substances and corrective vasoconstrictors used in dentistry. Knowing and practicing proper injection techniques and indications and contraindications. To know the locally anesthetic substances, depending on patient status. Knowledge of possible accidents and complications of local anesthesia in dental practice and attitude about these accidents and complications. Knowledge of loco- regional anesthesia indications in relation to patient field and sedative indications in dentistry .

3 . Familiarize students with the techniques of tooth extraction , accidents and complications

and their prevention. Knowledge and learning methods endodontic surgical aids, prosthetic field training , the notion of periodontal surgery and pathology of tooth eruption .

III. CONDITIONING AND REQUIREMENTS

Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery is part of the three fundamental disciplines of modern dentistry Dentistry Faculty study that will allow future stomatologist daily activities to new methods of diagnosis treatment and prevention of dental diseases. Therefore the stage of academic training specialist will allow future use of contemporary technologies, for of modern concepts of treatment and prevention in medical rehabilitation of the stomatognathic system .

***IV. Basic content of the course:***

**III SEMESTER (TOTAL HOURS 51)**

***COURSES TOPICS (TOTAL HOURS – 17)***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Nr.** | **Topics** | **hours** |
|  | Oro-maxillo-facial surgery as medical science. Objectives and tasks. History of OMF surgery development in the Republic of Moldova. Department’s component. Anatomo-morphological peculiarities of the OMF region – N. Dacin; | 2 |
|  | Clinical and paraclinical examination of the patients in oro-maxillo-facial surgical cabinet (section). Dental medical documentation in cabinet (section) of OMF surgery - N. Dacin; | 2 |
|  | Asepsis and antisepsis and peculiarities in the cabinet (section) of oro-maxillo-facial surgery – N. Dacin; | 2 |
|  | Disinfection in OMF surgery and stomatology – N. Dacin; | 2 |
|  | The topographical anatomy of upper and lower jaws | 2 |
|  | Anaesthesia's bases in maxillo-facial surgery. Indications, contraindications and general anaesthesia's characteristics in dentistry – N. Dacin; | 2 |
|  | Classification of loco-regional anesthesia in surgery anesthesia OMF. Anaesthetical substances, clinical features. Preanesthesia (Types and methods) - N. Dacin; | 2 |
|  | Mandibular loco-regional anesthesia - N. Dacin | 2 |

**TOPICS OF PRACTICAL LESSONS (TOTAL HOURS – 34)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Nr.** | **Topic** | **Ore** |
|  | Student’s acquaintance with department staff. Organization of oro-maxillo-facial surgical cabinet (section). Volume of surgical service. Dental medical documentation. | 2 |
|  | Surgical anatomy (topography) of the face. Face regions. Anatomo-morphological peculiarities of the jaws. Temporo-mandibular joint (TMJ): | 2 |
|  | Surgical anatomy (topography) of the face muscles. Masticatory muscles of the mandible and mimic muscles of the face: | 2 |
|  | Fasciae and intermuscular and interfascial spaces of the face and neck. Surgical anatomy of salivary glands and tongue: | 2 |
|  | Surgical anatomy (topography) of the vascular and lymphatic systems: | 2 |
|  | Surgical anatomy (topography) of the facial and trigeminal nerves: | 2 |
|  | Clinical examination of the patients in oro-maxillo-facial surgical cabinet (section): | 2 |
|  | Paraclinical explorations used for the detection of OMF diseases: | 2 |
|  | Asepsisand Antisepsis in the cabinet (section) of oro-maxillo-facial surgery, the sterization methods, special devices, preparing the instruments | 2 |
|  | The sterization of instruments and materials, the usage of materials and instrumentation for single use in the department of (office) OMF surgery. | 2 |
|  | General and local preparation of the pacient for surgical intervention in the cabinet (section) of oro-maxillo-facial surgery: | 2 |
|  | Preparation of the doctor for surgical intervention in the cabinet (section) of oro-maxillo-facial surgery: | 2 |
|  | Anesthesia in OMF surgery. Anesthesiology service. Indications of general and local anesthesia: | 2 |
|  | The classification and characteristic of anesthetic methods used in OMF surgery | 2 |
|  | Pharmaco-clinical characteristic of local anesthetics used in OMF surgery | 2 |
|  | Vasoconstrictor substances used in loco-regional anesthesia, indications and contraindication for general anethesia | 2 |
|  | Test control |  |

