Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation
Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution
of Higher Education
"St. Petersburg State University of Veterinary Medicine"

APPROVED BY
Vice-Rector for Educational
Work and Youth Policy
_____ Sukhinin A.A.
May 6, 2024

Department of General, Private and Operative surgery

EDUCATIONAL WORK PROGRAM

for the discipline

" DENTISTRY "

The level of higher education
SPECIALIST COURSE

Specialty 36.05.01 Veterinary Medicine
Full-time education
Education starts in 2024

Reviewed and adopted
at the meeting of the department
on May 2, 2024.
Protocol No. 9

Head of the Department
of General, Private and Operative surgery,
Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, Docent
_____ Nechaev A.Yu.

Saint Petersburg
2024

1. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF DISCIPLINE

The main goal of the discipline "DENTISTRY" in the training of veterinarians is to give students theoretical knowledge, practical skills and abilities in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of the most common diseases of the oral cavity.

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

a) The general educational task is to in-depth familiarize students with the processes of inflammation, regeneration, transplantation and recovery; patterns and mechanisms of development of dental pathology and

provides fundamental biological education in accordance with the requirements for higher educational institutions of biological profile.

b) The applied problem covers issues related to the technology of organizing and conducting surgical operations; general and specific signs of dental diseases; fundamentals and methods of their complex treatment and prevention and creates a conceptual basis for the implementation of interdisciplinary structural and logical connections in order to develop medical thinking skills.

c) The special task is to familiarize students with modern trends and methodological approaches used in dentistry to solve problems in animal husbandry and veterinary medicine, as well as existing achievements in this area.

2. LIST OF PLANNED MASTERING RESULTS BY DISCIPLINE (MODULE), CORRELATED WITH THE PLANNED RESULTS OF MASTERING THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

As a result of mastering the discipline, the student prepares for the following types of activities, in accordance with the educational standard of the Federal State Educational Standard for Higher Education 36.05.01
"Veterinary medicine".

Area of professional activity: 13 Agriculture
Types of professional activity tasks:

- Medical;
- Expert control;
- Scientific and educational.

Student competencies formed as a result of mastering the discipline

Studying the discipline should form the following competencies:

a) Professional competencies (PC):

PC-2 Able to develop a program for animal research and conduct clinical research of animals using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis.

- PC-2_{ID-1}Be able to conduct animal research using digitalequipment and using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, probing, catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography
- PC-2_{ID-2}Be able to interpret and analyze special data(instrumental) methods for studying animals to verify the diagnosis
- PC-2_{ID-9}Know the technique of conducting animal research withusing digital equipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals

PC-3 Able to make a diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods.

- PC-3_{ID-1}Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance withgenerally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases
- PC-3_{ID-4}Know the techniques for interpreting and analyzing special data(instrumental) methods of animal research
- PC-3_{ID-6}Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species
- PC-3_{ID-7} Know generally accepted criteria and classifications diseasesanimals, approved lists of animal diseases

PC-6 Able to choose methods of non-drug therapy, including physiotherapeutic methods for treating animals, conducting therapeutic, including physiotherapeutic procedures using special equipment in compliance with safety rules

- PC-6_{ID-1}Be able to use special equipment, including digitalequipment when carrying out medical, including physiotherapeutic procedures in accordance with the instructions for its operation
- PC-6_{ID-2}Be able to restrain animals to ensure safety duringtime of treatment procedures
- PC-6_{ID-3}Be able to maintain accounting and reporting documentation on diseases andtreating animals using digital technologies
- PC-6_{ID-7}Know the methods of restraining animals during their treatment
- PC-6_{ID-8}Know the forms and rules for filling out the register for registrationsick animals and animal medical history in accordance with veterinary registration requirements, including in digital format

PK-10 Carrying out repeated examinations and studies of animals to assess the effectiveness and safety of the prescribed treatment, adjusting the treatment plan for animals (if necessary) based on the results of assessing the effectiveness of treatment

- PC-10_{ID-1}Be able to evaluate the effectiveness of treatment
- PC-10_{ID-2}Be able to use specialized informationdatabases when choosing methods for treating animal diseases
- PC-10_{ID-3}Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals andindications for their use in accordance with guidelines, instructions, manuals, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals

3. THE PLACE OF DISCIPLINE IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE MPEP

Discipline B.1.V.DV.01.01 "Dentistry" refers to the elective disciplines of the federal state

educational standard of higher education in specialty 36.05.01 "Veterinary Medicine" (specialty level).

Mastered by full-time students in the 9th semester.

To study this discipline, a student must have a full range of knowledge and skills in the anatomy of domestic animals, cytology, physiology, clinical diagnostics, and surgery. The study of the discipline "Dentistry" is preceded by the study of the following disciplines: anatomy, pathological anatomy, clinical diagnostics, internal non-communicable diseases, clinical pharmacology, operative surgery.

4. SCOPE OF THE DISCIPLINE "Dentistry"

4.1. Scope of the discipline "Dentistry" for full-time study

Type of educational work	Total hours	Semesters
		9
Classroom lessons (total)	**32**	**32**
Including:		
Lectures, including interactive forms	16	16
Practical exercises (PP), including interactive forms, including number:	16	16
practical training (PT)	4	4
Independent work (total)	**40**	**40**
Type of intermediate certification (test, exam)	**Test**	**Test**
Total labor intensityhours/credits	**72/2**	**72/2**

5. CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE "DENTISTRY"

5.1. Contents of the discipline "DENTISTRY" for full-time study

No.	Name	Formed competencies	Semester	Types of educational work, including independent student work and labor intensity (in hours)			
				L	PP	PT	IW
1.	Introduction to veterinary dentistry. Anatomical and topographical data of the head and oral cavity in animals. Species features of the structure of the oral cavity. Study on preparations of the structure of the facial skull in different animal species.	PC-2 Able to develop Development of an animal research program and conducting a clinical study of animals using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis (PC-2). PC-2ID-1 Be able to study animals using digital equipment and using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, sensing, catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography PC-2ID-2 Be able to interpret and analyze data from special (instrumental) animal research methods to verify the diagnosis PC-2ID-9 Know the technique of conducting animal research using digital equipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC-3 Able to make a diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods (PC-3). PC-3ID-1 Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance withgenerally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3ID-4 Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) methods of animal research PC-3ID-6 Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species PC-3ID-7 Know generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases PC-6 Able to select methods of non-drug therapy, including physiotherapeutic methods for the treatment of animals, carrying out therapeutic, including physiotherapeutic procedures using special equipment in compliance with safety rules (PC -6) PC-6ID-1 Be able to use special, including digital equipment, when carrying out medical, including physiotherapeutic procedures in accordance with the instructions for its operation PC-6ID-2 Be able to restrain animals to ensure safety during treatment procedures PC-6ID-3 Be able to maintain accounting and reporting documentation on diseases and treating animals using digital technologies PC-6ID-7 Know methods of restraining animals during their treatment PC-10 Carrying out repeated examinations and studies of animals to assess the effectiveness and safety of the prescribed treatment, adjusting the treatment plan for animals (if necessary) based on the results of assessing the effectiveness of treatment (PC-10) PC-10ID-1 Be able to assess the effectiveness of treatment PC-10ID-2 Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods for treating animal diseases PC-10ID-3 Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals and indications for their use in	9	2	-	1	5

		treatment of animals				
2.	Structure of the dental system General concepts. Terminology. Tooth structure (enamel, dentin, pulp). Supporting apparatus of the tooth. Periodontal	PC-2 Able to develop Development of an animal research program and conducting a clinical study of animals using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis (PC-2). PC-2ID-1 Be able to study animals using digital equipment and using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, sensing, catheterization. radiography, electrocardiography, echography PC-2ID-2 Be able to interpret and analyze data from special (instrumental) animal research methods to verify the diagnosis PC-2ID-9 Know the technique of conducting animal research using digital equipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC-3 Able to make a diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods (PC-3). PC-3ID-1 Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3ID-4 Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) methods of animal research PC-3ID-6 Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species PC-3ID-7 Know generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases PC-6 Able to select methods of non-drug therapy. including physiotherapeutic methods for the treatment of animals, carrying out therapeutic, including physiotherapeutic procedures using special equipment in compliance with safety rules (PC -6) PC-6ID-1 Be able to use special, including digital equipment, when carrying out medical, including physiotherapeutic procedures in accordance with the instructions for its operation PC-6ID-2 Be able to restrain animals to ensure safety during treatment procedures PC-6ID-3 Be able to maintain accounting and reporting documentation on diseases and treating animals using digital technologies PC-6ID-7 Know methods of restraining animals during their treatment PC-10 Carrying out repeated examinations and studies of animals to assess the effectiveness and safety of the prescribed treatment, adjusting the treatment plan for animals (if necessary) based on the results of assessing the effectiveness of treatment (PC-10) PC-10ID-1 Be able to assess the effectiveness of treatment PC-10ID-2 Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods for treating animal diseases	9	2	2	-

	recommendations. Dental instruments and equipment. Antiseptics and disinfectants In the clinic, mastering the use of dental instruments.	conducting a clinical study of animals using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis (PC-2). PC-2ID-1 Be able to study animals using digital equipment and using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, sensing, catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography PC-2ID-2 Be able to interpret and analyze data from special (instrumental) animal research methods to verify the diagnosis PC-2ID-9 Know the technique of conducting animal research using digital equipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC-3 Able to make a diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods (PC-3). PC-3ID-1 Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3ID-4 Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) methods of animal research PC-3ID-6 Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species PC-3ID-7 Know generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases PC-6 Able to select methods of non-drug therapy, including physiotherapeutic methods for the treatment of animals, carrying out therapeutic, including physiotherapeutic procedures using special equipment in compliance with safety rules (PC -6) PC-6ID-1 Be able to use special, including digital equipment, when carrying out medical, including physiotherapeutic procedures in accordance with the instructions for its operation PC-6ID-2 Be able to restrain animals to ensure safety during treatment procedures PK-6ID-3 Be able to maintain accounting and reporting documentation on diseases and treating animals using digital technologies PK-6ID-7 Know methods of restraining animals during their treatment PC 10 Carrying out repeated examinations and studies of animals to assess the effectiveness and safety of the prescribed treatment, adjusting the treatment plan for animals (if necessary) based on the results of assessing the effectiveness of treatment (PC-10) PC-10ID-1 Be able to assess the effectiveness of treatment PC-10ID-2 Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods for treating animal diseases PC-10ID-3 Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals and indications for their use in accordance with guidelines, instructions, manuals, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals	9	2	2	2	5

	animals during dental care In the clinic, mastering techniques for fixing animals during dental care	conducting a clinical study of animals using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis (PC-2). PC-2ID-1 Be able to study animals using digital equipment and using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, sensing, catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography PC-2ID-2 Be able to interpret and analyze data from special (instrumental) animal research methods to verify the diagnosis PC-2ID-9 Know the technique of conducting animal research using digital equipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC-3 Able to make a diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods (PC-3). PC-3ID-1 Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance withgenerally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3ID-4 Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) methods of animal research PC-3ID-6 Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species PC-3ID-7 Know generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases PC-6 Able to select methods of non-drug therapy, including physiotherapeutic methods for the treatment of animals, carrying out therapeutic, including physiotherapeutic procedures using special equipment in compliance with safety rules (PC -6) PC-6ID-1 Be able to use special, including digital equipment, when carrying out medical, including physiotherapeutic procedures in accordance with the instructions for its operation PC-6ID-2 Be able to restrain animals to ensure safety during treatment procedures PC-6ID-3 Be able to maintain accounting and reporting documentation on diseases and treating animals using digital technologies PC-6ID-7 Know methods of restraining animals during their treatment PC 10 Carrying out repeated examinations and studies of animals to assess the effectiveness and safety of the prescribed treatment, adjusting the treatment plan for animals (if necessary) based on the results of assessing the effectiveness of treatment (PC-10) PC-10ID-1 Be able to assess the effectiveness of treatment PC-10ID-2 Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods for treating animal diseases PC-10ID-3 Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals and indications for their use in accordance with guidelines, instructions, manuals, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals	9	-	2	1	5

