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| **Syllabus for academic year 2019/2020** |
| **Description of the course** |
| **Module/Course** | **Preclinical restorative dentistry** | **Group of detailed education results**  |
| **Group code C** | **Group name** **III-Preclinical study** |
| **Faculty** | Faculty of Dentistry |
| **Major**  | Dentistry |
| **Specialties** | Conservative dentistry |
| **Level of studies** | Uniform magister studies **X** \*1st degree studies 2nd degree studies 3rd degree studies postgraduate studies  |
| **Form of studies** | **X** full-time **X** part-time |
| **Year of studies**  | II | **Semester** | **X** Winter Summer |
| **Type of course** | **X** obligatory limited choice free choice / elective  |
| **Course** | **X** major basic |
| **Language of instruction** |  Polish **X** English other |
| \* mark with an **X** |
| **Number of hours** |
| Form of education |
| Unit teaching the course | Lectures (L) | Seminars (SE) | Auditorium classes (AC) | Major Classes – not clinical (MC) | Clinical Classes (CC) | Laboratory Classes (LC) | Classes in Simulated Conditions (CSC) | Practical Classes with Patient (PCP) | Specialist Classes – magister studies (SCM) | Foreign language Course (FLC) | Physical Education obligatory (PE) | Vocational Practice (VP) | Self-Study (Student's own work) | E-learning (EL) |
| **Winter Semester** |
|  |  | **15** |  | **60** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Summer Semester** |
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| **TOTAL per year:** |
|  |  | **15** |  | **60** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Educational objectives** (max. 6 items)**G1.** To obtain the basic knowledge on carious process**G2.** To obtain the basic theoretical and practical knowledge regarding dental treatment and caries lesions restoration, restorative materials and restorations placement on phantom patient. |
| **Education result matrix for module/course in relation to verification methods of the intended education result and the type of class** |
| Number of course education result  | Number of major education result  | Student who completes the module/course knows/is able to | Methods of verification of intended education results (forming and summarising) | Form of didactic class*\*\*enter the abbreviation* |
| **W 01** | **C.W.26** | To define caries disease | Oral response,(F), test (P), OSCE | SE, MC  |
| **W02** | **C.W. 25** | To describe and explain the principles of conventional and adhesive preparation of all classes of dental cavities according Blacks classification | Oral response,(F), test (P), essay (P), discussion (F), OSCE | SE, MC |
| **W03** | **C.W. 24** | To describe properties of dental restorative materials and their clinical application | Oral response,(F), test (P),discussion (F), OSCE | SE, MC |
| **W04** | **C.W.28** | To characterize of methods of decay restoration of all cavities classes according to Black classification | Oral response,(F) , discussion (F), essay (P), OSCE-test (P) | SE, MC |
| **W05** | **C.W. 27** | To explain the goal and performance of pits and fissures sealing | Oral response,(F), test (P),discussion (F), OSCE-test (P) | SE, MC |
| **W06** | **C.W. 26** |  To describes and differentiates the loss of hard tissue of non-carious origin | Essay (F), discussion (F), presentation (F), OSCE-test (P) | MC |
| **U01** | **C.U 05** | To perform preparation of all cavities classes according to Black classification on phantom patient | Observation (F) – grade scale from 2 to 5 (F), Assessment OSCE-test (P) | MC |
| **U02** | **C.U 12** | To perform restoration of all cavities classes according to Black classification | Observation, Assessment (F), OSCE-test (P) | MC |
| **U03** | **C.U 11** |  To elect restorative materials and connecting based on the properties of materials and the clinical conditions of the caries and non caries cavities  | Observation, Assessment (F), discussion (F), OSCE-test (P) | MC |
| **U04** | **C.U4** | To be able to indicate own errors in the reconstruction of the tooth decay and give the way of their correction | Observation, Assessment OSCE-test (P) | MC |
| **U05** | **C.U5** | To be able to work with the simulated patient in laying position by use in proper way the dental instruments | Observation, Assessment OSCE-test (P) | MC |
| **U06** | **C.U 10** | To be able to seal pits and fissures | Observation, Assessment OSCE-test (P) | MC |
| **K 01** | **K 01** | To be able to create rules of the professional comradeship and the cooperation with representatives of other health care professionals | Summarizing methods:- constant evaluation by teacher (surveying)Shaping methods:- observation of student’s work- discussion during classes- opinions of colleagues | MC |
| **K02** | **K02** | To cooperate in the group of professionals, in the environment multicultural and multinational | Summarizing methods:- constant evaluation by teacher (surveying)Shaping methods:- observation of student’s work- discussion during classes- opinions of colleagues | MC |
| **K03** | **K03** | To be aware of its own restrictions and is able to plan educational activity | Summarizing methods:- constant evaluation by teacher (surveying)Shaping methods:- observation of student’s work- discussion during classes- opinions of colleagues | MC |
| \*\* L - lecture; SE - seminar; AC – auditorium classes; MC – major classes (non-clinical); CC – clinical classes; LC – laboratory classes; SCM – specialist classes (magister studies); CSC – classes in simulated conditions; FLC – foreign language course; PCP practical classes with patient; PE – physical education (obligatory); VP – vocational practice; SS – self-study, EL – E-learning .  |
| Please mark on scale 1-5 how the above effects place your classes in the following categories: communication of knowledge, skills or forming attitudes:Knowledge: 5Skills: 4Social competences: 3 |
| **Student's amount of work (balance of ECTS points)** |
| **Student's workload** (class participation, activity, preparation, etc.) | **Student Workload (h)** | **Summer** **apprenticeship (h)** |
| 1. Contact hours: | 75 | 15 |
| 2. Student's own work (self-study): Individual preparation for theoretical and practical classes (preparing of a project, documentation, case description, etc.). Individual preparation for credit tests/colloquia. Individual preparation for final exam/credit. | 15 | 0 |
| Total student's workload | 90 | 15 |
| **ECTS points for module/course** | 3 | 0,5 |
| Comments  |  |  |
| **Content of classes** (please enter topic words of specific classes divided into their didactic form and remember how it is translated to intended educational effects) |
| **Lectures** |
| **Seminars****Semester 3**

