

**Assessment tools for the certification
in the discipline "Clinical Anatomy. Clinical Anatomy of Head and Neck"
for students admitted in 2025
enrolled in the educational program
31.05.03 Dentistry,
specialization: Dentistry
(Specialist degree program),
full-time mode of study
for the 2026–2027 academic year**

1. Assessment tools for ongoing monitoring during classes (TM), evaluation of students' independent work (IW), and conducting interim assessment (IA), designed to verify the students' mastery of the knowledge (K), abilities (A), and skills (S) specified in the course syllabus:

PC-1.1.1. Knows the structure and development of the organs of the head, neck, and oral cavity; the functional principles of the maxillofacial region; the etiology and pathogenesis of pathological processes; the clinical presentation and examination methods for patients with diseases of the maxillofacial region; and the principles of establishing a clinical diagnosis.

Learning outcomes of the educational program (competencies)	Competence achievement indicators	Course learning outcomes
PC-1. Capable of diagnosing dental diseases in children and adults and establishing a diagnosis by collecting and analyzing complaints, medical history, examination findings, and the results of laboratory, instrumental, and other tests, in order to determine the presence or absence of a dental disease or emergency condition in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases.	PC-1.1.1. Knows the structure and development of the organs of the head, neck, and oral cavity; the functional principles of the maxillofacial region; the etiology and pathogenesis of pathological processes; the clinical presentation and examination methods for patients with diseases of the maxillofacial region; and the principles of establishing a clinical diagnosis.	z-1. Knows the topographic anatomy of the head, neck, and oral cavity

№	Section(s) and subsection(s) of the discipline (modules, modular units) developing the given knowledge, skills, and competencies	Task type	Task content	The correct answer	Type of control		
					TM	IW	IA
1.	"Head," "Neck," and "Oral Cavity" Module	1. Selection of multiple correct answers	Select three correct answers out of six. What are the names of the branches of the trigeminal nerve? 1) zygomatic 2) ophthalmic 3) buccal 4) maxillary 5) marginal mandibular 6) mandibular	2) orbital 4) maxillary 6) mandibular	yes	yes	no
		2. Open-ended questions	Answer the question: which nerve innervates the muscles of facial expression?	facial	yes	yes	no

PC-2.1.1. Possesses knowledge of the procedures and standards for providing medical care to the population; materials science, technologies, and equipment used in dentistry; clinical guidelines; medications and medical devices used in dentistry; and the specifics of providing emergency medical care for dental conditions.

Learning outcomes of the educational program (competencies)	Competence achievement indicators	Course learning outcomes
Learning outcomes of the educational program (competencies) PC-2. Capable of prescribing and administering treatment to children and adults	PC-2.1.1. Possesses knowledge of the procedures and standards for providing medical care to the population; materials science, technologies, and equipment used in dentistry	z-1. Knows temporary and definitive methods for stopping bleeding, CPR techniques, and the principles of performing a tracheostomy.

with dental diseases, monitoring its effectiveness and safety.	try; clinical guidelines; medications and medical devices used in dentistry; and the specifics of providing emergency medical care for dental conditions.	
--	---	--

№	Section(s) and subsection(s) of the discipline (modules, modular units) developing the given knowledge, skills, and competencies	Task type	Task content	The correct answer	Type of control		
					TM	IW	IA
2.	"Head," "Neck," and "Oral Cavity" Module	1. Selection of multiple correct answers	Select three correct answers out of six. Which of the listed methods are considered definitive ways to stop external bleeding? 1) digital compression of the artery against the bone above the wound site 2) placement of a vascular suture or vascular repair 3) tight wound packing with hydrogen peroxide 4) ligation of the vessel within the wound (including transfixion suture) 5) electrocoagulation of the bleeding vessel 6) application of a hemostatic tourniquet to the limb	2) placement of a vascular suture or vascular repair 4) ligation of a vessel in the wound (with transfixion suture) 5) electrocoagulation of a bleeding vessel	yes	yes	no

