

**Evaluation tools for certification  
in the discipline "Modern technologies in pediatric dentistry"  
for students in the educational program  
of specialty /field of study 05/31/03 Dentistry  
(specialty level)  
full-time education  
for the 2023-2024 academic year**

1.1. Evaluation tools for conducting current certification in the discipline  
The current certification includes the following types of tasks: testing, solving situational tasks, assessing the development of practical skills, interviewing control questions.

1.1.1. Examples of test tasks

Tested competencies: OK-1; OPK-4

1. The main causal factor of the carious process in young children:

- a. bad habits;
- b. dental plaque;
- B. hereditary factor;
- G. frequent night feeding.

2. The causes of decompensated caries in adolescents:

- a. low level of oral hygiene;
- b. abnormal attachment of the frenules and shallow vestibule of the oral cavity;
- B. systemic diseases of the child;
- G. beriberi.

3. Caries of the contact surfaces of teeth can result from:

- a. bad habits;
- b. poor hygiene;
- b. crowding of teeth;
- G. active sports activities.

4. For an objective assessment of the intensity of the carious process, the index is used:

- A. Fedorov-Volodkina;
- b. Kuzmina;
- v. KPU;
- G. RMA.

5. The symptoms of a planar form of caries are:

- a. carious lesion of one or more tooth surfaces without the formation of a cavity;
- b. deformation of the dentoalveolar papillae;
- c. deep carious cavities on one or more surfaces of the tooth.
- d. destruction of crowns below the gum level.

6. When the carious process has stopped, there will be spots on the teeth:

- a. white;
- b. brown color;
- B. Different colors;
- G. yellow in color.

7. Secondary caries is:

- a. hereditary disease;
- b. systemic disease
- B. caries on the contact surface of the adjacent tooth;
- G. caries of a previously treated tooth.

8. Recurrent caries occurs more often with:

- a. compensated form of caries;
- b. any form of gingivitis;
- b. decompensated form of caries;
- G. periodontitis.

9. The leading feature distinguishing the progression of caries is:

- a. the predominance of remineralization processes over demineralization;
- b. decompensated form of caries;
- B. radiological symptoms of caries;
- G. the predominance of demineralization processes over remineralization.

10. In the pathogenesis of dental caries, the main importance is:

- a. tooth enamel;
- b. microbial plaque;
- c. carbohydrates;
- G. all the listed factors.

1.1.2. Examples of situational tasks

Tested competencies: OK-1

Task number 1

A 12-year-old girl complained about the presence of yellow spots on the vestibular surface of the frontal group of teeth in the upper jaw and a chipped cutting edge of 11 and 21 teeth

From the anamnesis: there are no common diseases. She has been brushing her teeth since she was 5 years old, irregularly, the toothbrush is soft. A bad habit has been revealed – sucking pencils, pens.

On external examination: the face is symmetrical, there is acne on the skin of the face.

Examination of the oral cavity: The vestibule of the oral cavity is shallow. The bristles of the tongue and lips are medium. The bite is deep, traumatic; there is a narrowing of the dentition, a tight position of the teeth. The gum is hypertrophied throughout, loose, and false gingival pockets are determined. KPU = 8; the Schiller-Pisarev test is positive; the Fedorov-Volodkina index is 3.5. What reasons led to the chipping of 11 and 21 teeth in this case?

## Task number 2

During a preventive examination in kindergarten, 6-year-old Denis was found to have: the probe gets stuck when probing fissures in the molar area, a large amount of soft plaque on all surfaces of the teeth, especially in the cervical region and in the interdental spaces, an unpleasant odor from the mouth. The threshold is deep. The bite is cross-bitten. There are many carious teeth. The hygienic condition of the oral cavity is unsatisfactory. Make a diagnosis. Justify it.

### 1.1.3. Examples of tasks for assessing the development of practical skills

Tested competencies: OK-1

1. Establishing contact and assessing the neuropsychic, physical and intellectual development of the child.
2. Conducting a study of the skin, visible mucous membranes, SOPR, pharynx.
3. Registration of the primary patient's medical record.

### 1.1.6. Examples of control questions for the interview

Tested competencies: OK-1

1. Modern means for the conservative treatment of caries of baby teeth.
2. Etiology and pathogenesis of dental caries.
3. Modern technologies of conservative treatment of caries of permanent teeth.

### 1.2. Evaluation tools for conducting intermediate certification in the discipline

The intermediate certification is carried out in the form of a credit.

The interim assessment includes the following types of tasks: an interview.

