MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE
UKRAINIAN MEDICAL STOMATOLOGICAL ACADEMY

"Approved"
the meeting chair
Therapeutic Dentistry
"30 " August 2019 year
Protocol number 1 from ______________

Head of Department
Professor Petrushanko T.A.

METHODOICAL INSTRUCTIONS
for independent work of students
during the training for the practical studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational discipline</th>
<th>Therapeutic dentistry</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module number 3</td>
<td>Periodontal disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theme of class</td>
<td>The notion of periodontology. Organization of periodontal help of patients</td>
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<tr>
<td>Course</td>
<td>IV</td>
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<td>Faculty</td>
<td>Foreign Students Training</td>
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Poltava – 2019
1. **Actuality of theme:** Among the topical issues of modern dentistry, periodontal diseases occupy a significant place. Periodontology in recent years has developed into a scientific and organizational point of view into an independent branch of dentistry. Periodontology as science examines the basics of tissue surrounding the tooth, many normal variants and pathology of their structures and methods of treatment of diseases. The urgency of the problem of formation of specialized periodontal dental services assistance network is based on the increase in the prevalence of periodontal disease in the adult population of Ukraine, as shown by the analysis of numerous epidemiological studies. Only in the last 10 years the population 19-34 years for inflammatory and dystrophic-inflammatory periodontal disease has reached from 78% to 92%. Evaluation of dynamics of periodontal disease population reflects the growing needs of the population in different kinds of dental care.

2. **Certain aims:**
   1. Analysis of the role of periodontology as a section of therapeutic stomatology.
   2. Interpretation of the role of periodontal care in today socio-economic conditions.
   3. Know the basics of forming a system of specialized periodontal care in a network of dental services.
   4. Be able to evaluate the quality and quantity of internal medical periodontology.

3. **Base knowledge, abilities, skills, necessary for a study themes (interdisciplinary integration).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of previous disciplines</th>
<th>Got skills</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anatomy, histology</td>
<td>Identify normal anatomical education and features of their structure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social medicine, organization and health economics</td>
<td>The application of the preventive and curative dental care to patients.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Propaedeutic of therapeutic stomatology</td>
<td>Possession of the dental patient survey methodology</td>
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4. **Task for independent work during preparation to employment.**

4.1. **List of basic vocabulary, parameters, characteristics that must assimilate the student in preparation to engage in:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terminology</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Periodontology</td>
<td>The science of the periodontium, the holding tooth machine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diagnostics</td>
<td>The ability to recognize</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specialized care</td>
<td>Medical treatment of patients with periodontal disease</td>
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</table>
4.2. Theoretical questions to employment:
1. Give the definition of periodontology as a section of clinical dentistry.
2. Specify the levels of periodontal care.
3. Name the system of institutions that provide periodontological assistance.
4. Name the amount of periodontal care carried out in medical institutions of I level.
5. Name the amount of periodontal care by medical institutions in the II level.
6. Specify the model of periodontal care in dental education.
7. Name the amount of periodontal care by medical institutions in the III level.
8. Specify the accounting work of a dentist during periodontic admission.

4.3. Practical work (job) that run in lesson:
1. Read the medical documentation (outpatient card, forms, letterhead, prescription form or the like), which is conducted in periodontal patients admitted.
2. Rules for filling the medical records.
3. Draw a "scheme" of the patient in a periodontal department.
4. Display schematic structure of periodontic center (department).
5. A review of dental hygiene students, pay attention to anatomical structures.

5. The content of the topic.
Among the topical issues of modern dentistry, periodontal diseases occupy a significant place. Periodontics in recent years has developed into a scientific and organizational point of view into an independent branch of dentistry. This is due to the high incidence of periodontal disease among the population. It is important to point out that periodontal disease in advanced stages have an adverse effect on the entire body, causing changes its reactivity through sensitization, micro-organisms and their toxins.

Periodontal pocket is very often a hotbed of chronic infection, which predetermines the propensity for rheumatoid, cardiovascular and other somatic diseases. As a result of tooth loss are changes in the digestive system. However, the clinical course and prognosis of periodontic disease depends on the reactivity of the organism. Consequently, there is a direct relationship between the state and the interdependence of periodontal disease and organism of the patient as a whole, which explains the important value of periodontal disease.