	cavities (stomatitis, glossitis, gingivitis, cheilitis)	conducting a clinical study of animals using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis (PC-2). PC-2ID-1 Be able to study animals using digital equipment and using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, sensing, catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography PC-2ID-2 Be able to interpret and analyze data from special (instrumental) animal research methods to verify the diagnosis PC-2ID-9 Know the technique of conducting animal research using digital equipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC-3 Able to make a diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods (PC-3). PC-3ID-1 Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3ID-4 Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) methods of animal research PC-3ID-6 Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species PC-3ID-7 Know generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases PC-6 Able to select methods of non-drug therapy, including physiotherapeutic methods for the treatment of animals, carrying out therapeutic, including physiotherapeutic procedures using special equipment in compliance with safety rules (PC -6) PC-6ID-1 Be able to use special, including digital equipment, when carrying out medical, including physiotherapeutic procedures in accordance with the instructions for its operation PC-6ID-2 Be able to restrain animals to ensure safety during treatment procedures PC-6ID-3 Be able to maintain accounting and reportingdocumentation on diseases and treating animals using digital technologies PC-6ID-7 Know methods of restraining animals during their treatment PC 10 Carrying out repeated examinations and studies of animals to assess the effectiveness and safety of the prescribed treatment, adjusting the treatment plan for animals (if necessary) based on the results of assessing the effectiveness of treatment (PC-10) PC-10ID-1 Be able to assess the effectiveness of treatment PC-10ID-2 Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods for treating animal diseases PC-10ID-3 Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals and indications for their use in accordance with guidelines, instructions, manuals, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals	9	4	-	-	5

	(oral sepsis, teething diseases, malocclusion, abnormal number of teeth	conducting a clinical study of animals using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis (PC-2). PC-2ID-1 Be able to study animals using digital equipment and using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, sensing, catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography PC-2ID-2 Be able to interpret and analyze data from special (instrumental) animal research methods to verify the diagnosis PC-2ID-9 Know the technique of conducting animal research using digital equipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC-3 Able to make a diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods (PC-3). PC-3ID-1 Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance withgenerally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3ID-4 Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) methods of animal research PC-3ID-6 Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species PC-3ID-7 Know generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases PC-6 Able to select methods of non-drug therapy, including physiotherapeutic methods for the treatment of animals, carrying out therapeutic, including physiotherapeutic procedures using special equipment in compliance with safety rules (PC -6) PC-6ID-1 Be able to use special, including digital equipment, when carrying out medical, including physiotherapeutic procedures in accordance with the instructions for its operation PC-6ID-2 Be able to restrain animals to ensure safety during treatment procedures PC-6ID-3 Be able to maintain accounting and reporting documentationon diseases and treating animals using digital technologies PC-6ID-7 Know methods of restraining animals during their treatment PC 10 Carrying out repeated examinations and studies of animals to assess the effectiveness and safety of the prescribed treatment, adjusting the treatment plan for animals (if necessary) based on the results of assessing the effectiveness of treatment (PC-10) PC-10ID-1 Be able to assess the effectiveness of treatment PC-10ID-2 Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods for treating animal diseases PC-10ID-3 Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals and indications for their use in accordance with guidelines, instructions, manuals, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals	9	2	-	-	5

	Anomalies in the position of teeth, plaque and tartar, pulpitis, caries, periodontitis, periodontopathy	conducting a clinical study of animals using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis (PC-2). PC-2ID-1 Be able to study animals using digital equipment and using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, sensing, catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography PC-2ID-2 Be able to interpret and analyze data from special (instrumental) animal research methods to verify the diagnosis PC-2ID-9 Know the technique of conducting animal research using digital equipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC-3 Able to make a diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods (PC-3). PC-3ID-1 Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance withgenerally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3ID-4 Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) methods of animal research PC-3ID-6 Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species PC-3ID-7 Know generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases PC-6 Able to select methods of non-drug therapy, including physiotherapeutic methods for the treatment of animals, carrying out therapeutic, including physiotherapeutic procedures using special equipment in compliance with safety rules (PC -6) PC-6ID-1 Be able to use special, including digital equipment, when carrying out medical, including physiotherapeutic procedures in accordance with the instructions for its operation PC-6ID-2 Be able to restrain animals to ensure safety during treatment procedures PC-6ID-3 Be able to maintain accounting and reporting documentationon diseases and treating animals using digital technologies PC-6ID-7 Know methods of restraining animals during their treatment PC 10 Carrying out repeated examinations and studies of animals to assess the effectiveness and safety of the prescribed treatment, adjusting the treatment plan for animals (if necessary) based on the results of assessing the effectiveness of treatment (PC-10) PC-10ID-1 Be able to assess the effectiveness of treatment PC-10ID-2 Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods for treating animal diseases PC-10ID-3 Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals and indications for their use in accordance with guidelines, instructions. manuals, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals	9	2	-	-	5

	osteomyelitis of the jaws	conducting a clinical study of animals using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis (PC-2). PC-2ID-1 Be able to study animals using digital equipment and using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, sensing, catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography PC-2ID-2 Be able to interpret and analyze data from special (instrumental) animal research methods to verify the diagnosis PC-2ID-9 Know the technique of conducting animal research using digital equipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC-3 Able to make a diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods (PC-3). PC-3ID-1 Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance withgenerally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3ID-4 Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) methods of animal research PC-3ID-6 Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species PC-3ID-7 Know generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases PC-6 Able to select methods of non-drug therapy, including physiotherapeutic methods for the treatment of animals, carrying out therapeutic, including physiotherapeutic procedures using special equipment in compliance with safety rules (PC -6) PC-6ID-1 Be able to use special, including digital equipment, when carrying out medical, including physiotherapeutic procedures in accordance with the instructions for its operation PC-6ID-2 Be able to restrain animals to ensure safety during treatment procedures PC-6ID-3 Be able to maintain accounting and reporting documentationon diseases and treating animals using digital technologies PC-6ID-7 Know methods of restraining animals during their treatment PC 10 Carrying out repeated examinations and studies of animals to assess the effectiveness and safety of the prescribed treatment, adjusting the treatment plan for animals (if necessary) based on the results of assessing the effectiveness of treatment (PC-10) PC-10ID-1 Be able to assess the effectiveness of treatment PC-10ID-2 Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods for treating animal diseases PC-10ID-3 Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals and indications for their use in accordance with guidelines, instructions, manuals, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals	9	2	-	-	5

	(divergence of the mandibular symphysis, jaw fractures)	conducting a clinical study of animals using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis (PC-2). PC-2ID-1 Be able to study animals using digital equipment and using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, sensing, catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography PC-2ID-2 Be able to interpret and analyze data from special (instrumental) animal research methods to verify the diagnosis PC-2ID-9 Know the technique of conducting animal research using digital equipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC-3 Able to make a diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods (PC-3). PC-3ID-1 Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance withgenerally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3ID-4 Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) methods of animal research PC-3ID-6 Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species PC-3ID-7 Know generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases PC-6 Able to select methods of non-drug therapy, including physiotherapeutic methods for the treatment of animals, carrying out therapeutic, including physiotherapeutic procedures using special equipment in compliance with safety rules (PC -6) PC-6ID-1 Be able to use special, including digital equipment, when carrying out medical, including physiotherapeutic procedures in accordance with the instructions for its operation PC-6ID-2 Be able to restrain animals to ensure safety during treatment procedures PC-6ID-3 Be able to maintain accounting and reporting documentationon diseases and treating animals using digital technologies PC-6ID-7 Know methods of restraining animals during their treatment PC 10 Carrying out repeated examinations and studies of animals to assess the effectiveness and safety of the prescribed treatment, adjusting the treatment plan for animals (if necessary) based on the results of assessing the effectiveness of treatment (PC-10) PC-10ID-1 Be able to assess the effectiveness of treatment PC-10ID-2 Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods for treating animal diseases PC-10ID-3 Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals and indications for their use in accordance with guidelines, instructions, manuals, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals	9	-	3	-	5

10.	Diseases of the facial part of the skull (dislocation and ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint, trigeminal nerve palsy)	PC-2 Able to develop Development of an animal research program and conducting a clinical study of animals using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis. PC-2ID-1 Be able to study animals using digital equipment and using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, sensing, catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography PC-2ID-2 Be able to interpret and analyze data from special (instrumental) animal research methods to verify the diagnosis PC-2ID-9 Know the technique of conducting animal research using digital equipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC-3 Able to make a diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods (PC-3). PC-3ID-1 Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance withgenerally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3ID-4 Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) methods of animal research PC-3ID-6 Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species PC-3ID-7 Know generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases PC-6 Able to select methods of non-drug therapy, including physiotherapeutic methods for the treatment of animals, carrying out therapeutic, including physiotherapeutic procedures using special equipment in compliance with safety rules (PC -6) PC-6ID-1 Be able to use special, including digital equipment, when carrying out medical, including physiotherapeutic procedures in accordance with the instructions for its operation PC-6ID-2 Be able to restrain animals to ensure safety during treatment procedures PC-6ID-3 Be able to maintain accounting and reporting documentationon diseases and treating animals using digital technologies PC-6ID-7 Know methods of restraining animals during their treatment PC 10 Carrying out repeated examinations and studies of animals to assess the effectiveness and safety of the prescribed treatment, adjusting the treatment plan for animals (if necessary) based on the results of assessing the effectiveness of treatment (PC-10) PC-10ID-1 Be able to assess the effectiveness of treatment PC-10ID-2 Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods for treating animal diseases PC-10ID-3 Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals and indications for their use in accordance with guidelines, instructions, manuals, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals **TOTAL FOR SEMESTER 9**	9	-	3		-
				16	12	4	40

6. LIST OF EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT FOR INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS

6.1. Guidelines for independent work

1. Stekolnikov A.A., Kontsevaya S.Yu., Makarov I.N., Bychkov V.S. Diagnosis of diseases of the dental system in dogs and cats. Educational and methodological manual. FSBEI HE SPbGAVM, St. Petersburg, 2017, 32 p. 100 copies.
2.Dentistry of dogs / V.V. Frolov, A.A. Volkov, V.V. Annikov, O.V. Beydik. - Moscow: Aquarium-Print, 2006. - 288 p. : ill. - (Veterinary practice).

6.2. Literature for independent work

1. General surgery of veterinary medicine: textbook. / E.I. Veremey [and others]; edited by A.A. Stekolnikova, E.I. Veremey; add. Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation. - St. Petersburg: KVADRO, 2012. -600 p. - (Textbooks and teaching aids for higher educational institutions). - ISBN 978-5-91258-235-6: 970-00. 200 copies

2. Shakurov, Mukhametfatih Shakurovich. Fundamentals of general veterinary surgery: textbook. allowance; add. UMO / Shakurov Mukhametfatikh Shakurovich. - St. Petersburg: Lan, 2011. - 252 p. - (Textbooks for universities. Special literature). - ISBN 978-5-8114-1204-4: 500-06. (http://e.lanbook.com/.) (date of access: 04/27/2024). — Access mode: for authorized users.

