

AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Medicine and Public Health

Higher School of Medicine

Department of Dentistry



**COMPREHENSIVE EXAM PROGRAM
FOR DISCIPLINES
"BASICS OF PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY"
and
"BASICS OF ORAL SURGERY"
3- COURSE
DENTISTRY**

2025

Purpose of the program – evaluate the complex of knowledge, skills and abilities acquired by the student in the process of learning in the discipline.

Instructions on the examination technology:

1. The exam consists of 2 stages: 1st stage - offline written testing; 2nd stage - OSCE2. The duration of the exam is:
 - 1 test is given 1.5 minutes for 1 test, for 100 tests - 150 minutes
 - 1 student is given 15 minutes for the OSCE
3. At the specified time, the student enters the classroom with mandatory proctoring (camera and microphone cannot be turned off)
4. Student receives his/her version of the tests
5. At the OSCE stage - ticket generation is performed automatically for each student.
6. The exam starts with mandatory proctoring (camera and microphone cannot be turned off)
7. The exam is taken orally; answers are recorded in checklists for each clinical situation.
8. The exam is evaluated according to the exam program: 40% - test results; 60% - OSCE results. The assessment in the disciplines "Basics of Pediatric Dentistry" and "Basics of Oral Surgery" consists of the overall assessment for testing and the average overall assessment for the stations "Tooth Extraction" and "Periostomy" at the 2nd practical stage.
9. Exam results are posted in the university system within 48 hours.

Matrix of examination test assignments by disciplines
"Basics of Pediatric Dentistry" and "Basics of Oral Surgery"

№	Topic name	Number of tests	
		For underst anding	For use
1.	Peculiarities of examination of children and adolescents at the surgical outpatient appointment. Requirements for medical record keeping in pediatric dentistry	4	4
2.	Instruments used in maxillofacial surgery. Types of suture material used in maxillofacial surgery	3	5
3.	Tooth extraction surgery. Indications and contraindications. Wound healing after tooth extraction.	3	5
4.	Methods of removal of permanent teeth and roots in children. Choice of instruments. Choice of instruments	3	5
5.	Complications occurring during tooth extraction. Causes. Diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention.	3	5
6.	Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaw. Principles of diagnosis and treatment. Chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaws. Principles of diagnostics and treatment. Differential diagnostics.	3	7
7.	Acute and chronic periodontitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, diagnosis and surgical treatment .	3	5
8.	Odontogenic periostitis of the jaws of temporary and permanent teeth. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, diagnosis and surgical methods of treatment.	4	3
9.	Lymphadenitis of the maxillofacial region in children. Classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment, prevention, prognosis. Possible complications .	3	5
10.	Salivary gland diseases in children. Classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment, prevention, prognosis. Possible complications	2	7
11.	Anomalies of the oral mucosa (small vestibule, lips and tongue). Methods of complex treatment, rehabilitation	2	8

12.	Alveolitis. Clinic, treatment, prevention Treatment of a wound after tooth extraction, subsequent care for it. Features and stages of healing of the hole	3	5
	Total	36	64
		100	

2 stage - OSCE (Objective Structured Clinical Examination) in a simulation environment - 2 stations

Each student must pass 3 stations, each station - 5-7 minutes.

Station "**Tooth extraction operation**" - the student must demonstrate the skills of the operation of removing temporary and permanent teeth and effective communication with the patient, evaluate emergency and planned indications and contraindications for tooth extraction. Assessment is based on a checklist.

Station "**Periostomy**" - the student must demonstrate the skill of performing a periostomy on a phantom, demonstrate the sequence of this procedure. Evaluation is carried out according to the checklist.

EVALUATION SHEET FOR TOOTH EXTRACTION

List of medical equipment: The tray is sterile in the package, surgical instruments, a protective disposable napkin for the patient, medical gloves, a class A waste container, a class B waste container.

Student name _____

Group _____

№	Action algorithm	Execution Criteria	Very good	Acceptable	Requires correction	Unacceptable
1	Prepare for manipulation Prepare the patient	Put on a clean coat, hat, mask. Hygienic processing of hands. Help the patient to get into a comfortable position. Specify the tooth to be removed. Inform about the need for such an operation. Complete written informed consent	4	3	2	1
2	Prepare the workplace, tools	Put in a sterile tray: dental mirror, dental tweezers, sickle-shaped trowel, curettage spoon, forceps, gauze swabs in sterile packaging.	4	3	2	1

