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**TBILISI HUMANITARIAN TEACHING UNIVERSITY**

***SILLABUS***

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| ***Name of educational course*** | Maxillofacial Inflammatory diseases in children and adults |
| ***Code of educational course*** | STOM0427DM |
| ***Status of educational course*** | **C**ompulsory course  for the one-cycle higher educational Programme-Dentistry |
| ***ECTS*** | **3 credits. Total: 75 hours**  Contact Hours–43 hours (Class Meeting Time Period: 14L/25 Pr) + 4 hours (Midterm:2h and Final Examinations 2h):  Individual Work-32 hours |
| ***Lecturer*** | Nana Gvelesiani, MD, Ph.D, THTU associated professor ,  tel.577271000  Consultation days: according to consultation schedule |
| ***Goal of educational course*** | The goal of the course is to teach the studentsthe principles of anaesthetization, application of anesthetic means according to age indicators, resuscitation procedures. They will study etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnostics and principles of treatment of acute and chronic odontogenic inflammatory diseases (periostitis, osteomyelitis, abscess, phlegmon), diseases of salivary glands.  The course aimed to mastering the student on the various knowledge and skills that are: Formulate diagnosis of systemic medical conditions that present with oral symptoms and initiate appropriate management; Demonstrate a working knowledge of the socio-cultural context of health care. |
| ***Precondition for admission*** |  |
| ***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** 8 times during semester, the maximum score is 2 points, (**16 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.  **Presentation - Assessed by 5 points, assessment criteria:** **A) Contents of the presentation, use of sources - 2 points** The presentation provides full data, a large number of different sources are used, the topic is fully covered -**2 points;** The data is limited, the conclusions are not made, the less sources are used -**1 point;**  There is no sources used at all, the contents are not correctly provided -**0 point.**  **B) Presentation design (layout) -1 point** All the points of layout are observed, the presentation background is well perceivable, the slides are relevant to the presentation topic, various means of imaging are used in slide design: animations, pictures, and other objects -**1 point;**  No title layout is provided, none of the points is correctly specified, no slides and other means of designing are used -**0 point.**  **C) Presentation technology / contact with the audience - 2 points** The contact with the audience is established and is effective, speech is correct, good and interesting, the audience reaction is adequate -**2 points;** The contact with the audience is weak, sometimes uninteresting, no problems are arisen, the audience is experiencing difficulty in the process of perception of the presenter and presentation -**1 point;** The contact between the presenter and the audience is lost, the audience cannot perceive the presentation -**0 point.**   **The case study is conducted 5 times in the semester - Maximum assessment - 1 points (Total 5 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) - **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 -2. With 5 points will evaluate each open question. Totally 10 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 program however shortcomings are evident. Reasoning is fragmented.  2 points – The answer is incomplete. Material relevant to the issue is provided partially. Student has 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.  **Final exam:** 40 points         A) Writing (Test) - **30** 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 -2. With 5 points will evaluate each open question. Totally 10 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. Jane A. Soxman,Handbook of Clinical Techniques in Pediatric Dentistry 2015. 2. A. BaartH.S. BrandLocal Anaesthesia in Dentistry 3. DANYLO HALYTSKYI LVIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY 4. PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY DEPARTMENT. Methodical Guides on Pediatric Dentistry ( Surgery) 5. Rusu Natalia Valentin .Courses of lectures of inflammatory diseases, localized in the maxilla-facial region. 2012 6. KMK Masthan. Textbook of Pediatric Oral Pathology.2011. 7. David A. Mitchell, An Introduction to Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery,2ndEdition, 2015. 8. Rajendran and sivapathasundharam , Shafer’s Textbook of Oral Pathology 7 Edition, 2012 . |
