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**TBILISI HUMANITARIAN TEACHING UNIVERSITY**

***SILLABUS***

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| ***Name of educational course*** | Oral and maxillofacial tumors and tumor-like diseases in children and adults |
| ***Code of educational course*** | STOM0432DM |
| ***Status of educational course*** | Compulsory coursefor the one-cycle higher educational Programme-Dentistry |
| ***ECTS*** | **4 credits. Total: 100 hours**Contact Hours–43 hours (Class Meeting Time Period: 14L/25 Pr) + 4 hours (Midterm:2h and Final Examinations 2h):Individual Work-57 hours |
| ***Lecturer***  | Nana Gvelesiani, MD, Ph.D, THTU associated professor ,tel.577271000Consultation days: according to consultation schedule |
| ***Goal of educational course*** | The goal of the course is to teach the studentsthe clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics and methods of treatment of benign tumours of organs and tissues of oral cavity, benign tumours of facial bones,cancriforminjuries, non epithelial and epithelialcysts, malignant tumours of jaw bones in children and adolescents. |
| ***Precondition for admission***  | Pediatrics |
| ***System of students’ assessment*** | **The assessment system at the Tbilisi Humanitarian Teaching University is divided into the following components:**Out of the total score (100 points) the intermediate assessment makes totally 60 points that are distributed as follows:**A student’s activity during the educational semester** -30 points;**Intermediate exam** - 30 points;**and the final exam** - 40 points.The limit of minimum competence in the component of intermediate assessments totals at least **18 points.**The limit of minimum competence of the final assessment is **50%** of the total sum of the final assessment, i.e.**20 points out of 40 points.****The assessment system allows:****A) Five types of positive assessment:**a.a) **(A) Excellent** - 91-100 points of the assessment;a.b) **(B) Very good** - 81-90 points from maximum marks;a.c) **(C) Good** - 71-80 points from maximum marks;a.d) **(D) Satisfactory** - 61-70 points from maximum marks;a.e) **(E) Sufficient** - 51-60 points from maximum marks.**B) Two types of negative assessment:****b.a) (FX) Did not pass** - 41-50 points from maximum marks, which means that a student needs harder work to pass and is granted one additional attempt with independent work;**b.b) (F) Fail-** 40 points and less from maximum marks, which means the performance a student is not sufficient and he/she has to learn the subject from the beginning.1. In case of one of the negative assessments: (FX) Did not pass, the Teaching University shall appoint an additional exam within at least 5 days after the final exam results are announced and reflected in the exam table.2. The assessmentreceivedat the additional exam is the student's final assessment, which does not reflect the negative points received at the basicfinal exam.If the student receives atthe additional exam from 0 to 50 points, (F) -0 score will be recorded in the student’s final examination record list. |
| ***Content of educationla course*** | See Appendix 1 |
| ***Assessment forms/methods/******criteria/activities*** | **Activity - 30 points** It is to be assessed by the current **oral interview** 9 times during semester, the maximum score is 2 points, (**18 points in total**).Assessment criteria:2 points: The Student demonstrates comprehensive, convincing and detailed knowledge of the material, freely uses the specific terminology, actively fulfills the assigned tasks; uses the information from the learned material, and is interactive.1.5 points: The Student demonstrates significant knowledge of the material, knows the specific terminology, fulfills the assigned tasks; uses the information from the learned material, and is interactive.1 point: The Student’s knowledge of the material is not sufficient, demonstrates only schematic knowledge, does not know the specific terminology sufficiently, has difficulties in fulfillment of tasks.0 points: The student is passive, has not reviewed the material. **The case study is conducted 8 times in the semester - Maximum assessment - 1 points (Total 8 points)**1 points - The student analyzes the principles of treatment and has ability to fulfill practical skills well.0.5 points – The student analyzes the principles of treatment and has not ability to fulfill practical skills well.0 points - The student can't analyze the principles of treatment and has not ability to fulfill practical skills.D) Writing quiz- will be held on fifth week and will be assessed by four point (2 open question-will be assessed by 2 points)2 point- A answer is complete. The student hasprofoundly acquired the past material and has deep and profound knowledge of basic as well assupplementary literature. No mistakes are made.1.5 point- the answeris complete. No essential mistakes are made. Thestudent has good knowledge of past material envisaged under the program. He/she has acquiredbasic literature. Reasoning is made well.1point- The answer is incomplete. Material relevant to the issue is provided partially. Studenthas insufficiently acquired basic literature. Several essential mistakes are made.0 point- The answer is irrelevant to the issue or is not presented at all.**Intermediate Exam assessment- in combined form, maximum 30 points**A) Writing (Test) - **15** points. The tests consists of 15 multiple choice questions reflecting the previous material and each correct answer in the test is assessed by 1 point, the incorrect answer - 0 point.B) Open questions -3. With 5 points will evaluate each open question. Totally 15 points.Criteria of evaluation of theoretical issue at midterm exam are the following:5 points – Answer is complete. It is presented in precise and exhaustive manner. The student hasprofoundly acquired the past material and has deep and profound knowledge of basic as well assupplementary literature. No mistakes are made. Student provides top-level reasoning.4 points – the answer is complete, however compressed. No essential mistakes are made. Thestudent has good knowledge of past material envisaged under the program. He/she has acquiredbasic literature. Reasoning is made well.3 points- Answer is incomplete. The student has acquired material envisaged under the programhowever shortcomings are evident. Reasoning is fragmented.2 points – The answer is incomplete. Material relevant to the issue is provided partially. Studenthas insufficiently acquired basic literature. Several essential mistakes are made.1 point- The answer is deficient. The answer is essentially wrong. Only certain fragments ofmaterial relevant to the issue are presented.0 point – The answer is irrelevant to the issue or is not presented at all.**Final exam:** 40 points A) Writing (Test) - **20** points. The tests consists of 20 multiple choice questions reflecting the previous material and each correct answer in the test is assessed by 1 point, the incorrect answer - 0 point.B) Open questions -4. With 5 points will evaluate each open question. Totally 20 points.Criteria of evaluation of theoretical issue at midterm exam are the following:5 points – Answer is complete. It is presented in precise and exhaustive manner. The student has profoundly acquired the past material and has deep and profound knowledge of basic as well as supplementary literature. No mistakes are made. Student provides top-level reasoning.4 points – the answer is complete, however compressed. No essential mistakes are made. The student has good knowledge of past material envisaged under the program. He/she has acquired basic literature. Reasoning is made well.3 points- Answer is incomplete. The student has acquired material envisaged under the program however shortcomings are evident. Reasoning is fragmented.2 points – The answer is incomplete. Material relevant to the issue is provided partially. Studenthas insufficiently acquired basic literature. Several essential mistakes are made.1 point- The answer is deficient. The answer is essentially wrong. Only certain fragments of material relevant to the issue are presented.0 point – The answer is irrelevant to the issue or is not presented at all. |
| ***Mandatory literature*** | 1. KMK Masthan/Textbook of Pediatric Oral Pathology, 2011
2. JOSEPH A. REGEZI, DDS, MS/ORAL PATHOLOGY: CLINICAL PATHOLOGIC CORRELATIONS,2012
3. Textbook of Pediatric Oral Pathology, 2011
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| ***Additional******literature***  |  |
| ***Study results. Field competences*** | **Knowledge**1. Student describes international classification of cancerous diseases, methods of diagnostics, precancerous diseases and factors enhancing their development, odontogenic cancers, clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, and treatment.
2. Student explains mechanisms of etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of operative therapy of inherited cysts of face and neck;
3. Student identifies clinical picture, diagnostics and methods of treatment of malignant tumors; Describes ways of rehabilitation of patients after removal of tumor;