3. Workshop on private surgery / B.S. Semenov et al. 1st ed. - St. Petersburg, Lan, 2013 (http://e.lanbook.com/.) (date of access: 04/27/2024). — Access mode: for authorized users.

7. LIST OF BASIC AND ADDITIONAL LITERATURE REQUIRED FOR MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

a) basic literature:

1. General surgery of veterinary medicine: textbook. / E.I. Veremey [and others]; edited by A.A. Stekolnikova, E.I. Veremey; add. Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation. - St. Petersburg: KVADRO, 2012. - 600 p. - (Textbooks and teaching aids for higher educational institutions). - ISBN 978-5-91258-235-6: 970-00. 200 copies
2. Shakurov,Mukhametfatih Shakurovich. Fundamentals of general veterinary surgery: textbook. allowance; add. UMO / Shakurov Mukhametfatikh Shakurovich. - St. Petersburg: Lan, 2011.
   - 252 s. - (Textbooks for universities. Special literature). - ISBN 978-5-8114-1204-4
   : 500-06. (http://e.lanbook.com/.) (date of access: 04/27/2024). — Access mode: for authorization. users.
3. Workshop on private surgery/B.S. Semenov and others. 1st ed. - St. Petersburg, Lan, 2013 (http://e.lanbook.com/.) (date of access: 04/27/2024). — Access mode: for authorization. users.

b) additional literature:

1. Workshop on general and private veterinary surgery: a textbook for university students specializing in "Veterinary Medicine" / A. V. Lebedev [etc.]; Ed. B.S. Semenova. - M.
   : Kolos, 2000. - 536 pp.: ill. - (Textbooks and teaching aids for students of higher educational institutions). - ISBN 5-10-003553-6: 105 rub. - 145-00. 206 copies
2. Private veterinary surgery: textbook / B. S. Semenov [etc.]; Ed. B.S. Semenova, A.V. Lebedeva. - M.: Kolos, 1997. - 496 p.: ill. - (Textbooks and

study guides for students of higher educational institutions). - ISBN 5-10-003218-9: 56-00; 308-00. 101 copies

3. Private veterinary surgery: a textbook for universities / B. S. Semenov [etc.]; Ed. B.S. Semenov and A.V. Lebedeva. - 2nd ed. - M.: Kolos S, 2003. - 496 p. : ill. - (Textbooks and study guides for students of higher educational institutions). - ISBN 5-9532-0111-7: 308-00. 620 copies
4. Dentistry of dogs/ Frolov V.V., Volkov A.A., Annikov V.V., Beidik O.V. – M.: Aquarium-Print LLC, 2006 – 288 pp., 1 copy.

8. LIST OF RESOURCES OF THE INTERNET INFORMATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK NECESSARY FOR MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

To prepare for practical classes and perform independent work, students can use the following Internet resources:

1. https://meduniver.com – Medical information site.
2. http://operabelno.ru – Main surgical portal.

Electronic library systems:

1. EBS "SPBGUVM"
2. EBS "Publishing house "Lan"
3. EBS "Student Consultant"
4. Legal reference system "ConsultantPlus"
5. University information system "RUSSIA"
6. Full text database POLPRED.COM
7. Scientific electronic library ELIBRARY.RU
8. Russian Scientific Network
9. Electronic library system IQlib
10. Web of Science International Science Citation Index Database
11. Full-text interdisciplinary database for agricultural and environmental sciencesProQuest AGRICULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE DATABASE
12. Electronic books publishing houses "Avenue Science"http://prospektnauki.ru/ebooks/
13. Collection "Agriculture. Veterinary" publishing house "Kvadro"http://www.iprbookshop.ru/586.html

9. METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS ON MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

Methodological recommendations for students are a set of recommendations and explanations that allow the student to optimally organize the process of studying this discipline.

The content of methodological recommendations, as a rule, may include:

- Tips for planning and organizing the time needed to study the discipline. Description of the sequence of student actions, or "scenario for studying the discipline."

The morning time is the most fruitful for educational work (from 8-14 o'clock), then the afternoon (from 16-19 o'clock) and the evening time (from 20-24 o'clock). The most difficult material is recommended to be studied at the beginning

of each time interval after rest. After 1.5 hours of work, a break (10-15 minutes) is required; after 4 hours of work, the break should be 1 hour. Part of the scientific organization of labor is mastering the technique of mental work. Normally, a student should devote about 10 hours a day to studying (6 hours at the university, 4 hours at home).

- Recommendations for working on lecture material when preparing for a lecture: the student is recommended to:

1) review the recordings of the previous lecture and recall previously studied material in memory;

2) It is useful to review the upcoming material of the future lecture;

3) if independent study of individual fragments of the topic of the last lecture is assigned, then it must be completed without delay;

4) prepare yourself psychologically for the lecture.

This work includes two main stages: taking notes of lectures and subsequent work on lecture material.

Note-taking means drawing up notes, i.e. a brief written statement of the content of something (oral presentation - speech, lecture, report, etc. or a written source - document, article, book, etc.).

The method of work when taking notes on oral presentations differs significantly from the method of work when taking notes from written sources.

By taking notes from written sources, the student has the opportunity to repeatedly read the desired passage of text, reflect on it, highlight the main thoughts of the author, briefly formulate them, and then write them down. If necessary, he can also note his attitude to this point of view. While listening to a lecture, the student must put off most of the above-mentioned work for another time, trying to use every minute to record the lecture, and not to comprehend it - there is no time left for this. Therefore, when taking notes from a lecture, it is recommended to separate fields on each page for subsequent entries in addition to the notes.

After recording a lecture or taking notes, you should not leave work on the lecture material until you begin preparing for the test. It is necessary to do as early as possible the work that accompanies note-taking of written sources and which was not possible to do while recording the lecture - read your notes, deciphering individual abbreviations, analyze the text, establish logical connections between its elements, in some cases show them graphically, highlight main thoughts, note issues that require additional processing, in particular, teacher consultation.

When working on the text of a lecture, the student needs to pay special attention to the problematic questions posed by the teacher when giving the lecture, as well as to his assignments and recommendations.

For each lecture, practical lesson and laboratory work, the number, topic, list of issues covered, volume in hours and links to recommended literature are provided. For classes conducted in interactive forms, their organizational form must be indicated: computer simulation, business or role-playing game, analysis of a specific situation, etc.

- Recommendations for preparing for practical classes

Practical (seminar) classes constitute an important part of students' professional training. The main goal of conducting practical (seminar) classes is to develop analytical, creative thinking in students by acquiring practical skills. Practical classes are also conducted with the aim of deepening and consolidating the knowledge gained at lectures and in the process of independent work on regulatory documents, educational and scientific literature. When preparing for a practical lesson for students, it is necessary to study or repeat theoretical material on a given topic.

When preparing for a practical lesson, the student is recommended to adhere

to the following algorithm;

1) get acquainted with the plan of the upcoming lesson;

2) study the literature sources that were recommended and familiarize yourself with the introductory notes to the relevant sections.

Methodological instructions for practical (seminar) classes in the discipline, along with the work program and schedule of the educational process, refer to methodological documents that determine the level of organization and quality of the educational process.

The content of practical (seminar) classes is recorded in the working curriculum of the disciplines in the sections "List of topics for practical (seminar) classes."

The most important component of any form of practical training is assignments. The basis of the assignment is an example, which is analyzed from the perspective of the theory developed in the lecture. As a rule, the main attention is paid to the formation of specific skills and abilities, which determines the content of students' activities - problem solving, laboratory work, clarification of the categories and concepts of science, which are a prerequisite for correct thinking and speech.

Practical (seminar) classes perform the following tasks:

- stimulate regular study of recommended literature, as well as attentive attention to the lecture course;
- consolidate the knowledge gained in the process of lecture training and independent work on literature;
- expand the scope of professionally significant knowledge, skills and abilities;
- allow you to check the correctness of previously acquired knowledge;
- instill skills of independent thinking and oral presentation;
- promote free use of terminology;
- provide the teacher with the opportunity to systematically monitor the level of students' independent work.

Methodological instructions for practical (seminar) classes in the discipline should be focused on modern business conditions, current regulatory documents, advanced technologies, on the latest achievements of science, technology and practice, on modern ideas about certain phenomena and the reality being studied.

• Recommendations for working with literature.

Working with literature is an important stage of a student's independent work in mastering a subject, contributing not only to consolidation of knowledge, but also to broadening his horizons, mental abilities, memory, ability to think, present and confirm his hypotheses and ideas. In addition, research skills necessary for future professional activities are developed.

When starting to study literature on a topic, it is necessary to make notes, extracts, and notes. It is imperative to take notes on the works of theorists, which allow one to comprehend the theoretical basis of the study. For the rest, you can limit yourself to extracts from studied sources. All extracts and quotations must have an exact "return address" (author, title of work, year of publication, page, etc.). It is advisable to write an abbreviated name of the question to which the extract or quotation relates. In addition, it is necessary to learn how to immediately compile a card index of specialized literature and publications of sources, both proposed by the teacher and identified independently, as well as refer to bibliographic reference books, chronicles of journal articles, book chronicles, and abstract journals. In this case, publications of sources (articles, book titles, etc.) should be written on separate cards, which must be filled out in accordance with the rules of bibliographic description (surname, initials of the author, title of work. Place of publication, publisher, year of publication, number of pages, and for journals articles – journal

name, year of publication, page numbers). On each card, it is advisable to record the thought of the author of the book or a fact from this book on only one specific issue. If the work, even in the same paragraph or phrase, contains further judgments or facts on another issue, then they should be written out on a separate card. Presentation

should be concise, accurate, without subjective assessments. On the back of the card you can make your own notes about this book or article, its contents, structure, what sources it was written on, etc.

• Explanations about working with test materials for the course, recommendations for completing homework.

Testing allows you to determine whether the actual behavior of the program corresponds to the expected behavior by performing a specially selected set of tests. A test is the fulfillment of certain conditions and actions necessary to verify the operation of the function being tested or its part. Each question in the discipline must be answered correctly by choosing one option.

10. EDUCATIONAL WORK

As part of the implementation of the discipline, educational work is carried out to form a modern scientific worldview and a system of basic values, the formation and development of spiritual, moral, civil and patriotic values, a system of aesthetic and ethical knowledge and values, attitudes of tolerant consciousness in society, the formation in students of the need to work as the first vital necessity, the highest value and the main way to achieve success in life, to understand the social significance of your future profession.