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| **Nr** | **Theme** |
| 1. | 1) 1. Caries ethiopathomechanism: cariogenic bacteria (plaque - biofilm), dietary fermentable carbohydrates, factors associated with the teeth (saliva, fluoride), and the time factor.2. Dental caries – microscopic and clinical manifestations; white spot, progression of carious lesions, superficial, medium, deep caries 3) Dental cavities classification by Black and SiSta4) Dental caries treatment: non-invasive and invasive (operational).Non-invasive treatment (remineralization). Fluorite; Caseinate complex with amorphous calcium phosphate; Bioactive glass-phosphosilicon calcium-sodium.5) Minimal invasive treatment: (1) fissure sealing, (2) caries infiltration, (3) widen fissure sealing, (4) preventive resin restoration, (5) tunnel preparation, (6) key hole preparation, (7) ART technique; (8) chemo-mechanical caries removal, (9) abrasive preparation (10) laser preparation,6) Invasive methods of dental caries treatment - Steps of cavities preparation by modified Black`s principles (amalgam and composite resin); Initial tooth preparation stages: Outline form and initial depth, Dental caries removal, Resistance and retention form, Finishing external walls, choice of material and their preparation; wash and dry the cavity; filling the cavity; Finish filling. 7) Class I composite and amalgam restoration – step by step |
| 2 | 1) Materials for reconstruction of hard tissues of the tooth. Distribution: temporary filling materials, liners, final filling materials, materials for filling holes and fissures, adhesive systems.2) Clinical application of dental restorative materials (indications and contraindications)a) Glass-ionomer; biomechanics; (types: type I - Luting, type II - Fillings, type III - Liners and Bases, type IV - Sealants , Type V - orthodontics, VI – Core ; types: conventional - and modified resin - light-cured;b) Composites – consistency (flow, normal, packable, pit-and-fissure sealant); biomechanics, adhesion, clinical technique (acid-etching and bonding technique), polimeryzation methodscomposite restoration; layers; use of flowable compositec) compomer, d) ormocer, e) giomer, f) Amalgam; low-copper, high-copper, shape of the particles - spherical, irregular.3) Polymerization of composites and glass ionomer; polymerization techniques, reconstruction techniques (bulk, layered).4.Adhesive system - generations (I-VIII), the way the application.5.Amalgam filling - clinical stages; composite resins - clinical stages.6 Liners -division7. Liners and base: composition, defect, advantages, clinical application of each of the materials (phosphate, carboxylic, GI, ZnO + eugenol, Ca (OH) 2purpose of use, When you use liners?, application techniques, materials for base and liner9 Adhesion and non-adhesion of the liners10.Temporary fillings  |
| 3. | Preparation and filling of Class I-V cavities, step by step , adhesive and non-adhesive1) Class I composite restoration – step by step2) Class I amalgam restoration – step by step3) Class II composite restoration – step by step4) Class II amalgam restoration – step by step5) Class III composite restoration – step by step6)Class III GI restoration – step by step7) Class IV composite restoration – step by step8) Class V composite restoration – step by step9) Class V amalgam restoration – step by step10) Matrices and retainers - types and application, wedges, gum bleeding, proximal contact, occlusal surface - reconstruction |
| 4 | 1) Non-carious lesions - causes, clinical view, therapeutic procedure.introduction and differentiation with carious cavitiesErosion, abfraction, attrition,2)Traumatic damage to teeth3) Differentiation of carious and non-carious lesions4) Developmental disorders - hypoplasia-causes, clinical view, treatment strategies.5) Others hard tissue defects – clinical view, therapeutic procedure, minimally invasive class II cavity preparation (slot preparation, tunnel preparation) |
| 5 | 1) Indirect fillings in posterior teeth: inlay, onlays, overlay, pinlay.2) CAD / CAM (Computer-Aided Design and Computer-Aided Manufacturing).3)The rules of hygiene a. cross-infectionb. basic knowledge of disinfection and sterilizationc. Handpiece conservation, suction and other parts of dental unitd. the patient and the physician as a potential source of infectione. protection of doctor and patient |

