

**Assessment tools for conducting attestation
in discipline «Maxillofacial Surgery»
for students of 2021 year of admission
under the educational programme
cipher 31.05.03 Dentistry,
specialisation (profile) Dentistry
(Specialist's),
form of study full-time
for the 2025-2026 academic year**

1. Assessment tools for conducting current certification in the discipline

Current certification includes the following types of tasks: testing, solving situational problems, test work, preparing a report, interview on test questions, assessment of mastery of practical skills (abilities).

1.1. Examples of test tasks

Checked indicators of achieving competence: ОПК-12.1.1; ОПК-12.2.1; ОПК-12.3.1; ПК-1.1.1; ПК-1.2.1; ПК-5.1.1

1. WHAT KIND OF SPLINTS ARE USED IN THE TREATMENT OF JAW FRACTURES:

- 1) bent aluminum wire;
- 2) splints made of fast-hardening plastics;
- 3) standard tape splints;
- 4) a combination of wire splints with fast-hardening plastics;
- 5) Vankevich splint.

Choose the correct answer according to the diagram:

- a) correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) correct answer 4;
- d) correct answers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

2. DOCTOR'S TACTICS IN RELATION TO TEETH EMBEDDED INTO A FRACTURE GAP WHEN THEY IMPERFECT THE REDUCTION OF FRACTURES:

- a) conservative treatment;
- b) splinting with self-hardening plastic;
- c) treatment with antibiotics;
- d) extraction;
- d) displacement with a repositioning apparatus.

3. INJURIES TO THE MAXILLARY FLOOR BY THE MECHANISM OF INJURY ARE DIVIDED INTO:

- a) non-gunshot and gunshot;
- b) single and multiple;
- c) penetrating and non-penetrating into the cavities of the maxillofacial region;
- d) combined;
- d) isolated and combined.

4. CAUSE OF ADENOPHLEGMON IN THE MAXILLOFACIAL REGION:

- 1) ENT disease;
- 2) teeth affected by caries or its complications;
- 3) trauma to the maxillofacial region;
- 4) acute herpetic stomatitis;
- 5) furuncle on the face.

Choose the correct answer according to the diagram:

- a) correct answers 1, 2 and 3;
- b) correct answers 1 and 3;
- c) correct answers 2 and 4;
- d) correct answer 4;
- d) correct answers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

5. MAIN SYMPTOM OF TRIGEMINAL NEURITIS

- a) spasm of facial muscles
- b) prolonged paresthesia
- c) prolonged aching pain
- d) short-term paresthesia
- d) severe short-term paroxysmal pain

6. MAIN SYMPTOM OF TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA

- a) Vincent's symptom
- b) prolonged paresthesia
- c) prolonged aching pain
- d) short-term paresthesia
- d) severe short-term paroxysmal pain

7. PAIN IN NEURALGIA OF THE I BRANCH OF THE TRIGEMINAL NERVE SPREADS

- a) in the lower third of the face
- b) in the middle third of the face
- c) all over the face
- d) in the upper third of the face
- d) in the occipital region

8. PAIN IN NEURALGIA II BRANCH OF THE TRIGEMINAL NERVE SPREADS

- a) in the lower third of the face
- b) in the middle third of the face
- c) all over the face
- d) in the upper third of the face
- d) in the occipital region

9. PAIN IN NEURALGIA III BRANCH OF THE TRIGEMINAL NERVE SPREADS

- a) in the lower third of the face
- b) in the middle third of the face
- c) all over the face
- d) in the occipital region
- d) in the upper third of the face

10. ACUTE ARTHRITIS OF THE TMJ IS REQUIRED DIFFERENTIATE WITH

- a) acute otitis
- b) acute sinusitis
- c) parotid hyperhidrosis

- d) fracture of the upper jaw
- d) phlegmon of the submandibular region

1.2. Examples of situational tasks

Checked indicators of achievement of competence: ОПК-10.2.1; ОПК-10.3.1; ОПК-12.1.1; ОПК-12.2.1; ОПК-12.3.1; ПК-1.1.1; ПК-1.2.1; ПК-5.1.1; ПК-7.1.1

Situational task №1.

