

#### CD 8.5.1 CURRICULUM DISCIPLINE

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#### **FACULTY OF DENTISTRY**

# PROGRAM OF STUDY 0911.1 DENTISTRY DEPARTMENT OF ORTHOPEDIC DENTISTRY "ILARION POSTOLACHI"

#### **APPROVED**

at the meeting of the Commission for Quality Assurance and Curriculum Evaluation Faculty

of Stomatology Minutes nr. \_\_ of 22-09 2020 President, PhD, associate professor Stepco Elena

#### **APPROVED**

at the meeting of the Faculty Council of Stomatology
Minutes nr. 2 of 30 09 2020

Dean of the Faculty, PhD, associate professor Solomon Oleg

#### **APPROVED**

At the meeting of the Department of orthopedic dentistry "Ilarion Postolachi" Minutes nr. 1 of 24.08.2020

> Chief of department, PhD, associate professor Solomon Oleg Osoleeur

# **CURRICULUM**

**DISCIPLINE: Practical training: Prosthodontics** 

**Integrated studies** 

Type of the course: Compulsory



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#### I. PRELIMINARY

Orthopedic dentistry presents a fundamental discipline of modern dentistry, which after finishing the studies is materialized in the profession of dentist-prosthetician. Therefore, at the university training stage, it will allow the future specialist to insist on the principles of organizing and providing dental prosthetic care to the population. To use in the clinical activity new methods of diagnosis, to use biomaterials, contemporary technologies of prosthetic treatment and formation of the concepts of prophylaxis of dental diseases.

The purpose of the discipline - the theoretical and practical training of dentists, able to successfully work on the rehabilitation of patients with dental diseases. In this way, the study of orthopedic dentistry it is necessary objectivity, because the prosthetic doctor, regardless of the post he occupies, will encounter various diseases of the stomatognat system, the therapy of which can only be performed by orthopedic - prosthetic interventions. At the same time, various dental conditions require complex therapy, in which orthopedo - prosthetic interventions occupy a decisive place (diseases of periodontal, temporomandibular joints, etc.).

#### Mission of the curriculum in professional training

"Practical training: Prosthetic Dentistry" is aimed to apply in practice the theoretical knowledge acquired by the students at the departments, in order to ensure effective and harmless treatment, obeying the asepsis and antisepsis rules, using qualified methods of treatment according to the modern requirements. The practical implementation of the knowledge gained within this discipline aims to develop the dexterities and clinical thinking of the students focusing on the accumulation of skills in determining the diagnosis, prophylaxis, optimal treatment methods of patients and improving their quality of life.

- Language of teaching: Romanian and English.
- Beneficiaries: IV year students, faculty of Stomatology.

#### II. DISCIPLINE ADMINISTRATION

Discipline code		S.08.O.105	
Discipline name		Practical training: Prosthetic Dentistry	
Discipline responsible	e	O. Solomon, PhD, assoc. prof, Chief N. Cojuhari, PhD., assoc.prof.	of the Department
Year	IV	Semester	VIII
Total number of hour	s:		90
Lectures		Practical work	
Seminars		Individual work	
Evaluation method	Differential Colloquium	Number of credits	3



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#### III. TRAINING OBJECTIVES AT THE DISCIPLINE

- At the level of knowledge and understanding:
- to know of ethical and deonthologic issues;
- to know professional terminology;
- to know methods of prophylaxis of dental diseases;
- to know the etiology and evolution of dental diseases;

#### • At application level:

- to know the methods of examining and investigating patients in the orthopedic dentistry;
- to know modern materials used in dental prosthetics;
- to know the methods of prosthetic treatment;
- to know techniques for emergency assistance;
- to be able to analyze the clinical examination of the patients in the orthopedic dentistry;
- be able to analyze para-clinical exam data;
- to know the diagnosis of the diseases of the dento-maxillary apparatus;
- to know the appreciation of indications for prosthetic treatment;
- to know the preparation of the treatment plan;
- to know classic and contemporary methods of prosthetic treatment.
- to know the realization of the clinical stages of treatment with fixed dentures;