11. LIST OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES USED IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

11.1. IN educational process By discipline provided usageinformation technologies:

- ✓ conducting practical classes using multimedia;
- ✓ interactive technologies (carrying out dialogues, collective discussion of various approaches to solving one or another educational and professional task);
- ✓ interaction with students via email;
- ✓ joint Job V Electronic information and educational environmentSPbGUVM:https://spbguvm.ru/academy/eios

11.2. Software

List of licensed and freely distributed software, including domestically produced ones

No.	Name of technical and computer training aids recommended by sections and topics of the program	License
1	MS PowerPoint	67580828
2	LibreOffice	free software
3	OS Alt Education 8	AAO.0022.00
4	ABIS "MARK-SQL"	02102014155
5	MS Windows 10	67580828
6	System ConsultantPlus	503/KL
7	Android OS	free software

THE DISCIPLINE

Name of the discipline (module), practice in accordance with the curriculum	Name of special premises and premises for independent work	Equipping special rooms and rooms for independent work
Dentistry	101 (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernigovskaya str., building 5) Classroom for conducting seminar-type classes, group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and intermediate certification	*Specialized furniture:* desks, chairs, educational board, Visual aids and educational materials: dental posters
	104 (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernigovskaya str., building 5) Classroom for conducting seminar-type classes, group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and intermediate certification	*Specialized furniture:* desks, chairs, blackboard. *Technical training aids:* multimedia projector, screen, laptop. *Visual aids and educational materials:* dental posters
	105 (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernigovskaya str., building 5) Classroom for conducting seminar-type classes, group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and intermediate certification	*Specialized furniture:* desks, chairs, blackboard. *Visual aids and educational materials:* dental posters
	122 (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernigovskaya str., building 5) Classroom for conducting seminar-type classes, group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and intermediate certification	*Specialized furniture:* desks, chairs, blackboard. *Visual aids and educational materials:* bone preparations; Dentistry posters.
	124 (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernigovskaya str., building 5) Classroom for conducting seminar-type classes, group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and intermediate certification	*Specialized furniture:* desks, chairs, blackboard. *Visual aids and educational materials:* dental posters
	206 Large reading room (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernigovskaya str., building 5) Room for independent work	*Specialized furniture*: tables, chairs *Technical training aids:* computers with an Internet connection and access to the electronic information and educational environment
	214 Small reading room (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernigovskaya str., building 5) Room for independent work	*Specialized furniture:* tables, chairs *Technical training aids:* computers with an Internet connection and access to the electronic information and educational environment
	324 Department of Information Technologies (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernigovskaya str., building 5) Room for storage and preventive maintenance of educational equipment	*Specialized furniture:* tables, chairs, special equipment, materials and spare parts for preventive maintenance of educational equipment

Developers:
Head of the Department of General, Private and Operative surgery A.Yu Nechaev
Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, Docent

Annex 1

Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation
Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution
of higher education
"Saint Petersburg State University of Veterinary Medicine"

Department of General, Private and Operative surgery

FUND OF ASSESMENT TOOLS
for the discipline
" DENTISTRY"

Level of higher education
SPECIALIST COURSE

Specialty 36.05.01 Veterinary medicine
Full-time education.

Education starts in 2024.

Saint Petersburg
2024

1. PASSPORT OF THE ASSESSMENT FUND

Table 1

No.	Formed competencies	Controlled sections (topics) of the discipline	Evaluation tool
1.	**PC-2**Able to develop a program for animal research and conduct clinical research of animals using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis. • PC-2ID-1Be able to conduct animal research using digitalequipment and using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, probing, catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography • PC-2ID-2Be able to interpret and analyze special data(instrumental) methods for studying animals to verify the diagnosis • PC-2ID-9Know the technique of conducting animal research withusing digital equipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals	Introduction to veterinary dentistry. Anatomical and topographical data of the head and oral cavity in animals. Species features of the structure of the oral cavity.	Colloquium, tests
2.	**PC-3**Able to make a diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods. • PC-3ID-1Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance withgenerally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases • PC-3ID-4Know the techniques for interpreting and analyzing special data(instrumental) methods of animal research • PC-3ID-6Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species • PC-3ID-7 Know generally accepted criteria and classifications diseasesanimals, approved lists of animal diseases	Structure of the dental system General concepts. Terminology. Tooth structure (enamel, dentin, pulp). Supporting apparatus of the tooth. Periodontal	Tests
3.		Materials science and technical recommendations. Dental instruments and equipment Antiseptic and disinfectants	Tests
4.		Special part. Fixation of animals during dental care	Tests
5.		Diseases of the oral mucosa cavities (stomatitis, glossitis, gingivitis, cheilitis)	Tests
6.	**PC-6**Able to choose methods of non-drug therapy, including physiotherapeutic methods for treating animals, conducting therapeutic, including physiotherapeutic procedures using special equipment in compliance with safety rules • PC-6ID-1Be able to use special equipment, including digitalequipment when carrying out medical, including physiotherapeutic procedures in accordance with the instructions for its operation • PC-6ID-2Be able to restrain animals to ensure safety duringtime of treatment procedures • PC-6ID-3Be able to maintain accounting and reporting documentation on diseases andtreating animals using digital technologies • PC-6ID-7Know the methods of restraining animals during their treatment • PC-6ID-8Know the forms and rules for filling out the register for registrationsick	Diseases of the dental system (oral sepsis, teething diseases, malocclusion, violation of the number of teeth	Tests
7.		Anomalies in the position of teeth, plaque and tartar, pulpitis, caries, periodontitis, periodontopathy	Tests
8.		Odontogenic abscesses, osteomyelitis jaws	Tests
9.		Diseases of the facial part of the skull (divergence of the mandibular symphysis, jaw fractures)	Tests
10.		Diseases of the facial part of the skull (luxation and	Tests

	animals and animal medical history in accordance with veterinary registration requirements, including in digital format **PC-10**Carrying out repeated examinations and studies of animals to assess the effectiveness and safety of the prescribed treatment, adjusting the treatment plan for animals (if necessary) based on the results of assessing the effectiveness of treatment • PC-10ID-1Be able to evaluate the effectiveness of treatment • PC-10ID-2Be able to use specialized informationdatabases when choosing methods for treating animal diseases • PC-10ID-3Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals andindications for their use in accordance with guidelines, instructions, manuals, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals	ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint, trigeminal nerve palsy)	

Approximate list of assessment tools

table 2

No.	Name evaluativ efacilities	Brief description of the evaluation tool	Performance assessment funds in the fund
1.	Colloquium	A means of monitoring the assimilation of educational material of a topic, section or sections of a discipline, organized as a training session in the form of an interview teacher with teaching	Questions on topics/sections of the discipline
2.	Test	A system of standardized tasks that allows you to automate the procedure measuring the level of knowledge and skills of the student	Test

3. INDICATORS AND CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING COMPETENCIES AT VARIOUS STAGES OF THEIR FORMATION, DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT SCALES

Table 3

Planned resultsmastering competence	Mastery level				Evaluation tool
	dissatisfy flax	satisfactorily	Fine	Great	
Able to develop Development of an animal research program and conducting clinical research of animals using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including for clarification diagnosis(PC-2)					
PC-2ID-1Know the technique research animals With using digital equipment And special (instrumental) methods V compliance With methodical instructions, rules instructions, prevention diagnostics animals And treatment	Knowledge level below minimum requirements, had the place is rude errors	Minimum valid knowledge level, a lot was allowed minor mistakes	Level of knowledge in volume, appropriate program preparation, admitted some not rough errors	Level of knowledge in volume, appropriate program preparation, without errors.	Colloquium, tests
PC-2ID-2 Be able to implement data interpretation and analysis special (instrumental) animal research methods to verify the diagnosis	When deciding standard tasks Not demonstratedbasic skills, took place gross mistakes	Demonstrated basic skills, solved typical tasks with not rude mistakes, all completed tasks, but not in in full	All the main ones are demonstrated skills, solved All main tasks with not rude mistakes, all completed assignments in full, but with some shortcomings	Demonstrated all major skills, all solved main tasks with separate insignificant shortcomings, all completed assignments in full	tests

PC-2 ID- 9 Be able to produce Study animals With with help digital equipment and using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, sensing, catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography	When deciding standard tasks Not demonstrated the main skills, took place rude errors	Demonstrated basic skills, solved typical tasks with not rude mistakes, all completed tasks, but not in in full	All the main ones are demonstrated skills, solved All main tasks with not rude mistakes, all completed assignments in full volume, but some with shortcomings	Demonstrated all major skills, all solved main tasks with separate insignificant shortcomings, all completed assignments in full volume	Colloquium, tests
Capable put diagnosis on basis analysis data anamnesis, general, special (instrumental) Andlaboratory research methods(PC-3)					
PC-3ID-1Be able to implement making a diagnosis in in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases	When deciding standard tasks Not demonstrated the main skills, took place rude errors	Demonstrated basic skills, solved typical tasks with not rude mistakes, all completed tasks, but not in in full	All the main ones are demonstrated skills, solved All main tasks with not rude mistakes, all completed assignments in full volume, but some with shortcomings	Demonstrated all major skills, all solved main tasks with separate insignificant shortcomings, all completed assignments in full volume	Colloquium, tests

PC-3ID-4Know the generally acceptedcriteria and classifications of diseases animals. approved lists of animal diseases	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements. had placegross mistakes	Minimum acceptable level of knowledge, many minor mistakes were made	Level of knowledge in the amount corresponding to the training program, several minor errors were made errors	The level of knowledge corresponds to the training program, without errors.	tests
PC-3ID-6Know the etiology andpathogenesis of animal diseases of various species	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements, had placegross mistakes	Minimum acceptable level of knowledge, many minor mistakes were made	Level of knowledge in the amount corresponding to the training program, several minor errors were made errors	The level of knowledge corresponds to the training program, without errors.	tests
PC-3ID-7Know the norms of indicatorsstate biological material of animals of different species and the reasons causing deviations from the norms Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of special (instrumental) data methods animal research	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements, had placegross mistakes	Minimum acceptable level of knowledge, many minor mistakes were made	Level of knowledge in the amount corresponding to the training program, several minor errors were made errors	The level of knowledge corresponds to the training program, without errors.	tests
Able to choose methods of non-drug therapy, including physiotherapeutic methods for treating animals, conducting therapeutic, including physiotherapeutic procedures using special equipment in compliance with safety rules(PC-6)					
PC-6ID-1Know how to usespecial, including digital equipment, when carrying out medical, including physiotherapeutic procedures in accordance with the instructions for its operation	When solving standard problems Not Demonstrated basic skills, there were serious mistakes	Demonstratedbasic skills, solved typical problems with minor errors, completed all tasks, but not in full	All basic skills demonstrated, all solved main tasks with minor errors, all tasks completed in full, but some with shortcomings	All the main ones are demonstrated skills, all main tasks with some minor shortcomings have been solved, all tasks have been completed in full	tests

PC-6ID-2Be able to recordanimals to ensure safety during treatment procedures .	When solving standard problems nopedemonstratedbasic skills, there were serious mistakes	Demonstratedbasic skills, solved typical problems with minor errors, completed all tasks, but not in full	Demonstratedall basic skills, all solved main tasks with minor errors, all tasks completed in full, but some with shortcomings	Demonstratedall major skills, all main tasks with some minor shortcomings have been solved, all tasks have been completed in full	Colloquium, tests
PC-6_{ID-3}Be able to keep recordsreporting documentation on diseases and treatment of animals usindigitaltech nologies .	When solving standard problems Not basic skills demonstrated, there were serious mistakes	Demonstratedbasic skills, solved typical problems with minor errors, completed all tasks, but not in full	All basic skills demonstrated, all solved main tasks with minor errors, all tasks completed in full, but some with shortcomings	Demonstratedall major skills, all main tasks with some minor shortcomings have been solved, all tasks have been completed in full	tests
PC-6_{ID-7}Know the forms and rulesfilling out a logbook for registering sick animals and the animal's medical history in accordance with the requirements of veterinary registration, including in digital format	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements, had placegross mistakes	Minimum acceptable level of knowledge, many minor mistakes were made	Level of knowledge in the amount corresponding to the training program, several minor errors were made errors	The level of knowledge corresponds to the training program, without errors.	tests
PC-6_{ID-8}Know fixation methodsanimals during their treatment	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements, had placegross mistakes	Minimum acceptable level of knowledge, many minor mistakes were made	Level of knowledge in the amount corresponding to the training program, several minor errors were made errors	The level of knowledge corresponds to the training program, without errors.	tests