		2. Open-ended questions	Answer the question: what are the paired vessels that provide the primary blood supply to the brain called?	internal carotid arteries	yes	yes	no
--	--	--------------------------------	---	---------------------------	-----	-----	----

2. Questions for preparation for the interim assessment:

1. Clinical anatomy of the thoracic skeleton. Structural features of the sternum, ribs, and thoracic spine. Standard chest lines and their clinical application.
2. Definition of pleural cavity puncture and drainage.
3. Definition of pericardial puncture.
4. Clinical anatomy of the anterior abdominal wall. Boundaries, division into regions, and projection of abdominal organs.
5. Weak points of the anterior abdominal wall. Clinical significance.
6. Clinical anatomy of the stomach. Function, anatomical divisions, blood supply, and innervation.
7. Clinical anatomy of the duodenum. Function, anatomical divisions, blood supply, and innervation.
8. Clinical anatomy of the liver. Division into lobes and segments. Functions. Skeletotomy, syntopy, and holotomy. Blood supply and innervation.
9. Clinical anatomy of the gallbladder and bile ducts. Function. Blood supply and innervation.
10. Pancreas. Functions. Skeletotomy, syntopy, and holotomy. Blood supply and innervation.
11. Clinical anatomy of the small intestine. Function and sections. Skeletotomy, syntopy, and holotomy. Blood supply and innervation.
12. Clinical anatomy of the large intestine. Function and sections. Skeletotomy, syntopy, and holotomy. Blood supply and innervation.
13. Clinical anatomy of the fronto-parieto-occipital region. Boundaries. Layered structure. Types of external hematomas. Definition of the scalp. Course of neurovascular bundles; direction of surgical incisions.
14. Clinical anatomy of the temporal region. Boundaries, contents, and structural features.
15. Structural features of the flat bones of the skull. Clinical significance.
16. Meninges. Intermeningeal spaces and their contents. Localization of intracranial hematomas.
17. Cerebral ventricles. Cerebrospinal fluid circulation system. Definition of hydrocephalus.
18. Characteristics of the arterial and venous blood supply to the brain. Venous sinuses, their connections with superficial veins of the head, and pathways for the spread of intracranial infection.
19. Clinical anatomy of the internal cranial base. Anterior cranial fossa: boundaries, foramina, and their contents.
20. Clinical anatomy of the middle cranial fossa: boundaries, foramina, their contents, and clinical symptoms associated with fractures.
21. Clinical anatomy of the posterior cranial fossa: boundaries, foramina, their contents, and clinical symptoms associated with fractures.
22. Clinical anatomy of the facial region of the head. Division into regions. Characteristics of arterial and venous circulation and innervation.