#### At the integration level:

- to appreciate the orthopedic disorders of the dento-maxillary apparatus;
- to determine the order of interventions in orthopedic dentistry;
- to possess skills for the implementation and integration of knowledge in the field of therapeutic dentistry, pediatric dentistry, orthodontics, OMF surgery;
- to have skills in the implementation and integration of knowledge in the field of other medical disciplines that integrate with dentistry (internal medicine, dermatology, neurology, morphopathology, pathophysiology, histology);
- be able to objectively evaluate and self-assess the knowledge of orthopedic dentistry;
- to be able to assimilate and impregnate in daily practice the new achievements in the field of orthopedic dentistry

#### IV. CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

Attention is paied to the particularities of clinical picture with evidence of morphological and functional disturbances, local, loco-regional and general complications, arguing the need for prosthetic treatment. Every student under the guidance of the teacher participates in the realization of the consecutive clinical stages in the treatment with dental prostheses according to the purpose of given practical work. In this plan, the practical training of each student provides the 4 levels: I know, I have seen, I did with the teacher, I performed independently. For these reasons is organized daily verification of the knowledge on the subject (interrogation, test-writing) and a thematic patient is demonstrated. The made work is noted in the register of practical work and recorded in the documentation of the dental prosthesis.

#### V. OBJECTIVES AND CONTENT UNITS



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#### **COMPONENTS**

#### **OBJECTIVES**

Partial extended edentation, Patient's examination.

Component parts of the diagnosis. The indications to prosthetic treatment of partial extended edentation with Partial Removable Acrylic Prosthesis (PRAP).

Ethiology of partial edentation.

Subjective examination of the patients with partial edentation.

Objective examination of the patients with partial edentation

Para-clinical examination of the patient with partial edentation.

Clinical manifest of partial edentation.

Classification of partial edentation by Kennedy, Costa, Kennedy-Applegate, Gavrilov.

Characteristic of the dental-parodontal bear complex that provide denture support.

Classification of mucousa by Supple, Luind.

Classification of bone support at maxilla byLejoyeux.

Classification of bone support at the mandible by Lejoyeux.

Argumentation of joint tmj disorders.

Argumentation of muscles disorders.

Indications for partial removable prosthesis manufacturing.

Peculiarities (particularityes) of prosthetic field preparation to prosthetic treatment with partial removable prosthesis.

- To know Ethiology of partial edentation.
- To know Subjective examination of the patients with partial edentation.
- To know Objective examination of the patients with partial edentation
- To know Para-clinical examination of the patient with partial edentation.
- To know Clinical manifest of partial edentation.
- To know Classification of partial edentation by Kennedy, Costa, Kennedy-Applegate, Gavrilov.
- To know Characteristic of the dentalparodontal bear complex that provide denture support.
- To know Classification of mucousa by Supple, Luind
- To know clasificarea suportului osos după Lejoyeux la maxilă.
- To know Classification of bone support at the mandible by Lejoyeux.
- Argumentation of joint tmj disorders.
- Argumentation of muscles disorders.
- To know Indications for partial removable prosthesis manufacturing.
- To know Peculiarities (particularityes) of prosthetic field preparation to prosthetic treatment with partial removable prosthesis.

Indications to prosthetic treatment of partial extended edentation with Partial Removable Acrylic Prosthesis (PRAP). Technique of getting impressions. Clinical-laboratory stages of Partial Removable Acrylic Denture (PRAD) manufacturing.

Partial removable prosthesis types.

Indications to partial removable acrylic prosthesis manufacturing.

- To know Partial removable prosthesis types.
- To know Indications to partial removable acrylic prosthesis manufacturing.



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Contraindications to partial removable acrylic prosthesis manufacturing.

Biomecanics of partial removable acrylic prosthesis.

Component parts of partial removable acrylic prosthesis. Characteristics.

Requirements to support teeth.

Limits of removable prosthesis on the maxilla Limits of removable prosthesis on the maxilla

Constructive peculiarities of removable acrylic prosthesis by Kemeny.

Constructive peculiarities of removable acrylic prosthesis by Itighin

Methods of getting impressions at removable acrylic prosthesis manufacturing, steps of getting impressions.