Carrying out repeated examinations and studies of animals to assess the effectiveness and safety of the prescribed treatment, adjustment of the treatment plan for animals (if necessary) based on the results of assessing the effectiveness of treatment (PC-10)					
PC-10 ID-1 Be able to evaluateeffectiveness of treatment .	When solving standard problems Not demonstrated basic skills, there were serious mistakes	Demonstratedbasic skills, solved typical problems with minor errors, completed all tasks, but not in full	All basic skills demonstrated, all solved main tasks with minor errors, all tasks completed in full, but some with shortcomings	All the main ones are demonstrated skills, all main tasks with some minor shortcomings have been solved, all tasks have been completed in full	Colloquium, tests
PC-10 ID-2 Be able to usespecialized information databases for choiceways treatmentanimal diseases .	When solving standard problems Not basic skills demonstrated, there were serious mistakes	Demonstratedbasic skills, solved typical problems with minor errors, completed all tasks, but not in full	Demonstratedall basic skills, all solved main tasks with minor errors, all tasks completed in full, but some with shortcomings	Demonstratedall major skills, all main tasks with some minor shortcomings have been solved, all tasks have been completed in full	tests
PC-10ID-3 Know the methodsmedicinal treatmentsick animals and indications for their use in accordance with methodological instructions,instructions, guidelines, rules diagnosticsprevention and treatment of animals	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements, had placegross mistakes	Minimum acceptable level of knowledge, many minor mistakes were made	Level of knowledge in the amount corresponding to the training program, several minor errors were made errors	The level of knowledge corresponds to the training program, without errors.	tests

4. LIST OF CHECK TASKS AND OTHER MATERIALS, KNOWLEDGE, ABILITIES, SKILLS AND EXPERIENCE REQUIRED FOR ASSESSMENT

4.1. Typical tasks for ongoing progress monitoring

4.1.1. Questions for the colloquium

Able to develop a program for animal research and conduct a clinical study of animals using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis (PC-2). PC-2 ID-1 Be able to study animals using digital equipment and using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, probing, catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography

1. Organization of dental care for animals
2. Anatomical structure of permanent teeth in cattle.
3. 3. Anatomical features of baby teeth.
4. Anatomical features of the innervation of the oral cavity.

PC-2_{ID-2} Be able to interpret and analyze special data(instrumental) methods for studying animals to verify the diagnosis

5. Anatomical features of the blood supply to the oral cavity.
6. Anatomical features of the lymphatic system of the head.

PC-2ID-9 Know the technique of conductinganimal research using digitalequipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals

7. Anatomical features of the bony skeleton of the oral cavity in dogs.
8. Anatomical features of the bony skeleton of the oral cavity in horses

Able to make a diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods (PC-3).

PC-3ID-1 Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases

9. Oral glands
10. The structure of the tongue in ruminants

PC-3ID-4 Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) methods of animal research

11. Oral muscles

PC-3ID-6 Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species

12. Chemical composition of tooth enamel
13. Chemical composition of dentin

PC-3 ID-7 Know generally accepted criteria And classifications diseases animals, approved lists of animal diseases

14. What determines the protective functions of saliva
15. Composition of pulp
16. List the main functions of saliva.

PC -6 Able to choose methods of non-drug therapy, including physiotherapeutic methods for treating animals, conducting therapeutic, including physiotherapeutic procedures using special equipment in compliance with safety rules (PC -6)

PC-6ID-1 Be able to use special, including digital equipment, when carrying out medical, including physiotherapeutic procedures in accordance with the instructions for its operation
17. Malocclusion
18. Violation of the number of teeth
19. Anomalies of teeth position

PC-6ID-2 Be able to restrain animals to ensure safety during treatment procedures
20. The structure of the tongue in cats and dogs

PC-6ID-3 Be able to maintain accounting and reporting documentation on diseases and treatment of animals using digital technologies
21.Anatomical structure of permanent teeth in a horse.
PC-6ID-7 Know the methods of fixing animals during their treatment
22. Anatomical structure of permanent teeth in dogs.

PC-6ID-8 Know the forms and rules for filling out a journal for registering sick animals and animal medical history in accordance with the requirements of veterinary registration, including in digital format
23. Anatomical structure of permanent teeth in cats

PC – 10 Carrying out repeated examinations and studies of animals to assess the effectiveness and safety of the prescribed treatment, adjusting the treatment plan for animals (if necessary) based on the results of assessing the effectiveness of treatment (PC-10)
PC-10ID-1 Be able to assess the effectiveness of treatment
24. Disturbance in the replacement of primary teeth

PC-10ID-2 Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods for treating animal diseases
25. Dental records, patient management
PC-10ID-3 Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals and indications for their use in accordance with guidelines, instructions, manuals, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals.
26. Anatomical structure of permanent teeth in rodents

4.1.2. Tests

Competency assessment tests:
PC – 2 Able to develop an animal research program and conduct a clinical study of animals using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis.
PC-2ID-1 Be able to study animals using digital equipment and using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, sensing, catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography

1. What is the vestibule of the oral cavity?
A. The area between the lips and cheeks and dental arches;
B. The oral cavity itself with all areas;
V. Area of the nasal planum;
D. The area between the tongue and the floor of the mouth.

2. What does the non-keratinizing epithelium cover?
A. hard palate, dorsum of the tongue, filiform papillae, gums with alveolar processes and the tips of the papillae.

B. the surface of the mucous membrane of the lips, cheeks, soft palate, lower surface of the tongue, fungiform papillae, areas of the gums that form the gingival groove, transitional folds of the vestibule of the oral cavity.

3. How many pairs of salivary glands do cattle have?
A. 2;
B. 3;
V 4;
G. 5.
4. In which animals does the short-ductal salivary gland have a mixed secretion?
A. cattle;
B. Dogs;
V. Cats;
G. Horses.

5. What is the complex of tissues surrounding the tooth that make up a single whole and have genetic and functional similarities?
A. Paradont;
B.Periodontium.

6. What is the wall of the dental alveolus?
A. pelvic bone;
B. alveolar bone.
V. Dentin, enamel
G. Dentin

7. What is another name for short-crowned teeth?
A. Brachiodont;
B. Hypsodont.

8. What is the root of the tooth covered with?
A. Enamel;
B. Dentin;
V. Pulpa;
G. Cement.
9. What examination is a dental probe used for?
A. fissur,
B. carious cavities,
V. the mouths of root canals,
G. fixed orthopedic and orthodontic structures.
10. Why is a smoothing iron needed?
A. curettage of deep carious cavities;
B. introduction and preliminary placement of filling material in the treated carious cavity;
V. injection, distribution and preliminary formation of the applied mass of filling material;
D. preliminary modeling of restorations to remove excess filling material.
PC-2_{ID-2} Be able to interpret and analyze special data(instrumental) methods for studying animals to verify the diagnosis;
11. What determines the size of the vestibule of the oral cavity?
A. The size of the tongue;
B. Size and development of lips;
V. Size of teeth.
12. What is the function of lysozyme?

A. Protective;
B. Sensory;
V. Secretory;
G. Immune;
D. Suction;
E. Thermoregulatory;
13. How many pairs of salivary glands do dogs have?
A. 1;
B. 2;
G. 4;
D. 5.
14. How is the mesaticephalic (mesocephalic) head shape described? A. Average proportion;
B. short and wide;
V. elongated and narrowed.
15. What tissues make up the periodontium? A. gums,
B. bone tissue of the alveoli (together with the periosteum), B. Periodontal ligaments,
G. tooth (cement, dentin of the tooth root, pulp).
16. What are periodontal ligaments? A. ligaments;
B. liniments; B. Epiphora.
17. What is another name for short-crowned teeth? A. Brachiodonts
B. Hypsodont.
18. What is the crown of the tooth covered with?
A. Enamel;
B. Dentin;
V. Pulpa;
G. Cement.
19. What are periodontal probes used for?
A. research of tooth defects;
B. diagnosis of steam and periodontal diseases.
20. In what cases is a plugger needed?
A. curettage of deep carious cavities;
B. introduction and preliminary placement of filling material in the treated carious cavity;
B. injection, distribution and preliminary formation of the applied mass of filling material;
D. preliminary modeling of restorations to remove excess filling material.
21. What is the mucous membrane of the hard palate?
A. tightly connected to the underlying bone structures, immobile and mostly keratinized;
B. is loosely connected to the underlying bone structures, is well mobile, and contains a large amount of collagen.
22. What is the function of taste buds?
A. Protective;
B. Sensory;
B. Secretory;
G. Immune;
D. Suction;
E. Thermoregulatory;
23. How many pairs of salivary glands do cats have?
A. 1;
B. 2;
AT 3;
G. 4;
D. 5.
24. How is the dolichocephalic head shape described?

A. Average proportion;
B. short and wide;
V. elongated and narrowed. G. Wide and long
25. What is the name of the part of the gum that is directly adjacent to the tooth?
A. Mobile gum;
B. Free part of the gum;
B. Gingival margin.
D. Mucogingival line.
26. What are the names of teeth that differ in shape and function?
A. Heterodont;
B. Homodont.

27. What is the name of the surface of the tooth facing the middle of the dentition?
A. medial;
B. Distal.
B. Buccal
G. Palatine
A. research of tooth defects;
B. diagnosis of steam and periodontal diseases.
28. In what cases is a plugger needed?
A. curettage of deep carious cavities;
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B. Sensory;
B. Secretory;
G. Immune;
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D. Mucogingival line.
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A. Heterodont;

B. Homodont.

35. What is the name of the surface of the tooth facing the middle of the dentition?

A. medial;

B. Distal.

B. Buccal

G. Palatine

36. Where is dentin located?

A. between cement and enamel; B. Between enamel and pulp;

37. What is a gum trimmer used for?

A. trimming and leveling the chewing surfaces of teeth;

B. horizontal treatment of the outer edges of carious cavities;

V. Filing small defects on the tooth surface.

38. Why is a carver needed?

A. curettage of deep carious cavities;

B. introduction and preliminary placement of filling material in the treated carious cavity;

V. injection, distribution and preliminary formation of the applied mass of filling material;

D. preliminary modeling of restorations to remove excess filling material.

PC-2ID-9 Know the technique of conductinganimal research using digitalequipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals

39. What does the keratinizing epithelium cover?

A. hard palate, dorsum of the tongue, filiform papillae, gums with alveolar processes and the tips of the papillae.

B. the surface of the mucous membrane of the lips, cheeks, soft palate, lower surface of the tongue, fungiform papillae, areas of the gums that form the gingival groove, transitional folds of the vestibule of the oral cavity.

40. Which animal is physiologically unable to breathe through its mouth?

A. cattle;

B. Dogs;

V. Cats;

G. Horses.

41. Which animals have a short-duct salivary gland and lack a long-duct salivary gland?

A. cattle;

B. Dogs;

V. Cats;

G. Horses.

42. How is the brachycephalic head shape described?

A. Average proportion;

B. short and wide;

V. elongated and narrowed. G. wide and long

43. What is a gingival sulcus?

A. the area between the two hours of the gum;

B. the gap between the mobile gum and the fixed one;

V. The area between the gum and tooth.

44. What are the different types of dental changes called?
A. Diphyodonts;
B. Monophiodont;
V. Polyphyodont.

45. What is the surface of the tooth facing the edge of the arch called?
A. medial;
B. Distal.

46. Where is the enamel-cementum junction located? A. in the area of furcation of the roots of the teeth;
B. in the area of the tooth neck;
B. In the area of the apical foramen.