| ***Additional***  ***literature*** | 1. J.A. BaartH.S. BrandLocal Anaesthesia in Dentistry 2009 2. BadrinatheswarGV.Pedodontics Practice and Management 2010 3. Ivor G. Chestnutt,John Gibson Clinical Dentistry 3rd edition 2007. |
| ***Study results. Field competences*** | **Knowledge**   1. Student describes peculiarities in children and adults. 2. Student selects an appropriate anaesthesia in the course of diagnostics of dental periostitis, osteomyelitis, dental abscesses, phlegmon and diseases of salivary gland.   **Skills**   1. Student provides urgent assistance in case of inflammatory diseases of jawbones and soft tissues in ambulance situation 2. Student makes diagnosis of dental periostitis, osteomyelitis and dental abscesses based on subjective and objective examination of a patient. 3. Student provides qualified recommendation and can assess anticipated results. 4. Student elaborates treatment methods based on collected anamnesis and examine a patient;   **Responsibilities**   1. Student realizes extreme difficulty of working in child and adults oral surgery, crucial importance of timely diagnostics and appropriate treatment. |
| ***Teaching methods and forms*** | Lecture  Practical training Review of clinical cases Discussion / debates Independent work and pressentation |

***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*** | *1* | **Anesthesia, intensive therapy and reanimation**   1. Jane A. Soxman,Handbook of Clinical Techniques in Pediatric Dentistry 2015. **Pp. 5-11** 2. A. BaartH.S. BrandLocal Anaesthesia in Dentistry **pp. 97-106** |  |
| ***Practical training \seminar*** | *2* | *Syllabus presentation* |  |
| ***II*** | ***Lecture*** | *1* | **General anaesthesia in children, intensive therapy**   1. Ivor G. Chestnutt,John Gibson Clinical Dentistry 3rd edition 2007. **Pp.91-113** 2. DANYLO HALYTSKYI LVIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY 3. PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY DEPARTMENT. Methodical Guides on Pediatric Dentistry ( Surgery) **pp.5-6** |  |
| ***Practical training \seminar*** | *2* | **Issued to be discussed:**   * Preparation of a child in the process of dental intervention * Psychological preparation. * Premedication. * Examination of a child. * Main objectives of anesthesia in children’s dental clinics. |  |
| ***III*** | ***Lecture*** | *1* | **Local anaesthesia. Means of local anaesthesia applied in children’s oral surgery.**   1. J.A. BaartH.S. BrandLocal Anaesthesia in Dentistry 2009 **pp. 106-116** 2. Badrinatheswar GV.Pedodontics*Practice and Management* 2010. **pp. 229-233** |  |
| ***Practical training \seminar*** | *2* | **Issued to be discussed:**   * General anesthesia in polyclinics, indications,contraindications. * Preparation for anesthesia; * Selection of intubation; * Control of anesthesia; * Intensive therapy |  |
| ***IV*** | ***Lecture*** | *1* | **Principles of application ofblock (regional) anesthesia in children.**   1. A. BaartH.S. BrandLocal Anaesthesia in Dentistry 2009**pp. 110-112** 2. DANYLO HALYTSKYI LVIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY 3. PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY DEPARTMENT. Methodical Guides on Pediatric Dentistry   ( Surgery )**pp.15-16** |  |
| ***Practical training \seminar*** | *2* | **Issues to be discussed:**   * Non-injectable means: * physical and chemical methods. * Injectable methods, their characteristics, * indications and counterindications. * application of vasoconstrictors |  |
| ***V*** | ***Lecture*** | *1* | **Post-anaesthetic and post-extraction complications. Reanimation in terminal state.**   1. A. BaartH.S. BrandLocal Anaesthesia in Dentistry 2009 **pp. 127-136** 2. DANYLO HALYTSKYI LVIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY 3. PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY DEPARTMENT. Methodical Guides on Pediatric Dentistry ( Surgery)**pp.16-19** |  |
| ***Practical training*** | *1*  *1* | **Issues to be discussed:**   * Indications for tooth extraction in case of odontogenic inflammatory diseases. * Indications of extraction in case of trauma. * Orthodontic extraction.   ***Quiz*** |  |