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| **Practical classes****Semester 3**

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| **1. Introductory exercise** |
| **Introduction** | **Repetition**  | **Demonstration**  | **Practical**  |
| 1. Simulating tutorials calendar, curriculum, requirements, evaluation and conduct; professional behaviour during simulating procedures2. Use and care of work place; dental unit, handpieces, instruments, arrangement of work place, proper use and maintenance of work place 3. Demonstration – operator and patient positioning4. Assembly and disassembly of the phantom, cleaning, use of dental unit.5. Proper use and clean maintenance of handpieces; sorting instruments in the appropriate set 6. Types of dental instruments: diagnostic tools for preparation and filling, tips, drills (types and shapes) 7.The rules of hygiene a) basic knowledge of disinfection and sterilizationb) maintenance tips, suction and other dental unit partsc) the patient and the physician as a potential source of infectiond) protection of doctor and patiente) incorrect habits  | Teeth and instruments(1) Dental nomenclature(2) Numerical identification of teeth (3) Dental instruments  | 1) Hand instruments grip2)Dental handpiece grip3) Finger rest 4) Cutting technique5) Keeping ergonomic posture surgery in the correct distance between the phantom patient and the operator, | 1) Drilling in different types of materials (glass, wood, plastic, gypsum). Preparation of concrete shape in gypsum2.Preparation predetermined shape in the teeth, plaster, acrylic:Shape round-diameter-from 2 to 3 millimeters and a depth of from 1 to 3-4 millimeters, oval, square, trapezoidal with different depths**Attention**Cariogenesis – metabolism of sugars (biochemistry) - homework |

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| **2. Fissure sealing, PRR A, PRR B** |
| **Introduction** | **Repetition**  | **Demonstration**  | **Practical**  |
| 1 Etiology and pathogenesis of dental caries, dental caries in pits and fissures. 2. Dental caries location - diagnosis and prevention3. Classification of caries by Black and Si-Sta4 Preparation of cavitiesa cost-effective preparation, non-invasive treatment , accurate outlines b Modified rules for preparation of cavities by Black (NO extension for prevention , NOT - a sharp angle between the walls and the bottom of the cavity, NOT parallel walls)c opening and outline form of the defect, the determinantsd resistance forme retention formf adhesive materials and the shape of the cavityc principles of cavity preparation Class I (location, outline correct and errors (excessive preparation))d. Explanation of and relationships between the size and shape of the defect, the location and shape of the cavity, the material and shape of the cavity of the tooth, anatomy and the outline and shape of the cavityh corresponding slope edge of the cavityi Determinants outline the cavity shape, resistance and retention form, cavity margins preparation (hand instruments)4 Hand tools - chisels, enamel trimmers 5 Modeling fillings, shaping occlusal surface8 Control of the occlusion9.Fissur sealing - indications, treatment techniques, tools and materials10. Fissure sealing procedures11. Preventive resin restoration; PRR A; indications, clinical technique, instruments, materials12 Preparation of small Class I cavity as preventive resin restoration PRR B; indications, clinical technique, instruments, materials  | Teeth and instruments(1) Dental nomenclature(2) Numerical identification of teeth (3) Dental instruments  | 1) Keeping ergonomic posture during caries treatment and the correct distance between the phantom patient and the operator,2) Setting the patient and the operator to work in the upper and lower jaw 3) Fissure sealing, widen fissure sealing (permanent natural teeth) – PRR A; Preparation of small Class I cavity connected with preventive resin restoration - PRR B4) Class I cavity preparation for composite and amalgam and fill it with temporary filling. | 1) Fissure sealing of permanent natural teeth2) Widen fissure sealing (permanent natural teeth) – PRR A3) Preparation of small Class I cavity as preventive resin restoration - PRR B4) Class I cavity preparation – composite (simple, complex, maxilla, mandible, molar, premolar and the establishment of a temporary filling)5) Class I cavity preparation – composite (simple, complex, maxilla, mandible, molar, premolar and the establishment of a temporary filling) 6) Class I cavity preparation – amalgam (simple, complex, maxilla, mandible, molar, premolar and the establishment of a temporary filling)7) Name all stages of cavity preparation, cavity walls, tools.8)Accurate modeling of the occlusal surface with a temporary filling**Attention**Temporary filling |