**Skills**1. Students makes diagnostics, differential diagnostics of cancers,
2. Student identifies terms for commencement of treatment,
3. Student develops tactics and select appropriate methods of treatment.
4. Student provided qualified recommendation
5. Student estimates anticipated results.
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| ***Teaching methods and forms*** | Lecture, Practical trainingReview of clinical casesDiscussion / debates |

***Appendix 1***

***Content of educational course***

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| ***Days*** | ***Teaching method*** | ***Number of hours*** | ***Topic of practical or laboratory training of Lecture/work in the working group*** | ***Literature*** |
| ***I***  | ***Lecture*** | *2* | **Peculiarities of cancers in children** *1.* KMK Masthan/Textbook of Pediatric Oral Pathology, 2011**Pp. 116-197** |  |
| ***Practical training\seminar*** | *1* | *syllabus presentation* |  |
| ***II***  | ***Lecture*** | *1* | **Classification of cancers**1. JOSEPH A. REGEZI, DDS, MS/ORAL PATHOLOGY: CLINICAL PATHOLOGIC CORRELATIONS,2012

**Pp. 270-282** |  |
| ***Practical training\seminar*** | *2* | **Issued to be discussed:** * Peculiarities of etiology, pathomorphology
* clinical expression of cancers in children.
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| ***III***  | ***Lecture*** | *1* | **New growths of soft tissues of oral cavity, face and neck.** 1. KMK Masthan/Textbook of Pediatric Oral Pathology, 2011

**Pp. 133-141** |  |
| ***Practical training\seminar*** | *2* | **Issued to be discussed:** * Epithelial tumour, tumour of soft tissues,
* tumours of bones and cartilaginous tissues,
* tumours of adenoid and blood-forming tissues,
* cancers of mixed genesis, secondary cancers
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| ***IV***  | ***Lecture*** | *1* | **Haemangiomas of oral cavity in children**1. KMK Masthan/Textbook of Pediatric Oral Pathology, 2011