47. Why is an excavator needed?
A. curettage of deep carious cavities;
B. introduction and preliminary placement of filling material in the treated carious cavity;
V. injection, distribution and preliminary formation of the applied mass of filling material;
D. preliminary modeling of restorations to remove excess filling material.

48. Why is a burnisher needed?
A. curettage of deep carious cavities;
B. introduction and preliminary placement of filling material in the treated carious cavity;
V. injection, distribution and preliminary formation of the applied mass of filling material;
D. finishing of restorations.
PC-3 Able to make a diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods (PC-3).
PC-3ID-1 Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases

1. What covers the crown of the tooth?
A. enamel b. cement c. dentine
d. bony part of the alveoli
2. What characterizes the bite of permanent teeth?
A. number of teeth
b. shape of jaws
c. jaw size
d. type of closure of the dentition
3. What does the concept of periodontium include?
A. gums, circular ligament of the tooth, periodontium
b. gums, periodontium, alveolar bone tissue, tooth root cement
c. socket bone tissue, tooth root cement, pulp
d. round ligament, periodontium, root cement
4. What are the main clinical signs of gingivitis?
A. the mucous membrane of the gums is hyperemic, swollen, with a bluish tint, the papillae are loose, and bleed on palpation
b. the mucous membrane is hyperemic, edematous, covers the necks and crowns of the teeth, granulations and false periodontal pockets are visible
c. The mucous membrane of the gums is bright red, thinned, sharply painful, bleeds on palpation, the presence of dental plaque
d. the mucous membrane in the area of one or two adjacent teeth is hyperemic, swollen, with a bluish

tint, painful on palpation, periodontal pockets with serous or purulent exudate are identified

5. What are the main clinical signs of periodontitis?

A. the mucous membrane of the gums is hyperemic, swollen, with a bluish tint, the papillae are loose, and bleed on palpation

b. the mucous membrane is hyperemic, edematous, covers the necks and crowns of the teeth, granulations and false periodontal pockets are visible

c. the mucous membrane of the gums is bright red, thinned, sharply painful, bleeds on palpation

d. the mucous membrane of the gums in the area of the group of teeth is hyperemic, swollen, may have a cyanotic tint, painful on palpation, periodontal pockets of varying depths with serous or purulent exudate, tooth mobility

6. What is the algorithm for treating gingivitis?

A. from dental plaque removal, oral hygiene, physiotherapy

b. from the elimination of irritating causative factors, the use of anti-inflammatory and decongestant drugs, if the course is persistent, sclerotherapy is possible

c. from various types of sclerotherapy, excision of hypertrophied (overgrown) areas of the gums, or cryodestruction or diathermocoagulation

d. excision of hypertrophied areas, cryodestruction or diathermocagulation, oral hygiene

7. What is the leading sign that distinguishes chronic gingivitis from periodontitis?

A. the presence of a pathological periodontal pocket

b. inflammation of the gingival margin

c. presence of tartar

d. presence of a carious cavity

8. What is characteristic of the clinical course of aphthous stomatitis?

A. against the background of diffuse catarrhal inflammation, erythrematous spots, sometimes with small erosions of irregular shape; possible skin lesions in the form of petechiae

b. irregularly shaped deep defects on the mucous membrane and often on the gingival margin, covered with a dirty gray coating

c. single, painful superficial defects of the mucous membrane of a round or oval shape, limited by a hyperemic border, sometimes with infiltration at the base

d. against a hyperemic background, clustered small spherical defects of the mucous membrane, sometimes in combination with blisters

9. What do you mean by "dental caries"?

A. a disease of the hard tissues of the tooth, the external manifestation of which is the destruction of the enamel and dentin of the tooth

b. inflammation of the neurovascular bundle of the tooth

c. inflammatory process around the apex of the tooth root

d. inflammation of the gums, occurring without violating the integrity of the dental-gingival attachment

d. inflammatory disease fabrics periodontal, characterized destructionperiodontal ligament and bone

10. What is pulpitis?

A. a disease of the hard tissues of the tooth, the external manifestation of which is the destruction of the enamel and dentin of the tooth

b. inflammation of the neurovascular bundle of the tooth

c. inflammatory process around the apex of the tooth root

d. inflammation gums, leaking without violations integritydental gingivalattachments

d. inflammatory disease of periodontal tissues, characterized by destruction of the periodontal ligament and bone

PC-3 ID-4 Know techniques interpretations Andanalysis data special(instrumental) methods of animal research

11. What is periodontitis?

A. disease of the hard tissues of the tooth, external manifestation of the cat. consists in the destruction of the enamel and dentin of the tooth
b. inflammation of the neurovascular bundle of the tooth
c. inflammatory process around the apex of the tooth root
c. inflammation gums, leaking without violations integrity dentogingival attachment
d. inflammatory disease of periodontal tissues, characterized by destruction of the periodontal ligament and bone

12. What is gingivitis?

A. a disease of the hard tissues of the tooth, the external manifestation of which is the destruction of the enamel and dentin of the tooth
b. inflammatory process around the apex of the tooth root
c. inflammation of the gums that occurs without compromising the integrity of the dental-gingival attachment
d. inflammatory disease of periodontal tissues, characterized by destruction of the periodontal ligament and bone
v. dystrophic periodontal disease

13. What is periodontitis?

A. a disease of the hard tissues of the tooth, the external manifestation of which is the destruction of the enamel and dentin of the tooth
b. inflammatory process around the apex of the tooth root
c. inflammation of the gums that occurs without compromising the integrity of the dental-gingival attachment
d. inflammatory disease of periodontal tissues, characterized by destruction of the periodontal ligament and bone
d. dystrophic periodontal disease

14. What is periodontal disease?

A. a disease of the hard tissues of the tooth, the external manifestation of which is the destruction of the enamel and dentin of the tooth
b. inflammatory process around the apex of the tooth root
c. inflammation of the gums that occurs without compromising the integrity of the dental-gingival attachment
d. inflammatory disease of periodontal tissues, characterized by destruction of the periodontal ligament and bone
d. dystrophic periodontal disease

15. What's it like state mucous membrane shell gums at acute purulentperiodontitis?

A. the mucous membrane is hyperemic and infiltrated, smoothness of the vestibule of the oral cavity, pain on palpation, sometimes collateral edema
b. mucous membrane of the gums is pale pink in color
c. the gum mucosa is hyperemic, there is a fistula with purulent discharge
d. the gum mucosa is cyanotic, there is a scar on the gum after the healing of the fistula
d. the gum mucosa is cyanotic, there is a pronounced pathological pocket with purulent discharge

16. What is the condition of the lymph nodes in acute purulent periodontitis?

A. lymph nodes are enlarged, painful, mobile
b. lymph nodes are palpable, painless, not fused with surrounding tissues
c. lymph nodes are enlarged, fused, painless
d. lymph nodes are enlarged, soft, painless, not fused with

17. Which of the upper jaw teeth with chronic periodontitis could be the cause if the dog has a fistulous tract on the skin at the inner corner of the eye?

A. fang
b. lateral incisor
c. central incisor d.
premolar

18. What is the main purpose of surgical interventions in the treatment of periodontal diseases?

A. elimination of pathological periodontal pocket
b. creating an outflow of exudate
c. elimination of fistula tract
d. from the removal of dental plaque, oral hygiene, elimination of fistula tract

19.What is the characteristic of generalized chronic periodontitis??

A. damage to the gingival papillae
b. sclerosis of bone tissue
c. bone resorption
d. destruction of bone tissue in the area of the apex of the tooth root

20. What is the indication for flap surgery to correct the gum margin?

A. atrophic gingivitis
b. periodontal pockets up to 4 mm
V. exposure of the necks and roots of the anterior
teeth
d. oranosal fistula

PC-3ID-6 Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species

21. What is primary in the genesis of the pathological process? Hypoxia and blood circulation disorders are primary?

A. caries
b. periodontal
disease
c. gingivitis
d. periodontitis

22. What is in the genesis of the pathological process that hypoxia and blood circulation disorders are secondary?

A. periodontal
disease
b. gingivitis
c. caries
d. periodontitis

23. What is the leading feature that distinguishes chronic gingivitis from periodontitis?

A. presence of dental plaque
b. the presence of a periodontal pocket
c. presence of gum inflammation
G. exposure of the necks and roots of the front teeth

24. What is used to determine pulp viability?

A. Ultrasound
b. electrodontometry
c. percussion
d.thermography

26. What methods are used to assess the condition of the soft tissues of the maxillofacial area, identify stones and foreign bodies in the salivary glands?

A. Ultrasound
b. inspection
c. percussion

G. x-ray

27. What changes in the mucous membrane in the area of the causative tooth in acute serous periodontitis:

A. presence of changes
b. no change
c. signs of gingivitis

28. What are the outcomes of chronic periodontitis?

A. formation of a reticular cyst
b. tooth loss
c. gingivitis
d. formation of fistulas

29. Which surgical methods used For treatment diseases periodontal disease?

A. curettage
b. gingivotomy
c. removal of a tooth
d. patchwork plastic

PC-3 ID-7 Know generally accepted criteria And classifications diseases animals,approved lists of animal diseases

30. What form of chronic periodontitis leads to the formation of submucosal granuloma:

A. phlegmanous
b. scrous
c.granulatingpurul et

31. What is the condition of the lymph nodes during purulent periodontitis:

A. enlarged, painful, inactive
b. not enlarged, mobile
c. enlarged, not painful, lumpy
g. not enlarged, inactive

32. Which research method is most effective in the differential diagnosis of chronic periodontitis:

A. inspection
b. palpation
c. radiography
d. thermography

33. How caries is divided according to the depth of damage to the hard tissue of the tooth:

A. through
b. average
c. deep
g. superficial

34. What covers the crown of the tooth?

A.epitheliu
b. cement
c. enamel
g. dentin

35. What makes up the root part of a tooth?

A.epithelium
b. cement
c. enamel
d.pulp

36. What are the characteristics of a false periodontal pocket?

A. stomatitis
b. glossitis
c. hypertrophic gingivitis epulis

37. What is the most effective method of physiotherapeutic treatment for periodontal diseases?

A. Ural Federal District
b. laser
c. darsonvalization
d. electrophoresis

38. What can be a complication of periodontitis?

A. caries
b. glossitis
c. retrograde pulpitis
d. oranosal fistula, gingivitis

39. What makes up the bulk of a tooth?

A. dentin
b. enamel
c. cement
d. pulp

40. What are the surgical treatments for gum disease?

A. curettage
b. gingivotomy
c. removal of a tooth
g. patchwork plastic

PC-6 Able to choose methods of non-drug therapy, including physiotherapeutic methods for the treatment of animals, carrying out therapeutic, including physiotherapeutic procedures using special equipment in compliance with safety rules (PC -6)

PC-6ID-1 Be able to use special, including digital equipment, when carrying out medical, including physiotherapeutic procedures in accordance with the instructions for its operation

1. For what purpose are medications used in dentistry used?

1. treatment of oral diseases
2. restoration of hard tooth tissues
3. treatment of soft tissues of the oral cavity

2. What are materials used for in dentistry?

1. treatment of pathologies of soft tissues of the oral cavity
2. treatment and restoration of hard dental tissues

3. What is lysozyme used as an additive to dental materials?

1. antimicrobial agent
2. drug that activates odontoblasts

4. What properties does calcium bicarbonate, used in dental materials, have?

1. antimicrobial activity
2. strengthen hard tooth tissues

5. What are insulating pads used for?

1. isolation of hard dental tissues from the oral environment
2. protecting the pulp from the irritating effects of filling material