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| **3. Class I Amalgam, Composite** |
| **Introduction** | **Demonstration**  | **Practical**  |
| 1. Etiology and caries progression in pits, fissures 2. Choosing the right method of treatment depending on the stage caries lesion 3. Arrested caries, when and why? Using of dental probe is safe? 4. Steps of cavities preparation by modified Black`s principles a) Outline form b) Dental caries removalc) Resistance and retention formd) (Not - extension for prevention, Not – sharp walls-bottom angle, Not – parallel walls):d. when to cover cusps;c) Determinants, principles and specification of Class I cavity preparation;5. Steps of cavities preparation by Black`s6. Resistance and retention form7. Walls angles in cavity preparation for amalgamat8. Basic information about materials GI and amalgam.9. Preparation of amalgam ang GI10. Instruments for amalgam restoration (excavators, chisels) |  1. Ergonomic posture during operative procedures (distance between dentist eye and tooth)2. Work in upper and lower arch (usage of dental mirror and positioning in upper and lower teeth) 3. Cavity Class I preparation and restoration by amalgam4. Cavity Class I preparation and restoration by composite  | 1. Preparation and restoration Class I cavities for composite (simple, complicated; maxilla, mandible; molar and premolar)2. Preparation and restoration Class I cavities for amalgam(simple, complicated; maxilla, mandible; molar and premolar)3. Names of all steps of cavity preparation |

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| **4. 2 x Class I - continuation** |
| **Introduction** | **Demonstration**  | **Practical**  |
| 1. Dental caries etiology and morphology, caries progression in pits, fissures.2. Progression of carious lesions – method of preparation and restoration3. Using of dental probe is safe? 4. Steps of cavities preparation by modified Black`s principles (Not - extension for prevention, Not – sharp walls-bottom angle, Not – parallel walls): a) Outline form b) Dental caries removalc) Resistance and retention formd) Proximal wall preparatione) Gingival wall preparation (CEJ location, materials)f) Proximal parts of lateral wall preparationg) cusps reconstructions5. Amalgam cavity restoration angles6. Basic information about amalgam and GI7. Preparation of amalgam and GI8. Instruments for amalgam restoration (excavators, chisels)9. Matrices and retainers - types and application, wedges10. Smooth enamel margins11. Stages of preparation of cavities by Black, Black and Sista - repeat,12. Proximal point, contour filling, preparation and polishing | 1. Ergonomic posture during operative procedures (distance between dentist eye and tooth)2. Work in upper and lower arch (usage of dental mirror and positioning in upper and lower teeth) 3. Cavity Class I preparation and restoration by amalgam4. Cavity Class I preparation (matrices and retainers - types and application, wedges, proximal contacts) and restoration by liner and amalgam with proximal contacts and occlusal surface modeling | 1. Preparation and restoration 2 Class I cavities (simple, composed; maxilla, mandible; molar and premolar) and 1 Class I cavity2. Preparation and restoration 2 Class I cavities with reconstruction of occlusal surface3. Names of all steps of cavity preparation4. Before composite restoration filling by temporary materials5. Before restoration –modeling all surfaces by plasticine6.Preparation of simple Black II (maxilla or mandible, molar or premolar) under the assumption of an amalgam filling and a temporary filling. |

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| **5. 4 × Class V, permanent and temporary fillings** |
| **Introduction** | **Demonstration**  | **Practical**  |
| 1.Morphology of Class V2. Rules of Class V cavity preparation.3. geometry of cervical cavity (amalgam, GI, composites)b) preparation - esthetics and composites adhesion (enamel contouring)c) steps and drills of Class V cavities preparationd) preparation, lack of preparation (when you can dispense with cavity preparation) 4) Reconstruction of tooth shape5) the use of retraction floss, matrices6) Gingival wall (presence or lack of enamel) – procedures, prognosis7) Liners application and materials8) Finishing and polishing of restoration, shape of Class V restoration9) Mistakes and after effects (shape – problems and its solutions, overhang, leakiness, occlusal mistakes, caries secundaria)10) The reasons for the loss of filling, improper application of bonding agent, saliva, insufficient rinsing, bad eching, 11) Stages of cavity preparation by Black, Black and SiSta - repertory | 1. Ergonomic posture during operative procedures (distance between dentist and tooth)2. Work in upper and lower arch (usage of dental mirror and positioning in upper and lower teeth) 3. Conventional and adhesive preparation of Class V cavity enamel preparation, reconstruction.  | 1. Preparation of 4 Class V preparation (maxilla, mandible, molar), restoration by composite, glass-ionomer (sandwich technique) and amalgam 2. Names of all steps of cavity preparation3. Before permanent filling place temporary filling |