Possible complications during taking impressions and their manages.

Name clinical stages of PRAD manufacturing.

Name technical stages of PRAD manufacturing.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

- To know Contraindications to partial removable acrylic prosthesis manufacturing.
- To know Biomecanics of partial removable acrylic prosthesis.
- To know Component parts of partial removable acrylic prosthesis.
   Characteristics.
- To know Requirements to support teeth
- To know limits of removable prosthesis on the maxilla
- To know limits of removable prosthesis on the mandible
- To know Constructive peculiarities of removable acrylic prosthesis by Kemeny.

To know Constructive peculiarities of removable acrylic prosthesis by Itighin

- To know Methods of getting impressions at removable acrylic prosthesis manufacturing, steps of getting impressions
- To know Possible complications during taking impressions and their maintains
- To know clinical stages of PRAD manufacturing.
- To know technical stages of PRAD manufacturing.

#### Definition of central relationships at prosthetic treatment with PRAD

Central relation signs and their practical value.

Classification of partial edentation depending on clinical situation in intermaxilar correlation

Determination of intermaxilar correlation in case of stabil occlusion (first clinical situation).

Determination of intermaxilar correlation in case of instabil occlusion (second clinical situation).

Determination of intermaxilar correlation in case of absence of occlusion (third clinic situation).

- To know Central relation signs and their practical value
- To know Classification of partial edentation depending on clinical situation in intermaxilar correlation
- To know Determination of intermaxilar correlation in case of stabil occlusion (first clinical situation).
- To know Determination of intermaxilar correlation in case of instabil occlusion (second clinical situation).



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COMPONENTS	OBJECTIVES
Consecutivity of determination and registration of intermaxilar centric relationships	To know Determination of intermaxilar correlation in case of absence of occlusion (third clinic situation).
Metods of vertical occlusal dimension determination	<ul> <li>To know Consecutivity of determination and registration of intermaxilar centric relationships</li> <li>To know Metods of vertical occlusal dimension determination.</li> </ul>
Methods of fixation and s	stabilization of PRAD
Enumerate stabilising and supporting elements of partial removable acrylic denture.	<ul> <li>To know elements of stabilising and supporting partial removable acrylic denture.</li> </ul>
Requirements to metal clasp made of wire.	To know Requirements to metal clasp made of wire.
Clasps line? Its practical value.	To know How to choose the clasps line? Its practical value.
Components of clasps and its position	To know Components of clasps and its position
Difference between Jackson and Adams clasps.	To know differences between Jackson and
Indications to telescopic clasps manufacturing. The position of clasp elements with regard to supporting tooth and prosthetic base	Adams clasps.     To know Indications to telescopic clasps manufacturing. The position of clasp elements with regard to supporting tooth
Dolder system and indications to its manufacturing Byomecanics of partial removable acrylic prosthesis	<ul> <li>and prosthetic base</li> <li>To know Dolder system and indications to its manufacturing</li> <li>To know Byomecanics of partial</li> </ul>
	removable acrylic prosthesis
Checking the design (wax component) of Partial R treatment). Imposing the PRAP (the inser	
COMPONENTS	OBJECTIVES

Stages of wax component probe and purpose of its To know Stages of wax component probe making. and purpose of its making. Qualitative determination of dental-dental contacts To know determination of dental-dental in position of central occlusion. contacts in position of central occlusion To know cheking of pfiziognomic aspect. Cheking of pfiziognomic aspect. To know checking of phonetic aspect. To know requirements to clasps. Checking of phonetic aspect. To know Try in stages. Requirements to clasps Try in stages.