6. Where are the healing and insulating pads located?

1. under filling material
2. above the filling material

7. What are therapeutic pads used for?

1. treatment of pulp inflammation
2. shielding the pulp from filling material

8. What are temporary fillings used for?
1. restoration of hard tissues of milk teeth
2. for a short period of time when treating permanent teeth
9. For what purpose are proteolytic enzymes added to dental materials?
1. cleansing the carious cavity from pathologically altered hydroxyapatite
2. cleansing the carious cavity from pathologically altered tooth matrix proteins
10. Why are fluoride additives needed in dental materials and/or toothpastes?
1. fluoride hydroxyapatite was formed in the hard tissues of the tooth
2. hydrofluoric acid (HF), which has antimicrobial properties, was formed in the oral fluid and dental tissues

PC-6ID-2 Be able to restrain animals to ensure safety during treatment procedures

11. What is the purpose of the Lecluse elevator (bayonet elevator)?
1. designed for manipulation work in the upper jaw area
2. designed for removal of the mandibular third molar
3. designed for removal of maxillary premolar
12. What is a dental excavator used for in dentistry?
1. formation of fillings
2. finishing fillings
3. removal of dental plaque, as well as necrectomy
13. How should an occlusal curve be drawn?
1. cutting edges of anterior teeth, as well as buccal cusps of molars and premolars
2. projections of the apexes of the teeth of the upper jaw
3. along the chewing surface of molars, premolars
14. What is the next anesthesia required during surgery?
"premolar removal", on the upper jaw to the dentist?
1. nfiltration, from the sky (infraorbital)
2. infiltration from the vestibular side
3. conductor
4. terminal
15. What processes occur in the human body under the influence of general anesthesia?
1. reversible inhibition of the central nervous system, general anesthesia
2. irreversible inhibition of nerve transmission in the central nervous system, blockade of peripheral innervation
3. blockade of the central nerve trunk and stimulation of the central nervous system, accelerated transmission of nerve impulses
16. Where is the zone of innervation of the nasopalatine nerve?
1. in the area of the incisors, on the vestibular side, the superficial layer (oral mucosa)
2. mucous membrane of the oral cavity, in the area of the hard and soft palate
3. mucous membrane of the oral cavity, hard palate at the incisors and up to the canines
17. What contraindications exist for resection of the apex of a tooth?
1. chronic periodontitis, caries
2. caries
3. dense plaque, tartar
4. chronic periodontitis of generalized severe origin

PC-6ID-3 Be able to maintain accounting and reporting documentation on diseases and treatment of animals using digital technologies

18. What are the indications for general anesthesia in veterinary dentistry?
1. animal stress
2. diseases of the central nervous system
3. cardiovascular diseases

19. What does the hypoglossal nerve innervate?
1. maxillary teeth
2. mucous membrane of the palate
3. mucous membrane of the gums on the lingual side
4. lower lip and skin of the chin area

20. What anesthesia is recommended when making an incision in the palate in the area of the upper incisors?
1. palatal
2. incisal
3. infraorbital
4. tuberal

PC-6ID-7 Know methods of restraining animals during their treatment

21. Which branch of the trigeminal nerve innervates the maxilla?
1. I
2. II
3. III
4. IV

22. Which branch of the trigeminal nerve innervates the mandible?
1. I
2. II
3. III
4. IV

23. What group of anesthetics does mepivacaine belong to?
1. esters
2. amides
3. alkalis
4. Alcohols

24. What local complication occurs during conduction anesthesia?
1. hematoma
2. collapse
3. fainting
4. anaphylactic shock

25. What local complication occurs during general anesthesia?
1. fainting
2. contracture of the lower jaw
3. anaphylactic shock
4. collapse

26. What happens during general anesthesia?
1. reversible inhibition of the central nervous system
2. irreversible inhibition of the central nervous system
3. blockade of peripheral nerve receptors
4. blockade of the main nerve trunk

27. During injection anesthesia, what bevel of the needle is directed to the bone at an angle (in degrees)?
1. 90
2. 60-70
3. 50-55
4. 30-45

28. What is the criterion for choosing a method of surgical treatment of periodontitis?
1. patient complaints
2. duration of illness

3. bleeding gums when brushing teeth
4. periodontal pocket depth

29. What is the method of surgical treatment of periodontitis with a periodontal pocket depth of up to 4 mm?
1. curettage of pockets or "open curettage" operation
2. open curettage operation
3. flap surgery
4. gingivotomy

30. What method of surgical treatment of periodontitis with a periodontal pocket depth of more than 5 mm:
1. curettage of pockets
2. open curettage operation
3. flap surgery
4. gingivotomy

PC-6ID-8 Know the forms and rules for filling out a journal for registering sick animals and animal medical history in accordance with the requirements of veterinary registration, including in digital format

31. What type of surgical intervention is used to open a periodontal abscess?
1. gingivotomy
2. gingivectomy
3. flap surgery
4. tooth extraction

32. What process is characterized by gum recession?
1. catarrhal gingivitis
2. ulcerative necrotic gingivitis
3. periodontitis
4. periodontal disease

33. What is the typical type of trauma to primary teeth?
1. root fracture
2. tooth dislocation
3. tooth bruise
4. crown fracture

34. What is dental fluorosis?
1. an endemic disease caused by fluoride intoxication due to its excessive content in drinking water.
2. a developmental defect consisting in underdevelopment of a tooth or its tissues, fusion, fusion and bifurcation of teeth
3. violation of enamel formation, expressed by a systemic disturbance of the structure and mineralization of milk and permanent teeth
4. progressive loss of tooth tissue (enamel and dentin) of insufficiently understood etiology

35. What is dental erosion?
1. endemic disease caused by fluoride intoxication due to its excessive content in drinking water
2. a malformation consisting in underdevelopment of a tooth or its tissues
3. violation of enamel formation, expressed by a systemic disturbance of the structure and mineralization of milk and permanent teeth
4. progressive loss of tooth tissue (enamel and dentin) of insufficiently understood etiology

36. During caries at the stain stage, is there predominantly a loss of ions from the damaged subsurface layer of enamel?

1. fluoride
2. carbonates
3. calcium
4. sodium

37. How is caries differentiated at the spot stage?
1. wedge-shaped defect
2. fluorosis
3. average caries
4. enamel erosion

38. In which layer does enamel demineralization begin?
1. superficial
2. average
3. deep
4. simultaneously in all layers of enamel

39.. In acute focal pulpitis, probing the carious cavity is most painful in the area?
1. the entire bottom of the carious cavity
2. projections of one of the pulp horns
3. enamel-dentinconnections
4. cervical

40. What is the leading method for treating neoplasms in animals?
1. radiation therapy
2. chemotherapy
3. surgical
4. combined

PC-10 Carrying out repeated examinations and studies of animals to assess the effectiveness and safety of the prescribed treatment, adjusting the treatment plan for animals (if necessary) based on the results of assessing the effectiveness of treatment

PC-10ID-1 Be able to assess the effectiveness of treatment

1. In what area is gingivitis localized?

1 – chest
2 – in the neck area
3 - in the head area
4 – in the abdominal area

2. What is gingivitis?

1 – inflammation
2 – injury
3 – tumor

3. What is the morphological substrate of gingivitis?

1 – leather
2 – muscle
3 – mucous membrane
4 – tendon

4. What forms of gingivitis occur?

1 – epileptic
2 – ulcerative
3 – serous
4 – arthrogenic

5. What is the main cause of gingivitis?:

1 - Trauma
2 - Viruses
3 - Moonlight
4 – bacteria

6. What are the main cells of the inflammatory exudate in bacterial gingivitis?

1 – red blood cells
2 – lymphocytes
3 – neutrophils
4 – cosinophils

7. What are the main cells of the inflammatory exudate in allergic gingivitis?

1 – red blood cells
2 – lymphocytes
3 – neutrophils
4 – eosinophils

8. What are the main cells of the inflammatory exudate in autoimmune gingivitis?

1 – red blood cells
2 – lymphocytes
3 – neutrophils
4 – cosinophils

9. What are the main cells of the inflammatory exudate in hemorrhagic gingivitis?

1 – red blood cells
2 – lymphocytes
3 – neutrophils
4 – eosinophils

10. What is used to treat gingivitis?

1 – anti-inflammatory drugs
2 – antibiotics
3 – antiviral drugs
4 – venotonics.

PK-10ID-2 Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods for treating animal diseases

11. What is the defect in the development of progenial jaws?
    1. shortening of the upper jaw
    2. shortening of the lower jaw
    3. underdevelopment of the upper and lower jaw
    4. pike bite
12. What is the defect in the development of jaw prognathism?
    1. shortening of the upper jaw
    2. shortening of the lower jaw
    3. underdevelopment of the upper and lower jaw
    4. scissor-shapedbite
13. What is not included in the concept of "periodontium"?
    1. gums
    2. alveoli of teeth
    3. language
    4. periodontium
    5. root cement
14. What is meant by the term "halitosis"?
    1. change in color of the mucous membrane of the tongue
    2. the appearance of an uncharacteristic odor from the mouth
    3. increased bleeding gums
    4. discoloration of teeth, tartar
15. What infectious disease in cattle affects the mucous membrane of the oral cavity with the formation of aphthae?

1. salmonellosis
2. foot and mouth disease
3. brucellosis
4. actinomycosis

16. What is the process of tooth enamel destruction called?
1. caries
2. osteomalacia
3. osteodystrophy
4. necrosis

17. What infectious disease of cats causes ulcers on the tongue?
1. calcevirosis
2. colibacillosis
3. leptospirosis
4. chronic renal failure

18. What is meant by the term "divergence of teeth"?
1. divergence of tooth crowns
2. bringing teeth crowns closer together
3. abrasion of tooth crowns

19. What is the subject of study in dentistry?
1. just teeth
2. only maxillofacial apparatus
3. only oral structures
4. all of the above

20. What method is used to remove plaque from small animals?
1. ultraviolet light
2. ultrasound
3. laser

PC-10ID-3 Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals and indications for their use in accordance with guidelines, instructions, manuals, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals

21. What is inflammation of the oral mucosa called?
1. stomatitis
2. gingivitis
3. stole
4. sialadenitis

22. Who is more likely to have type 1 feline lymphocytic-plasmacytic gingivostomatitis (juvenile stomatitis)?
1. young animals up to 1.5 years old
2. adult animals over 5 years old
3. elderly animals over 10 years old
4. Young cats over 1 year old

23. What is the inflammation of the skin, mucous membrane and border of the lips called?
1. cheilitis
2. glossitis
3. stomatitis
4. gingivitis

24. What is the name of the inflammatory process in the tissues of the tongue, accompanied by a change in its structure and color?
1. cheilitis
2. glossitis
3. stomatitis
4. stole

25. What is inflammation of the mucous membrane of the hard and soft palate called?
    1. glossitis
    2. stole
    3. stomatitis
    4. cheilitis
26. What is inflammation of the tonsils called?
    1. tonsillitis
    2. sialalenitis
    3.glossitis
27. What is the term for inflammation of the salivary glands?
    1. mumps
    2. submandibulitis
    3. sublingual
    4. subglasite
28. What is the etiology of eosinophilic granuloma of cats and Siberian huskies?
    1. has a specific etiology
    2. has an unknown etiology
    3. hypovitaminosis A
29. What does trophic myositis of the masticatory muscles refer to?
    1. myopathies
    2. myopathosis
30. How does the content of eosinophils change during allergic conditions?
    1. increases
    2. decreases
    3. does not change
31. What diseases of the oral cavity are not of inflammatory origin?
    1. Stomatitis
    2. gingivitis
    3. Neoplasms, hyperplasia
    4. actinomycosis
32. What is melanoma?
    1. Eithelial cell tumor
    2. Connective tissue cells
    3. Pigment cells
33. What is squamous cell carcinoma?
    1. Malignant neoplasm
    2. Benign neoplasm
    3. Epithelial cell hyperplasia
34. What is the histogenetic variant of fibrosarcoma precursor cells?
    1. Epithelial tissue cells
    2. Connective tissue cells
    3. Glandular tissue cells
    4. Bone cells
35. What is the histogenetic variant of adenoma precursor cells (sialoadenoma/sialoadenosarcoma)?
    1. Epithelial tissue cells
    2. Connective tissue cells
    3. Glandular tissue cells
    4. Bone cells
36. Who is the causative agent of viral papillomatosis?