**IV SEMESTER (TOTAL HOURS 68)**

***COURSES TOPICS (TOTAL HOURS – 17)***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Nr.** | **Tema** | **Ore** |
|  | Accidents and complications caused by loco-regional anesthesia – N. Dacin; | 2 |
|  | Maxilar loco-regional anesthesia - N. Dacin | 2 |
|  | Tooth extraction. Indications, contraindications – N. Dacin | 2 |
|  | Instruments used dento-alveolar surgery. Basic and auxiliary armamentarium for dental extraction – N. Dacin | 2 |
|  | Technique of dental extraction using forceps and elevators and auxiliary armamentarium. Peculiarities of dental extraction and atypical extraction– N. Dacin | 2 |
|  | Peculiarities of dental extraction at superior and inferior jaw – N. Dacin | 2 |
|  | Principles of complicated exodontias. Atypical extraction – N. Dacin | 2 |
|  | Accidents and complications during and after tooth extraction – N. Dacin | 2 |

**TOPICS OF PRACTICAL LESSONS (TOTAL HOURS – 51)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Nr.** | **Tema** | **Ore** |
|  | Anesthetic substances. Preanesthesia (premedication) OMF interventions; | 3 |
|  | indications and contraindications for local anesthesia; | 3 |
|  | Types of local anesthetic. Anesthesia by infiltration. The choice of method of anesthesia**;** | 3 |
|  | Peripheral nerve blocks of the maxillary nerve: infraorbital anesthesia and nasopalatine (incisive) anesthesia | 3 |
|  | Peripheral nerve blocks of the maxillary nerve: greater palatine and posterior superior alveolar nerve blocks:**;** | 3 |
|  | Peripheral nerve blocks of the mandibular nerve: mandibular anesthesia at spina Spix and at mandibular torusand of lingual nerve**;** | 3 |
|  | Peripheral nerve blocks of the mandibular nerve: mental anesthesia, buccal nerve block; | 3 |
|  | General accidents and complications of loco-regional anesthesia: | 3 |
|  | Local accidents and complications of loco-regional anesthesia: | 3 |
|  | Dental extraction. Peculiarities, indications and contraindications. Preparation of the pacient and the working areas before the dental extraction | 3 |
|  | Instruments used in dento-alveolar surgery, construction, classification; | 3 |
|  | Technique of dental extraction with forceps and elevators; | 3 |
|  | Specific techniques for removal of each superior tooth; | 3 |
|  | Specific techniques for removal of each inferior tooth; | 3 |
|  | Principles of complicated exodontia (atypical extraction)**;** | 3 |
|  | Local and general accidents and complications in dental extraction; | 3 |
|  | Test control |  |

***V. REFERENCES***

***A. Obligatory:***

1.Lecture`s courses

2.Burlibaşa C. „Chirurgie Orală şi maxilofacială” București 1999.

3.Guţan A.E. (red.). Stomatologie chirurgicală (elaborări metodice).

4.Timoşca G., Burlibaşa C. Chirurgie oro-maxilo-facială. Bucureşti, 1988.

5.Gănuţă N. Chirurgia OMF, 1998

6.Бернадский Ю.И. Основы хирургической стоматологии. Киев, 1983

7. Робустова Т.Г. «Руководство по ЧЛХ» Москва, 1990

8. Золоторева Т., Топоров Г. Хирургическая анатомия головы, Москва, 1968,

9. Larry J. Peterson „Oral and Maxilofacial Surgery”. 2003

***B. Suplimentary***

1. Ganuţa N., Canavea I. Anestezia în stomatologie şi Chirur. OMF, Bucureşti, 1993,

2. Voroneanu N. M. Chirurgia orală şi maxilo-facială, vol.I, 1994,

3. Rotaru A. Ch.maxilo-facială Cluj-Napoca 2003

4. Бажанов Н.Н. Стоматология. М.1984.