3	Selection of forceps for the extraction of a particular tooth.	Correctly choose and correctly name the forceps for the extraction of this tooth in accordance with the scenario.	4	3	2	1
4	The position of the doctor and the patient during the operation of tooth extraction	Take the correct ergonomic position relative to the patient, depending on the tooth being removed. When extracting teeth in the upper jaw , the tooth to be removed is at the level of the doctor's shoulder joint. Position of the doctor: to the right and in front of the patient. When teeth are removed in the lower jaw , the tooth to be removed is at the level of the doctor's elbow joint. The position of the doctor: to the right and in front of the patient, and when removing the right molars - to the right and behind the patient. Provide visualization of the oral cavity. Carry out antiseptic treatment with 0.05% chlorhexidine solution.	4	3	2	1
5	Perform the steps of a tooth extraction operation: Forceps delivery	If necessary, separate the gum tissue and the circular ligament from the neck of the tooth or root using a sickle-shaped trowel. Correctly take the selected forceps in the dominant hand. Using the fingers of the non-dominant hand, correctly fix the alveolar process of the jaw from 2 sides in the area of the tooth to be removed. Insert forceps into the mouth. Open the jaws of the forceps. When forceps are applied to the crown, one cheek is located on the vestibular surface, and the other on the oral surface of the tooth, and the longitudinal axis of the tooth should coincide with the longitudinal axis of the forceps.	4	3	2	1
6	Advancing the cheeks of the forceps under the gum	Move the forceps under the detached gum a little higher (upper teeth) or lower (lower teeth) of the neck of the tooth to prevent fracture of the crown in the neck of the tooth (weak spot). When removing a tooth with a destroyed crown, the cheeks of the forceps are advanced under the gum to a depth of 4-5 mm to ensure good fixation of the forceps and prevent fracture. If necessary, use elevators and separation of the roots	4	3	2	1

7	Closing forceps (fixation)	After closing the forceps, the tooth to be removed must be firmly fixed. The tooth and forceps must form a single system, and when the forceps are moved, the tooth must also be displaced. If the force of pressing the tooth with forceps is insufficient, then during the next technique - dislocation of the tooth - slipping of the forceps is possible. With excessive compression of the tooth with forceps, a fracture (break off) or biting of the crown is possible.	4	3	2	1
8	Dislocation of the tooth (luxation and rotation)	It is correct to carry out the first dislocation movement in the direction of least resistance, where the socket wall is thinner for a particular tooth. Luxation and rotation (according to indications) should be performed by gradually increasing the range of motion without rough movements and jerks.	4	3	2	1
9	Extraction of the tooth from the socket and removal from the oral cavity (traction).	The extraction of the tooth from the hole and removal from the oral cavity is carried out after it is completely released from the periodontal fibers holding it smoothly, without jerks and trauma to the surrounding tissues.	4	3	2	1
10	Manipulations after tooth extraction and recommendations	Examine the extracted tooth Inspection of the hole and the edges of the bone alveoli. Revision and curettage of the hole Perform the hole with a blood clot. Hemostasis control Ask the patient to bite on swabs and close their mouth. Give recommendations	4	3	2	1
	Total		80	60	40	20

Teacher's signature _____

EVALUATION SHEET FOR PERIOSTOMY

List of medical equipment: disposable dental kit, scalpel, mosquito, saliva ejector, antiseptic solution 100ml, class A waste container, class B waste container.

Student name _____

Group _____

№		Level	
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n/n	Criteria for evaluation	Very good	Acceptable	Requires correction	Unacceptable
1.	Establish contact with the patient: greet, introduce yourself, explain the course and purpose of the procedure. Bring the dental chair into the position necessary for the manipulation	4	3	2	1
3.	Treat your hands in a hygienic way, wear a mask and gloves. Take a sterile tray with instruments, a mirror, tweezers, a scalpel, a trowel, a mosquito, gauze swabs.	4	3	2	1
4.	To palpate the infiltrate and determine the degree of inflammation, connect the disposable saliva ejector to the unit and insert it into the oral cavity	4	3	2	1
5.	Take the right or left cheek of the patient with a dental mirror, depending on the situation, to provide access to the infiltrate	4	3	2	1
6.	Take the scalpel like a “writing pen”, at an angle of 45° to the plane of the outer surface of the alveolar process	4	3	2	1
7.	Make an incision of the mucous membrane and periosteum to the bone along the lower pole of the infiltrate, along its entire length. Use a trowel to make sure it reaches the bone	4	3	2	1
8.	Expand (spread) the edges of the incision with a mosquito. Rinse with a warm solution of furacillin	4	3	2	1
9.	Ask the patient to gently spit into the spittoon. Make sure there is no bleeding at the incision site	4	3	2	1
10	Ask the patient to bite on the swabs and close their mouth. Take off gloves and treat hands in a hygienic way, give correct recommendations and prescribe medication.	4	3	2	1
	Total	4	3	2	1