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COMPONENTS	OBJECTIVES
Individualization of the base of PRAD to prosthetic field.  Individualization of the clusps of PRAD to support teeth. Tools.  Individualization of occlusion. Tools.	<ul> <li>To know Individualization of the base of PRAD to prosthetic field.</li> <li>To know Individualization of the clusps of PRAD to support teeth. Tools.</li> <li>To know Individualization of occlusion. Tools.</li> </ul>
Skeletized partial removable prosthesis (PRSP). mucosal-bone and co	· 10 pt
Dizavantages of partial removable acrilic dentures.  Advantages of partial removable skeletized prothesis.  Name component parts of Partial Removable Skeletized denture Saddles of skeletized prosthesis. Varieties. Function.  Main Connectors. Varieties. Function.  Secondary Conectors. Clasification.  Dental support elements Disjunctive elements of maintaining, support and stability. Varieties.  Biomechanic of Partial Removable Sheletized Prosthesis.	Dizavantages of partial removable acrilic dentures.  Advantages of partial removable skeletized prothesis.  To know component parts of Partial Removable Skeletized denture  To know Saddles of skeletized prosthesis. Varieties. Function.  To know Main Connectors. Varieties. Function.  Tok now Secondary Conectors. Clasification.  To know Dental support elements.  To know Disjunctive elements of maintaining, support and stability. Varieties.  To know Biomechanic of Partial Removable Sheletized Prosthesis.
Partial Removable Sk	
Indications to Partial Removable Skeletized Prosthesis manufacturing	To know Indications to Partial Removable Skeletized Prosthesis manufacturing



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#### **COMPONENTS**

Enumerate varieties of Partial Removable Skeletized Prosthesis construction.
Dizavantages of Partial Removable Skeletized Prosthesis made by soldering method.
Position of the clasps elements on the support teeth.

Order of placing elements of the attacement on the support teeth and on the saddles of Partial Removable Skeletized Prosthesis

Continuous clasp play the principal role of Main Connector

Antibasculant elements of Partial Removable Skeletized Prosthesis . Placing.

Getting impressions at Partial Removable Skeletized Prosthesis manufacturing. Varieties.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

- To know Enumerate varieties of Partial Removable Skeletized Prosthesis construction.
- To know Dizavantages of Partial Removable Skeletized Prosthesis made by soldering method.
- To know Position of the clasps elements on the support teeth.
- To know Order of placing elements of the attacement on the support teeth and on the saddles of Partial Removable Skeletized Prosthesis
- To know when Continuous clasp play the principal role of Main Connector
- To know Antibasculant elements of Partial Removable Skeletized Prosthesis . Placing.
- To know impressions steps at Partial Removable Skeletized Prosthesis manufacturing. Varieties.

Clinical-laboratory stages of Partial Removable Skeletized Prosthesis manufacturing. Surveying.

Enumerate clinical steps of Partial Removable Skeletized Prosthesis manufacturing without making artificial crowns on the supporting teeth.

Enumerate laboratory steps of Partial Removable Skeletized Prosthesis manufacturing without making artificial crowns on the supporting teeth.

Enumerate clinical steps of partial removable skeletized prosthesis manufacturing with making artificial crowns on the supporting teeth

Enumerate laboratory steps of partial removable skeletized prosthesis manufacturing with making artificial crowns on the supporting teeth.

Particularities of support teeth preparation and formation the palce for clasp elements placing.

Surveying. Free method.

- To know clinical steps of Partial Removable Skeletized Prosthesis manufacturing without making artificial crowns on the supporting teeth.
- To know laboratory steps of Partial Removable Skeletized Prosthesis manufacturing without making artificial crowns on the supporting teeth.
- To know clinical steps of partial removable skeletized prosthesis manufacturing with making artificial crowns on the supporting teeth
- To know Enumerate laboratory steps of partial removable skeletized prosthesis manufacturing with making artificial crowns on the supporting teeth.
- To know Particularities of support teeth preparation and formation the palce for clasp elements placing.
- To know Surveying. Free method.



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COMPONENTS	OBJECTIVES
Enumerate way (path) of insertion and dezinsertion of Partial Removable Skeletized Denture.	To know way (path) of insertion and dezinsertion of Partial Removable Skeletized Denture.