**V year (TOTAL ORE 60 )**

***Oral implantology***

**COURSE GOAL**

1. Understanding the role and place of oral implantology and prosthetic reconstruction on implants.
2. Knowledge of issues and basic principles in dental implantology.
3. Information on advantages and disadvantages of oral implantology.
4. Knowing the limits of oral implantology and perspectives of this specialty.

**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

It is proposed that at the end of the course students to be able to:

1. Know the biomaterials used in oral implantology and tissue integration principles of dental implants.
2. Know the preimplantation treatment indications and basic types of oral implants.
3. Know and acquire basic stages of oral rehabilitation on implants and to insert at least 1-2 implants into cow`s rib.
4. Know the accidents and complications that can occur in oral implantology and principles of patient bearing implants dispensary.
5. Select patients with indications for implants. To assess correct an edentulous case on simulators, establishing indications and contraindications for dental implants.
6. Have the necessary knowledge as a doctor for graduating the courses in order to obtain the diploma in residency.
7. Let us know and learn the basic steps of oral rehabilitation and implant dentures 1-2 săconfecţioneze simulator.
8. Know accidents and complications that may occur in the prosthetic treatment.

***III. CONDITIONING AND REQUIREMENTS***

Implantology Oral Maxillofacial Surgery is the component and aesthetic and is a fundamental discipline of dentistry, Dentistry Faculty study that will allow future physician-dentist to learn the principles of organization and contemporary dental assistance people to use in their daily activities to new methods diagnosis treatment and prevention of dental diseases. Therefore the stage of academic training specialist will allow future use of contemporary technologies, the formation of modern concepts of treatment and prevention in medical rehabilitation of the stomatognathic system.

***IV.* TOPICS OF THE COURSES (TOTAL HOURS – 16)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Nr.** | **Tema** | **Ore** |
| 1. | 1. **Introduction in oral implantology**: term explanation, historical and actual data, perspectives in implantology. Anatomical terms of the dento-maxillary apparatus correlated with receiving implants prosthetic field.The alveolar crests structure and their classification.   *dr.șt.med., A.Mostovei;* | 2 |
| 2. | 1. **Diagnosis, indications and contraindications in oral implantology.**   *dr.șt.med., A.Mostovei;* | 2 |
| 3. | 1. **Endosseous implants and its insertion methods**. Types of screw implants, the quality and indications of dental implants, surgical insertion stages of the implant. Accidents and complications during insertion, integration of oral implants; *dr.șt.med., A.Mostovei;* | 2 |
| 4. | 1. **The surgical technique of sinus-lifting in implantology:** sinus floor elevation principles, the used techniques, and the augmentation materials used in oral implantology.   *dr.șt.med., A.Mostovei;* | 2 |

**TOPICS OF PRACTICAL LESSONS (TOTAL HOURS – 44)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Nr.** | **Topics** | **Ore** |
| 1. | The instruments and devices used in oral implantology. Types of implants presentation and their components. Patient record and the factors bearing implant`s osseointegration process. | 4 |
| 2. | General and local clinical aspects of patients in preimplantation balance. Current surgical techniques in oral implantology. (insertion of an implant in a calf`s rib). | 4 |
| 3. | Surgical techniques of guided bone reconstruction of deficient alveolar ridges. Augmentation materials. | 4 |
| 4. | Surgical sinus- lifting technique in oral implantology. | 4 |
| 5. | Accidents and complications in oral implantology. | 4 |
|  | | |

***V. References:***

***A. Obligatory:***

1.Implantele endoosoase osteointegrate în stomatologie, Editura Szlvi 1995, Bucureşti

2.Implantologia orală.Curs. Editura Sylvi 2000, Bucureşti

3.Etape clinice şi de laborator în protezare pe implante. Editura Sylvi 2000, Bucureşti

4.Articulaţia tempomandibulară.Editura Junimea 2008, Iaşi.

5.Protezarea pe implante: Etape clinice şi de laborator, Editura Sylvi 2000, Bucureşti

6.Asepsie, Antisepsie, Sterlizare. Editura Cerma 2001,

7.Implantologia Orală, Editura Sylvi 200, Bucureşti

8.Penteleiciuc D. Grefele şi transplantele dento-alveolo-osoase. Bucureşti,1987.