| ***VI*** | ***Lecture*** | *1* | **Periostitis of bones of jaws**   1. Rusu Natalia Valentin .Courses of lectures of inflammatory diseases, localized in the maxilla-facial region. 2012 **pp. 6-8** 2. DANYLO HALYTSKYI LVIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY 3. PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY DEPARTMENT. Methodical Guides on Pediatric Dentistry ( Surgery) **pp.20-23** |  |
| ***Practical training \seminar*** | *2* | **Issues to be discussed:**   * Reanimation measures in the process of tooth extraction. * Post-anaesthetic and post-extraction complications:   Syncope, vasovagal collapse, allergic reaction, hyperthermic reaction, toxic shock, reanimation, terminal state. |  |
| ***VII*** | ***Lecture*** | *1* | **Odontogenic osteomyelitis of jaw bones**   1. David A. Mitchell, An Introduction to Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery,2ndEdition, 2015. **Pp.141-143** 2. Rusu Natalia Valentin. Courses of lectures of inflammatory diseases, localized in the maxilla-facial region. 2012 **pp. 9-12** 3. KMK Masthan. Textbook of Pediatric Oral Pathology.2011.**Pp. 24-26** |  |
|  | ***Practical training \seminar*** | *2* | **Issues to be discussed:**   * Etiology, pathogenesis. * pathomorphological picture. * clinical picture * diagnostics and main principles of treatment of acute serous periostitis and acute purulent periosititis. * Chronic periostitis. |  |
| ***VIII*** |  | *2* | *Intermediate exam* |  |
| ***IX*** | ***Lecture*** | *1* | **Chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis**   1. Rusu Natalia Valentin . Courses of lectures of inflammatory diseases, localized in the maxilla-facial region. 2012 **pp. 9-12** 2. KMK Masthan.Textbook of Pediatric Oral Pathology.2011.**Pp. 26-28** |  |
| ***Practical training \ seminar*** | *2* | **Issues to be discussed:**   * Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis. Etiology, pathogenesis. * clinical picture * differential diagnostics * treatment. |  |
| ***X*** | ***Lecture*** | *1* | **Hematogenous osteomyelitis of jaw bones**   1. DANYLO HALYTSKYI LVIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY 2. PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY DEPARTMENT. Methodical Guides on Pediatric Dentistry   ( Surgery )**pp. 27** |  |
| ***P Practical training \seminar*** | *2* | **Issues to be discussed:**   * Chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis. Etiology, pathogenesis. * destructive form * destructive-productive form. * Productive form * diagnostics * treatment |  |
| ***XI*** | ***Lecture*** | *1* | **Inflammatory diseases of soft tissues of craniofacial area**   1. Rajendran and sivapathasundharam , Shafer’s Textbook of Oral Pathology 7 Edition, 2012 . **Pp. 506-511** 2. Rusu Natalia Valentin .Courses of lectures of inflammatory diseases, localized in the maxilla-facial region. 2012 **pp. 33-36** |  |
| ***Practical training \seminar*** | *2* | **Issues to be discussed:**   * Hematogenous osteomyelitis of jaw bones   Etiology, pathogenesis,.   * destructive form, * destructive-productive form. * Productive form * diagnostics * treatment |  |
| ***XII*** | ***Lecture*** | *1* | **Actinomycosis**   1. Rajendran and sivapathasundharam , Shafer’s Textbook of Oral Pathology 7 Edition, 2012 **Pp. 324-326** 2. Rusu Natalia Valentin. Courses of lectures of inflammatory diseases, localized in the maxilla-facial region. 2012 **pp. 40-44** |  |
|  | ***Practical training \seminar*** | *2* | **Issues to be discussed:**   * lymphadenitis (acute and chronic), their diagnostics, treatment. * abscess, * phlegmon. * Phlegmon developed against the background of osteomyelitis. * Eye socket phlegmon. * Mouth floor phlegmon. |  |
| ***XIII*** | ***Lecture*** | *1* | **Inflammatory diseases of salivary glands**   1. Rusu Natalia Valentin .Courses of lectures of inflammatory diseases, localized in the maxilla-facial region. 2012 **pp. 51-52, 56-57** 2. DANYLO HALYTSKYI LVIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY 3. PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY DEPARTMENT. Methodical Guides on Pediatric Dentistry   ( Surgery )**pp.44-49** |  |
|  | ***Practical training \seminar*** | *2* | **Issues to be discussed:**   * Etiology, pathogenesis * clinical picture of actinomycosis. * Subdermal form of actinomycosis. * Actinomycosis of lymth nodes. * Actinomycosis of jaw bones. |  |
| ***XIV*** | ***Lecture*** | *1* | *summery* |  |
|  | ***Practical training*** | *2* | *Presentation* |  |
| ***XV-XVI*** |  | *2* | ***Final Exam*** |  |
|  |  |  | ***Additional exam*** |  |