# VI. PROFESIONAL SKILLS (SPECIFIC (CS) AND TRANSVERSAL (CT)) AND DISCIPLINE ENDING

# ✓ PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES (SPECIFIC) (PC)

- CP 1. Identifying and using concepts, principles and theories in professional activities.
- CP 2. Thorough knowledge, understanding and operation with theoretical knowledge and basic practical methods.
- CP 3. Good knowledge and practical application of the knowledge in relation to the patient, taking into account the age and character of the person, the specificity of the pathology and the patient's experiences with the doctors in order to ensure prosthetic compliance.
- CP 4: Completing the medical histories of the patients, conducting the clinical examination and elaborating the indications for the type of para-clinical examination, according to clinical case with their argumentation. Determining options for establishing the diagnosis and treatment plan.
- CP 5: Knowledge and simulation of the clinical and para-clinical examination of patients with pathologies in oro-maxilo-facial area; evaluation of para-clinical examination data.
- CP 6: Demonstration and application of knowledge gained in the clinical and para-clinical examination of the patient. Promoting the principles of tolerance and compassion towards patients.

## ✓ Transversal competencies (CT)

- CT1. Application of efficient working rules, manifestation of a responsible attitude towards the scientific and didactic field, for optimal and creative valorisation of their own potential in specific situations, observing the principles and norms of professional ethics;
- CT2. Ensure effective deployment and effective engagement in team activities.
- CT3. Identifying opportunities for continuous training and efficient use of learning resources and techniques for their own development.

### ✓ Study finalizations

At finalization of the course the student will be able to:

• To know: the components of a successful prosthetic act;



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- To know the qualities and optimal behavior for the successful practice of medicine.
- To formulate optimal decisions in rendering patient aid in critical situations;

#### VI. THE STUDENT'S INDIVIDUAL WORK

Nr.	The expected product	Implementation strategies	Evaluation criterias	Term of execution
1.	Working with information sources	Systematically workin the library and mediate.  Exploring the current electronic sources on the topic under discussion	Quality of formed judgments, logical thinking, flexibility.      The quality of the systematization of the informational material obtained through its own activity.	During the semester
2.	Report	Analysis of relevant sources on the topic of the paper.  Analysis, systematization and synthesis of information on the proposed theme.  Compilation of the report in accordance with the requirements in force and presentation to the chair.	The quality of systematization and analysis of the informational material obtained through its own activity.      Concordance of information with the proposed theme.	During the semester
3.	Case study analysis	Choice and description of the case study  Analysis of the causes of the issues raised in the case study.  Prognosis of the investigated case.  Deduction of the expected outcome of the case.	Analysis, synthesis, generalization of data obtained through own investigation.      Formation of an algorithm of knowledge based on the obtained conclusions.	During the semester

# METHODOLOGICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHING-LEARNING-EVALUATION

## Used Teaching and learning methods

The discipline of orthopedic dentistry is taught in the classical manner, using new methods. It provides support for lectures and practical papers in the clinic. The lectures are supported by theoretical course and practical lessons approved by order of the rector. In the lectures, new teaching methods are used with the exposition of the obtained achievements in the field and the demonstration of the didactic materials with the mutlimedia technique. At the works the students participate in the clinical reception of the patients, prepare the observation history,



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the scale of the practical works is recorded in the student daily. From modern methods, current control tests, clinical situations presented by study models and orthopantomograms are used. At the department of self-study students prepare papers and/or prepare schemes, casts.

# • Methods of assessment (including an indication how the final grade is calculated)

Current mark: Practical training takes place for a 4 weeks (90 hours). At the end of each practical training student will have one mark, depending on the work done, the theoretical training, the ethical-professional behavior.

**Final mark**: The practical training ends with a Differential Colloquium. Final mark is calculated according to the formula: average of two current marks x = 0.5 + mark at the end of the semester x = 0.5

How to round up the marks at the evaluation steps

ntermediate mark grid (annual average,	National mark	ECTS
grades from the exam stages)	system	equivalent
1,00-3,00	2	F
3,01-4,99	4	FX
5,00	5	E
5,01-5,50	5,5	
5,51-6,00	6	
6,01-6,50	6,5	D
6,51-7,00	7	
7,01-7,50	7,5	С
7,51-8,00	8	
8,01-8,50	8,5	В
8,51-8,00	9	
9,01-9,50	9,5	A
9,51-10,0	10	

**Notă:** Failure to attend the examination without good reason is recorded as "absent" and is equivalent to 0 (zero). The student has two opportunities to repeat the exam.