***B. Suplimentary***

1.Popovici T. Implante dentare în stomatologie. Chişinău, 1994

2.Popovici T. Teste de chirurgie orală şi maxilo-facială (vol.I,II) 1989

3.Бартовский М.Я., Бушан М.Г.Гуцан А.С., Тельчаров Д.И. Краткий справочник стоматолога. Кишинев.,1986.

4.Гречко В.Е. Неотложная помощь в нейростоматологии.М.,1982

5.Гуцан А.С. \ред.\ Справочник челюстно-лицевых операций. Кишинев, 1990

***VI. Metode de predare şi învăţare utilizate:***

Oral implantology surgery has a classic way of study: lectures and practical work. in first and second year of study students learn Propedeutics in oral- maxillofacial surgery and oral implantology in the fith year. Preclinical study allows the students to clinical maneuvers laboratory simulators. They practice the methods of anesthesia used in dental extractions effectuated dentare.pe simulators Lectures are supported by the owners according to the analytical use of new teaching methods and teaching materials with multimedia demonstration . Students also meet practical work diary as practical scale maneuvers , also widely used in practical work knowledge and control situational problems by using current control tests , studies and ortopantomogramelor radiogramelor of different cases of dental practice . Compartment students work independently prepared observation forms for patients , reports , drawings , molds, graduation papers . Some students participate in lectures , multimedia presentations at meetings or conferences of scientific circle chair by demonstrating work done in the lab or in the patient with new diagnosis and treatment methods .

VII. Suggestions for individual activities :

Oral implantology can be studied together with other disciplines requiring Studen profile to muncesca every day , from simple to compound. Practical lessons are not learned, recovery requires additional outside study time by writing essays on the topic , the recovery of the theoretical and laboratory work .. We need to know that the only practical theoretical lessons may not be sufficient . Continuous improvement of practical maneuvers as well as practical lessons and self-contained , can be a permanent bond .

VIII. METHODS OF ASSESSMENT :

At the OMF surgery Department, the student is considered to mark the day theoretical and practical work done . During each semester or study a section for students are provided tabulation and test current rated at. After year of study provided Examination mark is calculated according to the following criteria:

One . - Annual average mark ;

Two . - Note the test sample thesis grade control or license;

Three . - Mark for test practical exam ;

April . - Mark for test theory exam .

         Control test sample test conducted by technical editor 900 tests are prepared , of which 100 are selected exam tests 40 and 60 complement multiple simple complement .

Preparing oral exam 200 questions , writing the ticket 4 questions each . CONS final grade of 3 components: Annual average mark ( coificientul 0.3) , sample multiple-choice test ( coificientul 0.2 ) , practical training ( coificientul 0.2 ) , oral exam ( coificientul 0.3) .

Knowledge evaluation is estimated during notes from 1 to 10. During the current semester tests are organized each chapter studied . At the end of the school year is evaluated by the following criteria : 1 ) Annual average mark , 2) practical training (work on the simulator ), 3 ) Note the sample multiple-choice test , 4) mark for test theory exam . The final grade consists of 4 componentecare Senate decisions can be changed comform University : Annual average mark ( coificientul 0.3) , practical training (at a 5 to patient support practical test ) ( coificientul 0.2 ) , sample multiple-choice test ( coificientul 0.2 ) , oral exam ( coificientul 0.3) . decimal as follows :

                                                      Rounding Method notes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Weighted sum of notes from current assessments and final examination | Final mark |
| 5 | 5 |
| 5,1-5,5 | 5,5 |
| 5,6-6,0 | 6 |
| 6,1-6,5 | 6,5 |
| 6,6-7,0 | 7 |
| 7,1-7,5 | 7,5 |
| 7,6-8,0 | 8 |
| 8,1-8,5 | 8,5 |
| 8,6-9,0 | 9 |
| 9,1-9,5 | 9,5 |
| 9,6-10 | 10 |

Failure to examination without good reason shall be recorded as " absent " and is equivalent to grade 0 ( zero). Student has the right to two allegations repeated examination failed.

IX. LANGUAGE :

Romanian , Russian , English .