The problem of forming a specialized periodontal care systems in modern dental service network is based on the increase in the prevalence of periodontal disease in the adult population of Ukraine. Only in the last 10 years the population of 19-34 years for inflammatory and dystrophic defeat of periodontal inflammatory-reached from 78% to 92%, and at the age of 19-26 years there has been a sharp rise of periodontal disease at the expense of the primary forms of periodontal disease/
The periodontal dental assistance establishments on several levels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The level of assistance</th>
<th>System of institutions that provide assistance to periodontological</th>
<th>Volume of periodontal support</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I level - establishments of qualified dental care</td>
<td>Dentist in industrial enterprises, educational institutions; offices and commercial and private structures</td>
<td>Assistance within the overall reception of the doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II level - establishments of special dental care</td>
<td>Dental branch of district clinics. Municipal dental clinics with a small staff of doctors and consulting rooms in commercial and private structures.</td>
<td>Assistance in periodontal cabinet</td>
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<tr>
<td>III level - establishments of narrowly special dental care</td>
<td>Large municipal, provincial and national dental clinics and centers (budget and private)</td>
<td>Periodontal center. Special periodontal department.</td>
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Volume of periodontal care in institutions of I level:
1. Study the rules of oral hygiene;
2. Sanation of oral cavity;
3. Professional hygiene of oral cavity;
4. Selective grinding in the teeth;
5. Local anti-inflammatory therapy.
This level of 80% of the periodontal patients needs.

Volume of periodontal care in institutions of II level:
1. Study of hygiene of oral cavity;
2. Sanation of oral cavity;
3. Selective grinding in the teeth;
4. Provisional splinting of teeth;
5. Professional hygiene of oral cavity;
7. Surgical procedures on the periodontium (curettage, abscess dissection, gingivotomy, gingivectomy);
Such treatment need 10-20% of patients.

Volume of periodontal care in institutions of III level:
1. An in-depth examination;
2. Study of hygiene of oral cavity;
3. Sanation of oral cavity;
4. Provisional splinting of teeth;
5. Splinting;
6. Professional hygiene of oral cavity;
7. Professional hygiene of oral cavity;
8. General treatment;
9. Surgical treatment;
10. Implantology;
11. Esthetic prosthesis;
12. Physiotherapy treatment;

In such preventive activities need to be 1-2% of the periodontal patients.

An important issue in the periodontal care is a system for recording the admission of patients is the evaluation system of the quality and quantity of work of internal medical periodontology. The unit traditionally 20 minutes of working time.

6. Material for self-control:

A. Questions for self-control:
1. Give the definition of periodontology. What does periodontology study?
A. Basics of the structure of the tissues surrounding the tooth, variants of the norm and pathology of their structures, diseases and methods of their treatment;
B. Basics of gum structure, variants of norm and pathology of their structures, diseases and methods of their treatment;
C. Basics of the oral mucosa structure, diseases and methods of their treatment;
D. Basics of tooth structure, variants of norm and pathology of their structures, diseases and methods of their treatment.
E. Basics of the tooth structure and bone surrounding the tooth.

2. The organization of periodontal care can be presented as a model consisting of several levels. How many levels does it have?
A. 2
B. There are no levels
C. 1
D. 3
E. 5

3. Which medical institutions can realize an in-depth examination of patients with periodontal diseases?
A. Periodontal surgeries.
B. Periodontal centers.
C. Dental clinics
D. Municipal clinics
E. Private cabinets
4. Which structural unit is the most common form of specialized periodontal care for patients?
A. Periodontal Center
B. Private office
C. Stationary ward
D. Periodontology office
E. Municipal Clinic

5. What type of treatment and preventive measures are provided for periodontal patients in the first level medical institutions?
A. Remediation of the oral cavity
B. Hygiene training
C. Professional oral hygiene
D. Selective grinding, occupational oral hygiene, local anti-inflammatory therapy.
E. Hygiene training, oral remediation, selective grinding, occupational oral hygiene, local anti-inflammatory therapy.

6. In which medical institutions it can be performed surgical interventions for periodontal patients?
A. In medical institutions of the first level
B. In medical institutions of the second level
C. In medical institutions of the third level
D. Private cabinets
E. Dental hospitals

7. What time is necessary to count the unit of working time during the treatment of periodontal patients?
A. 20 minutes
B. 30 minutes
C. As long as the doctor need
D. 45 minutes
E. 10-15 minutes