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| **6. 5 × Class V** |
| **Introduction** | **Demonstration**  | **Practical**  |
| 1.Morphology of Class V2. Cavity Class V preparation by conventional and adhesive mode3. geometry of cervical cavity (amalgam, GI, composites)b) preparation - esthetics and composites adhesion (enamel contouring)c) steps and drills of Class V cavities preparationd) preparation, lack of preparation (when you can dispense with cavity preparation) 4) Reconstruction of tooth shape5) Gingival wall (presence or lack of enamel) – procedures, prognosis6) Mistakes and after effects (shape – problems and its solutions, overhang, leakiness, occlusal mistakes, caries secundaria)7) The reasons for the loss of filling, improper application of bonding agent, saliva, insufficient rinsing, bad etching,  | 1. Ergonomic posture during operative procedures (distance between dentist eye and tooth)2. Work in upper and lower arch (usage of dental mirror and positioning in upper and lower teeth) 3. Conventional and adhesive preparation of Class V cavity4. Filling of Class V – amalgam, composite resin, compomer, GI | 1. Preparation of 4 Class V preparation (maxilla, mandible, molar), restoration by composite, glass-ionomer (sandwich technique) and amalgam 2. Names of all steps of cavity preparation |

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| **7. - Class II – preparation 2 cavities, Dental materials continuation** | **9.00 – 12.00** |
| **Introduction** | **Demonstration**  | **Practical**  |
| 1 Etiology and pathogenesis of dental caries, dental caries in pits and fissures and smooth surfaces;2 Choosing the right method of treatment according to the severity of the caries lesion3. Using of dental probe is it safe – arested caries? 4. Steps of cavities preparation by modified Black`s principles a) Outline form b) Dental caries removalc) Resistance and retention formd) Not - extension for prevention, Not – sharp walls-bottom angle, Not – parallel walls e) Proximal wall preparationf) Gingival wall preparation (CEJ location, materials)g) Proximal parts of lateral wall preparationh) cusps reconstructions5. Stages of cavity preparation by Black,6. resistance and retention form, how to get the retention7. The corresponding angles of preparation and filling in the application of amalgam8. basic information about materials and amalgam GI9. Preparation for amalgam and cement GI10. Instruments for cavity preparation: chisel, enamel trimmers.11. Matrices and retainers - types and application, wedges. Multisurface cavity preparation and restoration a. Cusp and tooth fractureb. Proximal point – problems and its solutionsc. Reconstruction of the tooth with cusp fracture12. Sandwich techniquea. indicationsb. closed and opened techniquec. materials13 Matrices and retainers - types and application, wedges14. Biomechanics of teeth and materials15. Composites and GI – clinical technique, material and teeth preparation, layer technique, adhesion, advantages and disadvantages16. Enamel margin preparation17. Steps of cavities preparation by Black`s principles; dental cavities classification by Black and SiSta18. Proximal point, restoration margin, polishing. | 1. Ergonomic posture during operative procedures (distance between dentist eye and tooth)2. Work in upper and lower arch (usage of dental mirror and positioning in upper and lower teeth) 3. Preparation and restoration of 1 Class II cavity by sandwich technique4. Class II simple and complex - differences5. Preparation and restoration 1 Class II cavities by amalgam.6. Cavity preparation class II, an appropriate matrix and wedge point of contact, contouring matrix, leak test, backing and filling amalgam of carving and modeling occlusal contact surface7. Cavity preparation type the MOD and MOD composite filling | 1.Preparation and restoration 1 Class II cavities by composite resin.2. Preparation and filling composite (maxilla or mandible, molar or premolar). Sandwich technique3 Continued preparation and amalgam filling one cavity class II (straight, maxilla or mandible, molar and premolar)4. Preparation of MOD (maxilla or mandible, molar or premolar). Sandwich technique and a temporary filling.5. Preparation of MOD (maxilla or mandible, molar or premolar). Sandwich technique and a temporary filling.6. Name all stages of cavity preparation, cavity walls, tools7. Before completing the final fill temporary |