23. Muscles of facial expression and muscles of mastication. Function and innervation characteristics.
24. Clinical anatomy of the buccal region. Boundaries, contents, and fascial space.
25. Clinical anatomy of the parotid-masseteric region. Boundaries and contents. Structure of the parotid salivary gland.
26. Clinical anatomy of the extracranial portion of the facial nerve. Function and course of branches. Rationale for the direction of skin incisions in facial surgery.
27. Clinical anatomy of the first branch of the trigeminal nerve. Function and areas of innervation.
28. Clinical anatomy of the second branch of the trigeminal nerve. Function and areas of innervation.
29. Clinical anatomy of the third branch of the trigeminal nerve. Function and areas of innervation.
30. Clinical anatomy of the orbit. Walls, contents, and relationship to infectious-inflammatory diseases of the oral cavity.
31. Clinical anatomy of the nasal cavity. Walls, meatuses, and drainage pathways. Blood supply and innervation.
32. Clinical anatomy of the maxillary and frontal sinuses. Walls and drainage pathways. Characteristics of the course of infectious-inflammatory diseases.
33. Clinical anatomy of the oral cavity. Oral vestibule. Oral cavity proper. Dental formula for deciduous and permanent teeth. Tooth eruption times.
34. Tooth structure: enamel, dentin, cementum, pulp, and the tooth-supporting apparatus. Blood supply, innervation, and lymphatic drainage.
35. Clinical anatomy of the hard and soft palate. Blood supply and innervation. Congenital palatal defects.
36. Clinical anatomy of the tongue. Regions, papillae, and muscles. Specifics of blood supply and innervation.
37. Clinical anatomy of the floor of the mouth. Fascial spaces. Mylohyoid groove.
38. Clinical anatomy of the infratemporal fossa. Contents. Significance in dentistry.
39. Clinical anatomy of the pterygopalatine fossa. Contents. Communications with adjacent regions.
40. Pterygomandibular space; communications with adjacent regions.
41. Clinical anatomy of the middle ear. Blood supply and innervation.
42. Clinical anatomy of the mastoid region. Macewen's triangle (Chipault's triangle). Surgical significance.
43. Clinical anatomy of the neck. Division into triangles. Their boundaries.
44. Cervical fasciae according to Shevkunenko. Names. Fascial sheaths. Clinical significance.
45. Fascial spaces of the neck. Communication with adjacent regions.
46. Clinical anatomy of the carotid triangle. Boundaries and contents.
47. Clinical anatomy of the submandibular triangle. Boundaries and contents. Pirogov's triangle.
48. Clinical anatomy of the medial neurovascular bundle of the neck. Composition. Topography (holotopy, syntopy, skeletotopy). Distinguishing features of the external versus internal carotid artery.
49. Clinical anatomy of the larynx. Divisions. Function. Blood supply and innervation.
50. Clinical anatomy of the pharynx. Divisions. Function. Blood supply and innervation.

51. Clinical anatomy of the cervical trachea. Blood supply and innervation.
52. Clinical anatomy of the cervical esophagus. Blood supply and innervation.
53. Clinical anatomy of the thyroid and parathyroid glands. Blood supply and innervation.
54. Clinical anatomy of the parapharyngeal space. Divisions and contents.
55. Clinical anatomy of the maxilla. Blood supply and innervation.
56. Clinical anatomy of the mandible. Blood supply and innervation.
57. Clinical anatomy of the temporomandibular joint. Blood supply and innervation. Temporomandibular joint dysfunction syndrome. Pathophysiology of mandibular dislocations; methods of reduction.
58. Clinico-anatomical basis for tuberosity anesthesia.
59. Clinico-anatomical basis for infraorbital anesthesia.
60. Clinico-anatomical basis for palatal and nasopalatine anesthesia.
61. Clinico-anatomical basis for mandibular anesthesia.
62. Clinico-anatomical basis for torus anesthesia.
63. Tracheostomy: types, indications, technique, instrument set, and potential complications.
64. Topographic-anatomical basis for CPR: principles of performance, criteria for effectiveness, and common errors.

3. Examination card sample

Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education «Volgograd State Medical University" of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation»

Discipline: "Clinical anatomy. Clinical anatomy of the head and neck»

Faculty: "Dental»

Academic year: 2026-2027

Examination card №3

1. Surgical instruments. Their purpose and terms of use.
2. Clinical anatomy of the larynx, trachea. (holotomy, sceletotomy, syntopy, blood supply, innervation, ways of metastasis).
3. The foreign body of the esophagus caused perforation of the posterior wall at the level of C7 and formed a phlegmon of the parathyroid space. Name the possible ways of distribution of pus.

Head of the Department

A.A. Vorobyov

The complete set of assessment tools for the discipline is available in the electronic information and educational environment (EIEE) of Volgograd State Medical University (VolgSMU) of the Ministry of Health of Russia.

Considered at a meeting of the Department for Operative Surgery and Topographic Anatomy, on 25 of June, 2026, protocol №10

The Head of the Department

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'A.A. Vorobiev', is written over a faint, light blue rectangular stamp.

A.A. Vorobiev