Patient K., 35, was admitted to the clinic complaining of intense pain in the lower part of the face, pain when swallowing, limited mouth opening, and speech difficulties. From the anamnesis: she considers herself ill for 4 days, when after hypothermia, the destroyed 38 fell ill. The next day, a slightly painful lump appeared in the submandibular region on the left. She treated herself with warming compresses. The swelling increased in size, the pain increased, and difficulties with swallowing and talking began to be noted. An ambulance took her to the maxillofacial surgery department. On examination: the general condition of the patient is moderate, body temperature is 39.0. Locally: facial asymmetry due to swelling of the tissues of the submandibular region. An infiltrate is palpated, pressure on which causes pain. The skin over the infiltrate is hyperemic, does not gather into a fold. Fluctuation is detected on palpation. The tongue is raised, the sublingual fold (plica sublingualis) is enlarged, the mucous membrane above it is hyperemic, covered with a fibrinous coating. An infiltrate occupying the entire sublingual area is detected on palpation. Tooth 38 is destroyed, percussion is slightly painful.

Questions:

1. Make a preliminary diagnosis.
2. Perform differential diagnostics.
3. Make a clinical diagnosis.
4. Name the boundaries of this cellular space, the anatomical structures located in it, the routes of infection.
5. What causes the limitation of mouth opening.
6. Name the surgical approach and the sequence of actions for phlegmons of this localization.

Situational task №2

A 55-year-old patient came to the clinic complaining of paroxysmal pain in the left half of the face, which occurs when touching the left cheek with a hand, towel, clothes, etc. and lasts for 3-4 seconds. The pain is of a burning nature, spreading to the temple, the back of the head. From the anamnesis it was found out that two months ago he had an acute respiratory viral infection with a high temperature, two weeks after the onset of acute respiratory viral infection, the first attack of pain in the left half of the face occurred lasting 1-2 seconds, then the attacks began to last up to 1 minute. He went to the doctor for the first time. Of the diseases he had suffered, he indicates childhood infections, colds. General condition is satisfactory. On examination, the face is somewhat asymmetrical due to swelling of the left half. Palpation of the exit points of the second and third branches of the trigeminal nerve on the face is more painful on the left. Palpation of the left cheek area resulted in a pain attack lasting 3 seconds. The oral cavity was sanitized, no pathological changes were found.

Questions:

1. Provide a rationale for the diagnosis?
2. Make a diagnosis?
3. Outline a treatment plan?
4. Was the previous acute respiratory viral infection significant for the development of this disease?

5. Is swelling of half of the face a pathognomonic sign for neuralgia of the II-III branch of the trigeminal nerve?

1.3. Examples of test questions

Checked indicators of achieving competence: ОПК-10.2.1; ОПК-10.3.1; ОПК-12.1.1; ОПК-12.2.1; ОПК-12.3.1; ПК-1.1.1; ПК-1.2.1; ПК-5.1.1

1. Classification of midface fractures.
2. Classification of abscesses and phlegmons of the maxillofacial region.
3. Classification of efferent therapy methods
4. Volume and order of providing assistance to the wounded at the stages of medical evacuation.
5. Types of bone grafts.

1.4. Examples of report topics

Checkable indicators of achieving competence: ОПК-10.2.1; ОПК-10.3.1; ОПК-12.1.1; ОПК-12.2.1; ОПК-12.3.1; ПК-1.1.1; ПК-1.2.1; ПК-5.1.1; ПК-7.1.1

1. Medical rehabilitation and examination of victims with injuries to the maxillofacial region.
2. The subject and tasks of military maxillofacial surgery and dentistry.
3. Organization of surgical dental care for maxillofacial wounded in the Russian Army and Navy.
4. Myofascial pain dysfunction syndrome. Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis and treatment.
5. Types of contractures of the lower jaw, methods of elimination.

1.5. Examples of control questions for interviews

Checkable indicators of achieving competence: ОПК-10.2.1; ОПК-10.3.1; ОПК-12.1.1; ОПК-12.2.1; ОПК-12.3.1; ПК-1.1.1; ПК-1.2.1; ПК-5.1.1; ПК-7.1.1

1. Submandibular phlegmon. Topographic anatomy of cellular spaces. Sources of infection. Possible routes of infection spread. Clinical presentation, differential diagnostics. Surgical access for drainage of purulent focus.