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| **8. - Class II cavities, composites, MOD, MODB, Matrices, Materials** |
| **Introduction** | **Demonstration**  | **Practical**  |
| 1 Etiology and pathogenesis of dental caries, dental caries in pits and fissures and smooth surfaces;2 Choosing the right method of treatment according to the severity of the caries lesion3. Using of dental probe is it safe – arrested caries? 4. Steps of cavities preparation by modified Black`s principles a) Outline form b) Dental caries removalc) Resistance and retention formd) Not - extension for prevention, Not – sharp walls-bottom angle, Not – parallel walls e) Proximal wall preparationf) Gingival wall preparation (CEJ location, materials)g) Proximal parts of lateral wall preparationh) cusps reconstructions5. Stages of cavity preparation by Black,6. resistance and retention form, how to get the retention7. The corresponding angles of preparation and filling in the application of amalgam8. basic information about materials and amalgam GI9. Preparation for amalgam and cement GI10. Instruments for cavity preparation: chisel, enamel trimmers.11. Matrices and retainers - types and application, wedges. Multisurface cavity preparation and restoration a. Cusp and tooth fractureb. Proximal point – problems and its solutionsc. Reconstruction of the tooth with cusp fracture12. Sandwich techniquea. indicationsb. closed and opened techniquec. materials13 Matrices and retainers - types and application, wedges14. Biomechanics of teeth and materials15. Composites and GI – clinical technique, material and teeth preparation, layer technique, adhesion, advantages and disadvantages16. Dental materials – classification, advantages and disadvantages17. Bonding agents – generations18. Additional materials18. Temporary materials - classification, advantages and disadvantages | 1 Keeping ergonomic posture surgery in the correct distance between the phantom patient and the operator,2 Position the patient and the operator to work in the maxilla and mandible3 Filling a cavity MOD, MOD6 sandwich technique7 Slot preparation and Tunnel preparation8 The demonstration of primers, bonds and etching-gels9 Temporary fillings - presentation, application10 Liner- when to use | 1 Cavity preparation class II (maxilla, mandible, molar), filling sandwich (open sandwich)2 Cavity preparation class II MOD (maxilla, mandible, molar), filling sandwich or composite3 Extensive MOD cavity preparation and filling (maxilla or mandible, molar), filling sandwich or composite4 Cavity preparation class II-type of simple and composite filling5 Before completing the final fill temporary |

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| **9. Class II cavities , Class III, Composites** |
| **Introduction** | **Demonstration**  | **Practical**  |
| 1. Caries morphology of Class III 2. Steps of Class III cavities preparationa) Outline form and prevention of nearest toothb) Conventional and adhesive cavity preparation for Class IIIc) factors determined cavity outline, resistance and retention shape d) adhesive preparation3) Matrices and retainers - types and application, wedges, proximal point, tooth shape4) Placement and removal technique for rubber dam5) Composites – colors, optical properties of enamel and dentin, layer technique, consistency of materials, enamel and dentin colors6) Finishing and polishing of restoration, occlusion, proximal point7) Mistakes and after effects (proximal point – problems and its solutions, overhang, leakiness, occlusal mistakes8) Enamel margin preparation9) Dental cavities classification by Black and SiSta, steps of cavities preparation by modified Black`s principles - revision  | 1. Ergonomic posture during operative procedures (distance between dentist eye and tooth)2. Work in upper and lower arch (usage of dental mirror and positioning in upper and lower teeth) 3. Rubber dam application in posterior and anterior upper and lower teeth 4) Preparation and restoration Class III cavities by composite5) Preparation and restoration Class III cavities by sandwich technique  | 1 Preparation and filling two cavities class III - simple and complex-(maxilla, mandible)2 GI cement filling one for class III (maxilla or mandible)3 Fill one loss in Class III open-sandwich method recommended canine3 Name all stages of cavity preparation, cavity walls, tools4 Before completing the final fill temporary |