**Pp. 89-95** |  |
| ***Practical training\seminar*** | *2* | **Issues to be discussed:** * General principles of diagnostics.
* General principles of treatment of new growths.
* treatment of haemangioma in children and adults
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| ***V***  | ***Lecture*** | *1* | **Canceriformformations.**1. KMK Masthan/Textbook of Pediatric Oral Pathology, 2011

**Pp. 88-89,78-79,178-179** |  |
| ***Practical training\seminar*** | *1**1* | **Issues to be discussed:** * Diagnostics,
* differential diagnostics of haemangiomas.

**Quiz** |  |
| ***VI***  | ***Lecture*** | *1* | **Salivary gland cancers and cysts.** 1.KMK Masthan/Textbook of Pediatric Oral Pathology, 2011**Pp. 133-137** |  |
| ***Practical training\seminar*** | *2* | **Issues to be discussed:** * Papilloma, lipoma, rhabdomyoma, benign hemangioendothelioma, lymphangioma, mixoma. Clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment.
* Nodular hyperplasia, fibrous inflammatory hyperplasia, gingival fibromatosis, xantogranuloma, pyogenic granuloma, peripheralgiant-cell granuloma, dermoid cyst.
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| ***VII***  | ***Lecture*** | *1* | **New formations of skin and soft parts of face.** 1. KMK Masthan/Textbook of Pediatric Oral Pathology, 2011

**Pp. 109-111** |  |
|  | ***Practical training\seminar*** | *2* | **Issues to be discussed:** * Polymorphic adenoma, monomorphic adenoma, mucoepidermoid cancer,
* cysts of salivary gland under tongue,
* cyst of submandibular gland canal,
* cysts of small salivary glands.
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| ***VIII***  |  | *2* | *Intermediate Exam* |  |
| ***IX***  | ***Lecture*** | *1* | **Tumours and dysplasia of facial bones**1. KMK Masthan/Textbook of Pediatric Oral Pathology, 2011

**Pp. 192-193** |  |
| ***Practical training\seminar*** | *2**1* | **Issues to be discussed:** * Haemangioma,
* lymphangioma,
* nevus,
* epidermal cyst.
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| ***X***  | ***Lecture*** | *1* | **Cancriform injuries of facial bones.**1.KMK Masthan/Textbook of Pediatric Oral Pathology, 2011**Pp. 117-123,193-195** |  |
| ***Practical training\seminar*** | *2* | **Issues to be discussed:** * Methods of examination of children suffering from cancer: anamnesis, physical examination, x-ray examination.
* diagnostics.
* prognosis
* treatment.
 |  |
| ***XI***  | ***Lecture*** | *1* | **Odontogenic tumours of jaws and cancriform injuries**1. KMK Masthan/Textbook of Pediatric Oral Pathology, 2011

**Pp .148-152,166-167,176-178** |  |
| ***Practical training\seminar*** | *2* | **Issues to be discussed:*** Osteoma, Gardner syndrome, chondroma, giant cell tumours, haemangioma, desmoplastic fibroma, neurilemmoma, ossifying fibroma, clinical picture, diagnostics, treatment.
* fibrous dysplasia, cherubism, eosinophilic granuloma of jaw bones, clinical picture, diagnostics, treatment.
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| ***XII***  | ***Lecture*** | *1* | **Jaw cysts.**1. KMK Masthan/Textbook of Pediatric Oral Pathology, 2011

**Pp. 185-186,** |  |
|  | ***Practical training\seminar*** | *2* | **Issues to be discussed:** * Ameloblastoma, odontoma, odontogenic fibroma, mixoma, cementoma
* clinical picture,
* diagnostics,
* treatment.
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| ***XIII***  | ***Lecture*** | *1* | **Malignant cancers of jaw bones.** **Rehabilitation of patients after removal of cancer** 1. KMK Masthan/Textbook of Pediatric Oral Pathology, 2011

**Pp. 100-101,123-125,127-129**1. Textbook of Pediatric Oral Pathology, 2011

**Pp. 100-197** |  |
|  | ***Practical training\seminar*** | *2* | **Issues to be discussed:*** Non-epithelial cysts, simple bone cyst, epithelial cysts, inflammatory odontogenic cysts of jaws,
* clinical picture, diagnostics and treatment
 |  |
| ***XIV***  | ***Lecture*** | *1* | *Summery* |  |
|  | ***Practical training\seminar*** | *2* | **Malignant cancers of jaw bones.** **Rehabilitation of patients after removal of cancer**  |  |
| ***XV-XVI*** |  | *2* | ***Final Exam*** |  |
|  |  |  | ***Additional exam*** |  |