#### 1.2.1. List of interview questions

No.	Questions for the interim assessment	Verifiable indicators of competence achievement
1	Children Dental caries	PC-1; GPC-4; GPC-6; GPC-7; GPC-9; PC-2; PC-5; PC-6; PC-8; PC-12; PC-13; PC-18
2	Dental caries etiology and pathogenesis.	PC-1; GPC-4; GPC-6; GPC-7; GPC-9; PC-2; PC-5; PC-6; PC-8; PC-12; PC-13; PC-18

3	Dental caries classifications	PC-1; GPC-4; GPC-6; GPC-7; GPC-9; PC-2; PC-5; PC-6; PC-8; PC-12; PC-13; PC-18
4	Methods of diagnosis of initial caries (lifetime staining).	PC-1; GPC-4; GPC-6; GPC-7; GPC-9; PC-2; PC-5; PC-6; PC-8; PC-12; PC-13; PC-18
5	Methods of diagnosis of initial caries (luminescent stomatoscopy)	PC-1; GPC-4; GPC-6; GPC-7; GPC-9; PC-2; PC-5; PC-6; PC-8; PC-12; PC-13; PC-18
6	Methods of diagnosis of initial caries (transillumination method, etc.).	PC-1; GPC-4; GPC-6; GPC-7; GPC-9; PC-2; PC-5; PC-6; PC-8; PC-12; PC-13; PC-18
7	Indications for the conservative treatment of caries of milk teeth.	PC-1; GPC-4; GPC-6; GPC-7; GPC-9; PC-2; PC-5; PC-6; PC-8; PC-12; PC-13; PC-18
8	Modern means for the conservative treatment of caries of milk teeth.	PC-1; GPC-4; GPC-6; GPC-7; GPC-9; PC-2; PC-5; PC-6; PC-8; PC-12; PC-

		13; PC-18
9	Modern technologies of conservative treatment of caries of permanent teeth.	PC-1; GPC-4; GPC-6; GPC-7; GPC-9; PC-2; PC-5; PC-6; PC-8; PC-12; PC-13; PC-18
10	Microinvasive treatment of dental caries in children.	PC-1; GPC-4; GPC-6; GPC-7; GPC-9; PC-2; PC-5; PC-6; PC-8; PC-12; PC-13; PC-18
11	Indications for microinvasive caries treatment.	PC-1; GPC-4; GPC-6; GPC-7; GPC-9; PC-2; PC-5; PC-6; PC-8; PC-12; PC-13; PC-18
12	The technology of microinvasive treatment.	PC-1; GPC-4; GPC-6; GPC-7; GPC-9; PC-2; PC-5; PC-6; PC-8; PC-12; PC-13; PC-18
13	The technique of chemical-mechanical removal of carious dentin. Indications for use.	PC-1; GPC-4; GPC-6; GPC-7; GPC-9; PC-2; PC-5; PC-6; PC-8; PC-12; PC-13; PC-18
14	The technique of chemical-mechanical removal of carious dentin. Tools.	PC-1; GPC-4; GPC-6; GPC-7; GPC-9; PC-2; PC-5; PC-6; PC-

		8; PC-12; PC-13; PC-18
15	The technique of chemical-mechanical removal of carious dentin. Technology.	PC-1; GPC-4; GPC-6; GPC-7; GPC-9; PC-2; PC-5; PC-6; PC-8; PC-12; PC-13; PC-18
16	Features of preparation and treatment of medium caries in milk teeth.	PC-1; GPC-4; GPC-6; GPC-7; GPC-9; PC-2; PC-5; PC-6; PC-8; PC-12; PC-13; PC-18
17	Features of preparation and treatment of deep caries in milk teeth.	PC-1; GPC-4; GPC-6; GPC-7; GPC-9; PC-2; PC-5; PC-6; PC-8; PC-12; PC-13; PC-18
18	Features of the treatment of medium and deep caries in milk teeth. The choice of medicinal products.	PC-1; GPC-4; GPC-6; GPC-7; GPC-9; PC-2; PC-5; PC-6; PC-8; PC-12; PC-13; PC-18
19	Classification of modern filling materials used in the treatment of dental caries in children.	PC-1; GPC-4; GPC-6; GPC-7; GPC-9; PC-2; PC-5; PC-6; PC-8; PC-12; PC-13; PC-18
20	Modern filling materials used in the treatment of caries of milk teeth in children. Composition and properties.	PC-1; GPC-4; GPC-6; GPC-7; GPC-9; PC-2;

		PC-5; PC-6; PC-8; PC-12; PC-13; PC-18
21	Modern filling materials used in the treatment of caries of permanent teeth in children. Composition and properties/	PC-1; GPC-4; GPC-6; GPC-7; GPC-9; PC-2; PC-5; PC-6; PC-8; PC-12; PC-13; PC-18

The full fund of the discipline assessment funds is available on the educational portal of VolgSMU at the link(s):

<https://elearning.volgmed.ru/course/view.php?id=1507>

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Head of Department



I. V. Fomenko