8. At what level it is possible to carry out all kinds of surgical interventions, implantation, orthodontic treatment, aesthetic prosthetics, physiotherapy treatment, non-traditional methods of treatment for periodontal patients?
A. In medical institutions of the first level
B. In medical institutions of the second level
C. In medical institutions of the third level
D. Private cabinets
E. Dental hospitals
9. At what level can be organized a periodontal cabinet for specialized treatment of periodontal patients?
A. In medical institutions of the first level
B. In medical institutions of the second level
C. In medical institutions of the third level
D. Private cabinets
E. Dental hospitals

10. What is the second level treatment institutions?
A. Dental offices
B. Private offices
C. Dental offices at industrial enterprises
D. Dental departments of district and city polyclinics, dental municipal and private clinics.
E. Dental hospitals

B. Tasks for self-control:
1. In practical classes in therapeutic dentistry, students study the science of the structure of tissues surrounding the tooth, variants of the norm and pathology of their structures, diseases and methods of their treatment. What is the name of this science?
A. Periodontology
B. Odontology
C. Mycology
D. Deontology
E. Periodontology

2. During the preventive examination of the first-year students of the Technical University, the dentist established a prevalence of periodontal disease in 28% of the respondents. What kind of medical institution should students contact for periodontal care?
A. Dental office of educational institution
B. Private dental office
C. Parodontological center
D. Periodontic office of the clinic
E. Specialized periodontal department

3. Patient G.48 g complains of tooth mobility, difficulty in chewing solid food. Objectively it was revealed the cyanosis of the gums, numerous dental deposits, periodontal pockets of 5-7 mm with serous exudate, tooth mobility of II-III centuries. The X-ray examination determines uneven resorption of the interdental septa up to 2/3 of the length of the teeth roots. The patient needs surgical manipulations. Which medical institutions should the patient refer to?
A. Second level medical institution
B. Medical institution of the first level
4. In a young dentist at a city dental clinic it was revealed the absents of the journal of preventive oral examinations. The doctor denies having to keep such a journal. Which accounting document is not required for the second level institutions?
   A. Dental medical card of the patient
   B. It is mandatory to keep all the listed documentation
   C. Daily record of work of a dentist
   D. Journal of preventive oral examinations
   E. Diary of the dentist’s work

5. Periodontal patients in complex treatment require orthodontic assistance, aesthetic prosthetics, implantation and physiotherapy treatment. What medical institutions can realise these dental interventions?
   A. First level medical institution
   B. Second level medical institution
   C. Third level medical institution
   D. Family type outpatient clinic
   E. Private dental office

6. In the medical institutions of the second level mainly the oral hygiene, rehabilitation of the oral cavity, selective grinding and splinting of the teeth, local anti-inflammatory therapy and surgical interventions are carried out. What percentage of periodontal patients need such treatment?
   A. 100%
   B. 50%
   C. 20%
   D. 80%
   E. 2%

7. Patient P., 38 years old, with chronic generalized periodontitis of the third degree is on dispensary registration with a doctor of the periodontal office. Where can be organized a periodontology office to provide specialized care and dynamic observation of patients with periodontitis?
   A. Second level medical institution
   B. First level medical institution
   C. Third level medical institution
   D. Private dental clinic
   E. Family type outpatient clinic

8. The doctor performs regular admission of a periodontal patient, performing manipulations of local anti-inflammatory therapy. What time is taken as a conditional unit of working time for the periodontologist?
A. 20 minutes
B. 40 minutes
C. 50 minutes
D. 30 minutes
E. 5 minutes

9. Woman K., 38 years old, complains of periodic bleeding gums, discomfort during eating, mobility of teeth. She is ill for 13 years. Periodically she undergoing treatment at a dental clinic at the place of residence. In which medical institution will you recommend she to consult for advanced periodontal examination and treatment?
A. Private office
B. Dental department of the district polyclinic
C. Municipal Dental Clinic
D. Specialized periodontology department, periodontology center
E. Periodontology office

10. Patient L., 49 years old, complains of bleeding gums, bad breath. During the examination, the dentist of general admission found mineralized dental deposits, periodontal pockets up to 5 mm, tooth mobility of the frontal area of the second degree. What is the volume of treatment and preventive measures the doctor of this medical institution can take?
A. Professional oral hygiene, rehabilitation, local anti-inflammatory therapy, hygiene skills training.
B. Surgical interventions, local anti-inflammatory therapy
C. Splinting, local anti-inflammatory therapy
D. Professional oral hygiene, recommendations
E. Professional oral hygiene, rehabilitation, hygiene skills training.

7. Literature.

Basik sources:

Additional sourcer:

Information resources

Methodical recommendations are made
docent of the department of therapeutic stomatology N.N. Ilenko