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| **10. 2 × Class III; 2 × Class IV** |
| **Introduction** | **Demonstration**  | **Practical**  |
| 1. Caries morphology of Class 4 cavities and post-traumatical injuries 2. Steps of Class IV cavities preparationa) Outline form and protection of nearest toothb) Conventional and adhesive cavity preparation for Class IVc) factors determined cavity outline, resistance and retention shape d) adhesive preparation, fractured dental crown bonding3) Matrices and retainers - types and application, wedges, proximal point, tooth shape4) Lining materials - clinical technique, materials5) Composites – colors, optical properties of enamel and dentin, layer technique, consistency of materials, enamel and dentin colors6) Finishing and polishing of restoration, occlusion, proximal point7) Mistakes and after effects (proximal point – problems and its solutions, overhang, leakiness, occlusal mistakes8) Loss of retention – causes, mistakes in bonding and etching, saliva contaminations, 9) Dental cavities classification by Black and SiSta, steps of cavities preparation by modified Black`s principles - revision | 1. Ergonomic posture during operative procedures (distance between dentist eye and tooth)2. Work in upper and lower arch (usage of dental mirror and positioning in upper and lower teeth) 3. Explanation of factors influencing on outline, resistance and retention shape in cavity Class 4 preparation; cutting of enamel ridge – feathery and chamfer, one layered and multiple layered reconstruction | 1. Preparation of 2 Class III cavities (maxilla and mandible) sandwich technique2. Preparation and restoration of 2 Class IV cavities using feathery and chamfer cutting of enamel ridge (incisors in maxilla)3.Preparation and restoration of 1 Class IV carious cavity4.Preparation and restoration of 1 Class IV fractured tooth5 Names of all steps of cavity preparation, walls and instruments |

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| **11. 2× Class IV** |
| **Introduction** | **Demonstration**  | **Practical**  |
| 1. Caries morphology of Class 4 cavities and post-traumatical injuries 2. Steps of Class IV cavities preparationa) Outline form and protection of nearest tooth, fractured dental crown b) Conventional and adhesive cavity preparation for Class IVc) factors determined cavity outline, resistance and retention shape d) steps of cavity preparation, drills3) Matrices and retainers - types and application, wedges, proximal point, tooth shape5) Composites – colors, optical properties of enamel and dentin, layer technique, consistency of materials, enamel and dentin colors6) Finishing and polishing of restoration, occlusion, proximal point7) Mistakes and after effects (proximal point – problems and its solutions, overhang, leakiness, occlusal mistakes8) Loss of retention – causes, mistakes in bonding and acid-etching, saliva contaminations, 9) Dental cavities classification by Black and Si/Sta, steps of cavities preparation by modified Black`s principles - revision | 1. Ergonomic posture during operative procedures (distance between dentist eye and tooth)2. Work in upper and lower arch (usage of dental mirror and positioning in upper and lower teeth) 3. Preparation of 1 Class IV cavities (cutting of enamel ridge – feathery and chamfer) | 1. Preparation of 2 Class IV cavities (maxilla and mandible) sandwich technique2.Preparation and restoration of 1 Class IV carious cavity3.Preparation and restoration of 1 Class IV fractured tooth (one layered method)4. Names of all steps of cavity preparation, walls and instruments5. Before completing the final fill temporary |

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| **12. Non-carious lesion, fractures** |
| **Introduction** | **Demonstration**  | **Practical**  |
| 1.Noncarious lesions - types2 Erosion, abrasions, abfraction - causes3 Differentiation of hearing próchnicowymi a Black V-4 Materials used for fillings dental hard tissue of noncarious lesion5 Errors and limitations of the design and performance of hard tissue defects noncarious lesion6 Acute and chronic fractures7 The differences between Black IV and fractured teeth | 1. Ergonomic posture during operative procedures (distance between dentist eye and tooth)2. Work in upper and lower arch (usage of dental mirror and positioning in upper and lower teeth) 3. Preparation of noncarious lesions4. Reconstruction of noncarious lesions.5. Preparation of fractured anterior teeth, direct reconstruction | 1 Preparation of two noncarious cavities .2 Filling with composite, glass-ionomer cement and amalgam3. Preparation of one front tooth crown fractures and fill method of direct composite |

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| **13. Repertory about dental caries** |
| **Introduction** | **Demonstration**  | **Practical**  |
| 1) 1. Dental caries definition, etiopathology and clinical symptoms2) 2. Dental plaque; Role of saliva; Fluoride as a factor in reduced caries activity; Sugar; Time. 3) Dental cavities classification by Black and SiSta4) Caries diagnosis. 5) Dental caries – microscopic and clinical manifestations; white spot, progression of carious lesions5) Dental caries treatment; a. dental materials – classificationb. permanent materials – composites, compomers, ormocers, amalgam, GI, applicable to specific types of cavities, composition, advantages, disadvantages3. Temporary fillings- types, application, composition, advantages, disadvantages4. Lining-types, application, defects, advantages, disadvantages - when we apply liner | 1. Rubber dam2. Diagnodent  | 1. Rubber dam2. Matrices |