1. Papovaviruses
2. Caronoviruses
3. Adenoviruses
4. Rotaviruses

37. What causes most often cause eosinophilic inflammation?
    1. Bacteria
    2. Viruses
    3. Allergens/autogens
    4. Genetic predisposition

38. What causes a salivary gland cyst to form?
    1. Inflammation of the salivary gland
    2. Inflammation of the lymph nodes
    3. Blockage of the salivary gland duct
    4. Ottita

39. What is the name of a calculus formed in the lumen of the salivary gland duct?
    1. Sialolite
    2. Sialolithiasis
    3. Mucocele
    4. Epulis

4 0. What is the source of stone formation in the salivary gland duct?
    1. Food
    2. Blood
    3. Salivary secretion
    4. No roughage

4.2. Typical tasks for intermediate certification

4.2.1. Questions for testing

Formed competence:

PC-2 Able to develop an animal research program and conduct a clinical study of animals using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis. PC-2ID-1 Be able to conduct animal research using digitalequipment and using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, sensing, catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography

1. Organization of dental care for animals
2. 2. Anatomical structure of permanent teeth.
3. Anatomical features of baby teeth

PC-2ID-2 Be able to interpret and analyze special data(instrumental) methods for studying animals to verify the diagnosis

4. Conduction methods of pain relief used in dentistry.
5. Conductor methods pain relief, applied maxillofacial surgery.

PC-2ID-9 Know the technique of conducting animal research using digital equipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals

6. Anatomical features of the innervation of the oral cavity.
7. Anatomical features of the blood supply to the oral cavity.
8. Anatomical features of the lymphatic system of the head.
9. Anatomical features of the bony skeleton of the oral cavity in dogs.

10. Anatomical features of the bony skeleton of the oral cavity in horses
11. Oral glands
12. The structure of the tongue in different animal species
13. Oral muscles

PC -3 Able to make a diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods.

PC-3$_{ID-1}$Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance withgenerally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases

14.Sanitation of the oral cavity in dogs and cats
15. Infectious diseases in cats and dogs with damage to the mucous membrane of the oral cavity and tongue
16. Violation of the structure of the teeth due to vitamin-mineral deficiency 17. Violation of the structure of the oral mucosa due to deficiency
ascorbic acid

PC-3 $_{ID-4}$ Know techniques interpretations And analysis data special (instrumental) methods of animal research

18. Bad breath – as a symptom of diseases of internal organs
19. Tongue ulcers - causes, clinical picture, treatment
20. Tongue paralysis
21. Actinomycotic paralysis in the head area (diagnosis, clinical picture, **PK-3$_{ID-1}$Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance withgenerally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases**
17.Sanitation of the oral cavity in dogs and cats
18. Infectious diseases in cats and dogs with damage to the mucous membrane of the oral cavity and tongue
19. Violation of the structure of the teeth due to vitamin-mineral deficiency 17. Violation of the structure of the oral mucosa due to deficiency
ascorbic acid

PC-3 $_{ID-4}$ Know techniques interpretations And analysis data special (instrumental) methods of animal research

22. Bad breath – as a symptom of diseases of internal organs
23. Tongue ulcers - causes, clinical picture, treatment
24. Tongue paralysis
25. Actinomycotic paralysis in the head area (diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment, prevention)
26. Facial nerve paralysis (etiology, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment, prevention)

PC-3ID-6 Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species

27.Papillomatous stomatitis (diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment, prevention)
28. Epulis (etiology, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment, prevention)
29. Stikker's sarcoma (diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment, prevention)
30. Changes in the palate, cleft palate (etiology, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment)

PC-3ID-7 Know generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases

31. Damage to the salivary glands, idiopathic hypersalivation
32. Sialadenitis (diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment, prevention)
33. Salivary gland duct fistulas and salivary gland fistulas
34. Mucocele (cyst-like distension of the paranasal sinuses).
Diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment, prevention.
35.Sialocele (salivary gland cyst). Diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment, prevention.
36.Salivary calculus (diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment, prevention).
37. Tumors of the salivary glands (etiology, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment,

prevention).

38. What is the origin of saliva?

39.How the amount and composition of saliva changes during caries and periodontitis.

PC – 6 Able to choose methods of non-drug therapy, including physiotherapeutic methods for treating animals, conducting therapeutic, including physiotherapeutic procedures using special equipment in compliance with safety rules

PC-6$_{ID-1}$Be able to use special equipment, including digital equipment,when carrying out medical, including physiotherapeutic procedures in accordance with the instructions for its use

40. Chemical composition of tooth enamel

41. Chemical composition of dentin

42.What determines the protective functions of saliva?

PC-6ID-2 Be able to restrain animals to ensure safety during treatment procedures

43.Pulp composition

44.List the main functions of saliva.

PC-6ID-3 Be able to maintain accounting and reporting documentation on diseases and treatment of animals using digital technologies

45.Soft plaque. Chemical composition, role.

46. Tartar. Chemical composition, role.

47. Supporting apparatus of the tooth.

PC-6ID-7 Know methods of restraining animals during their treatment

48. Dental instruments

49. Fixation of animals during dental care

PC-6ID-8 Know the forms and rules for filling out a journal for registering sick animals and animal medical history in accordance with the requirements of veterinary registration, including in digital format

50. Stomatitis (etiology, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment)

51. . Glossitis (etiology, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment)

52. Gingivitis (etiology, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment)

53. Cheilitis (etiology, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment)

54. Oral sepsis (etiology, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment)

PC-10 Carrying out repeated examinations and studies of animals to assess the effectiveness and safety of the prescribed treatment, adjusting the treatment plan for animals (if necessary) based on the results of assessing the effectiveness of treatment

PC-10$_{ID-1}$Be able to evaluate the effectiveness of treatment

55. Malocclusion

56. Violation of the number of teeth

57. Anomalies of teeth position

58. Pulpitis (etiology, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment)

59. Caries (etiology, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment)

60. Periodontitis (etiology, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment)

61. Periodontopathy (etiology, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment)

PC-10ID-2 Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods for treating animal diseases

62. Odontogenic abscesses (etiology, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment)

63. Osteomyelitis of the jaws (etiology, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment)

64. Divergence of the mandibular symphysis (etiology, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment)

65. Jaw fractures (etiology, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment)

66. Dislocation of the temporomandibular joint (etiology, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment)

67. Ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint (etiology, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment)
68. Trigeminal nerve palsy (etiology, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment)

PC-10ID-3 Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals and indications for their use in accordance with guidelines, instructions, manuals, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals

69. Salivary calculus (diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment, prevention).
70. Tumors of the salivary glands (etiology, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment, prevention).
71. Actinomycotic paralysis in the head area (diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment, prevention)
72. Facial nerve paralysis (etiology, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment, prevention)
73. Papillomatous stomatitis (diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment, prevention)
74. Epulis (etiology, diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment, prevention)

5. METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS DETERMINING PROCEDURES FOR ASSESSING KNOWLEDGE, ABILITIES AND SKILLS AND ACTIVITY EXPERIENCE CHARACTERIZING THE STAGES OF COMPETENCY FORMATION

Criteria for assessing students' knowledge during the colloquium:

- **Mark "excellent"**- the student clearly expresses his point of view on the issues under consideration, giving relevant examples.
- **Mark "good"**- the student makes some errors in the answer
- **Mark "satisfactory"**- the student discovers gaps in knowledge of the basic educational and regulatory material.
- **Mark "unsatisfactory"**- the student discovers significant gaps in knowledge of the basic principles of the discipline, and the inability, with the help of the teacher, to obtain the correct solution to a specific practical problem.

Knowledge criteria for testing:

- **Grade "passed"**must meet the parameters of any of the positive ratings ("excellent", "good", "satisfactory").
- **Grade "Not accepted"** must correspond parameters assessments "unsatisfactory"
- **Mark "excellent"**– all types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have been completed. The student demonstrates the correspondence of knowledge, skills and abilities to the indicators given in the tables, operates with acquired knowledge, skills and abilities, and applies them in situations of increased complexity. In this case, inaccuracies and difficulties may occur during analytical operations and the transfer of knowledge and skills to new, non-standard situations.
- **Mark "good"**– all types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have been completed. The student demonstrates the correspondence of knowledge, skills and abilities to the indicators given in the tables, operates with acquired knowledge, skills and abilities, and applies them in standard situations. In this case, minor errors, inaccuracies, and difficulties during analytical operations and the transfer of knowledge and skills to new, non-standard situations may be made.
- **Mark "satisfactory"**– one or more types of educational work provided for by the

curriculum have not been completed. The student demonstrates incomplete compliance of knowledge, abilities, skills with the indicators given in the tables, significant mistakes are made, a partial lack of knowledge, abilities, and skills is manifested in a number of indicators, the student experiences significant difficulties in operating knowledge and skills when transferring them to new situations. –

• **Mark "unsatisfactory"**– the types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have not been completed. demonstrates incomplete compliance of knowledge, abilities, and skills with those given in the tables of indicators, significant errors are made, a lack of knowledge, abilities, and skills is manifested in a larger number of indicators; the student experiences significant difficulties in operating knowledge and skills when transferring them to new situations

6. ACCESSIBILITY AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

If necessary, disabled people and persons with limited health capabilities are given additional time to prepare an answer for the test.

When carrying out the procedure for assessing the learning outcomes of people with disabilities and people with limited health capabilities, their own technical means may be used.

The procedure for assessing the learning outcomes of people with disabilities and people with limited health capabilities in the discipline provides for the provision of information in forms adapted to the limitations of their health and perception of information:

For people with visual impairments:	– in printed form in enlarged font, – in the form of an electronic document.
For people with hearing impairments:	– in printed form, – in the form of an electronic document.
For persons with musculoskeletal disorders musculoskeletal system	– in printed form, apparatus: – in the form of an electronic document.

When carrying out the procedure for assessing the learning outcomes of disabled people and persons with limited health capabilities in the discipline, it ensures the fulfillment of the following additional requirements depending on the individual characteristics of the students:

a) instructions on the procedure for conducting the assessment procedure are provided in an accessible form (orally, in writing);

b) an accessible form for submitting assignments of assessment tools (in printed form, in printed form in enlarged font, in the form of an electronic document, assignments are read out by the teacher);

c) an accessible form of providing answers to assignments (written on paper, typing answers on a computer, orally).

If necessary, for students with disabilities and people with disabilities, the procedure for assessing learning outcomes in the discipline can be carried out in several stages.

The procedure for assessing the learning outcomes of disabled people and persons with limited health capabilities is permitted using distance learning technologies.