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| **14.**  Credit of course. Test and essay |
| **Introduction** | **Demonstration**  | **Practical**  |
| 1. Test and essay of cariology2. Inlays, onlaysa. Indications and contraindicationsb. Advantages and disadvantagesc. Materialsd. Preparation3. The rules of hygiene when working with a patient:a. Cross infectionb. Desinfection and sterilizationc.. Conservation (dental unit, handpieces)d. The patient and the doctor as a potential source of infection e. Protection of dentist and patient | Preparation and construction of inlay (Class II, composite, direct restoration)CAD/CAM presentation | Preparation and construction of inlay (Class II, composite, direct restoration)CAD/CAM preparation |

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| 15. Composites, Credit of course „Pre-clinical conservative dentistry” based on practical skilland theoretical knowledge |
| **Introduction** | **Demonstration**  | **Practical**  |
| 1. Test of cariology - repetition |  | Credit of course - 14 carious lesions –preparation and restoration - including 2 x BL I (simple and complex), 4 x Bl II (simple, complex, MOD, MOD), 2 x Bl III-simple, complex, 2 x Bl IV (including 1 fractured), 4 x Bl V, 4 noncarious lesions, 1 fissure and sealing methods and PRR I and PRR II.  |

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| **Other** |
| **Basic literature** (list according to importance, no more than 3 items)1. Sturdevant's art and science of operative dentistry / ed. Theodore M. Roberson, Harold O. Heymann, Edward J. Swift. - 6th ed.. - St. Louis : Mosby , 20122. Kidd E.A.M. Smith B.G.N., Pickard H.M.: Picard`s Manual of operative dentistry.9. ed. Oxford Medical Publication 2011.3. Kidd E.A.M.. Joyston-Bechal S. : Essentials of dental caries. 3 ed. Oxford University Press, Oxford 2005**Additional literature and other materials** (no more than 3 items)1. . Powers J.M., Wataha J.C. Dental Materials: Properties and Manipulation, Mosby 2012 |
| **Didactic resources requirements** (e.g. laboratory, multimedia projector, other…)multimedia projector, phantoms (simulated patient), endodontic blocks, models, camera, a local computer network |
| **Preliminary conditions** (minimum requirements to be met by the student before starting the module/course)Student should know the anatomy and histology of teeth based on subjects from the I year. |
| **Conditions to receive credit for the course** (specify the form and conditions of receiving credit for classes included in the module/course, admission terms to final theoretical or practical examination, its form and requirements to be med by the student to pass it and criteria for specific grades)Presence on seminars and classes in accordance with the rules of study and rules of procedures of the Department of Conservative Dentistry and Pedodontics. Admission for crediting is based on the implementation of certain procedures (that is: 14 cavities according to Black, and 4 cavities of non caries origin) and the positive evaluation of the oral response (debate, discussion, presentation) and test validation of knowledge.Preclinical dentistry is the part of the exam allowing student to exercise on clinical OSCE. |
| **Grade:** | **Criteria** (only for courses/modules ending with an examination) |
| Very Good(5.0) | achievement of learning outcomes covering all relevant aspects |
| Good Plus (4.5) | achievement of learning outcomes covering all relevant aspects with some errors or inaccuracies |
| Good(4.0) | achievement of intended learning outcomes, with omitting some of the less important aspects |
| Satisfactory Plus (3.5) | achievement of intended learning outcomes, with omitting some important aspects or significant inaccuracies |
| Satisfactory (3.0) | achievement of intended learning outcomes, with omitting some important aspects or serious inaccuracies |
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| **Name and address of module/course teaching unit, contact: telephone and e-mail address**Department of Conservative and Pedodontic Dentistry W. U. Med. Tel. (71) 7840362ul.Krakowska 26 Wrocławstomzach@umed.wroc.pl**Coordinator / Person responsible for module/course, contact: telephone and e-mail address**Prof. Urszula Kaczmarek, DDS, PhD Tel.: (71) 784 0361 urszula.kaczmarek@umed.wroc.pl**List of persons conducting specific classes: full name, degree/scientific or professional title, discipline, performed profession, form of classes**.Research and didactic workers employed in the Chair and Department of Conservative Dentistry and Pedodontics, with respective professional and research competences in the fields mentioned previously. Wojciech Grzebieluch, PhD - dentistry, dentist - seminars, classesTomasz Staniowski, PhD - dentistry, dentist – seminars, classes Joanna Kłaniecka, BDS - dentistry, dentist – seminarsNatalia Łuc, BDS - dentistry, dentist – seminars

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| **Date of Syllabus development**  | **Syllabus developed by**  |
| 20.06.2019 | Agnieszka Czajczyńska-Waszkiewicz, BDS ……........................................... |
| **Signature of Head of teaching unit** |
| ……………....……………………………………………………………… |

**Signature of Faculty Dean**  |
| ……………....……………………………………………………………… |
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