2. General characteristics, clinical course, diagnostics of gunshot wounds and injuries to the face and jaws.

3. Neuralgia of the branches of the trigeminal nerve, clinical manifestations, differential diagnostics.

4. Ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnostics and treatment.

5. Deformities of the auricles. Clinical presentation, diagnostics, classification, treatment.

1.6. Examples of tasks for assessing the acquisition of practical skills (abilities)

Checked indicators of achieving competence: ОПК-10.2.1; ОПК-10.3.1; ПК-1.1.1; ПК-1.2.1; ПК-5.1.1

1. Examine a patient with facial nerve damage.
2. Examine a patient with a mandible fracture.
3. Make and fit a bent wire splint with hook loops (on a phantom).
4. Apply a temporary transport bandage to victims with maxillofacial injuries.
5. Perform an Egorov block (on a phantom).

2. Assessment tools for independent work of students

Independent work is carried out at the elearning.volgmed.ru and involves the preparation of reports on the issues of the thematic plan for independent work for the semester.

2.1. Example of questions for independent work

Checked indicators of achieving competence: ОПК-12.1.1; ПК-1.1.1; ПК-5.1.1

№	Questions for reports on independent work	Checked indicators of achieving competence
9 semester		
1	Features of providing assistance at the stages of medical evacuation to patients with diseases and injuries of the maxillofacial region.	ОПК-12.1.1 ПК-1.1.1 ПК-5.1.1
2	Local therapy of purulent wounds in the maxillofacial area.	
3	Complications of purulent-inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region. Intensive care for patients with purulent-inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region.	
4	Physiotherapy and rehabilitation of patients with purulent-inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region.	
5	Physiotherapy and rehabilitation of patients with maxillofacial injuries.	
10 semester		
1	Clinical Anatomy of the Temporomandibular Joint, Chewing Muscles, and Periarticular Tissues.	ОПК-12.1.1 ПК-1.1.1 ПК-5.1.1
2	Methods of functional diagnostics of temporomandibular joint diseases.	
3	Radiological Diagnostics of Temporomandibular Joint Diseases.	
4	Examination of patients with facial defects and deformities.	
5	Neodontogenic osteomyelitis and osteonecrosis of the jaws.	
6	Bone grafting. Methods of bone tissue preservation.	
7	Orthognathic surgery. Rehabilitation of patients after reconstructive surgeries in the maxillofacial area.	
8	Facial reconstructive and plastic surgery. Microvascular surgery in maxillofacial surgery. Indications, contraindications, advantages, and disadvantages. Method capabilities.	

3. Assessment tools for conducting midterm certification in the discipline

Midterm certification is conducted in the form of a test with an assessment.

Midterm certification includes the following types of tasks: interview on test tickets, which include questions on all studied sections of the program of the discipline "Maxillofacial Surgery" (Рспец_теоп), assessment of the level of formation of the practical component of the formed competencies when defending the educational medical history (Рпа).

3.1. Example of questions for midterm assessment

Checked indicators of achieving competence: ОПК-10.2.1; ОПК-10.3.1; ОПК-12.1.1; ОПК-12.2.1; ОПК-12.3.1; ПК-1.1.1; ПК-1.2.1; ПК-5.1.1; ПК-7.1.1

№	Questions for midterm assessment	Checked indicators of achieving competence
1.	Neuralgia of the branches of the trigeminal nerve, clinical manifestations, differential diagnostics, principles of treatment	ОПК-10.2.1; ОПК-10.3.1; ОПК-12.1.1; ОПК-12.2.1; ОПК-12.3.1; ПК-1.1.1; ПК-1.2.1; ПК-5.1.1; ПК-7.1.1
2.	Acute and chronic arthritis of the temporomandibular joint. Diagnostics, differential diagnostics and treatment	
3.	Phlegmon of the oral cavity floor. Topographic anatomy. Sources of infection, routes of infection spread. Clinical picture, differential diagnostics. Surgical access for drainage of purulent focus. Treatment in the postoperative period	
4.	Non-gunshot fractures of the lower jaw. Classification, clinical features, diagnostics, differential diagnostics. Conservative and surgical methods of treatment. Drug therapy, physiotherapy, rehabilitation	
5.	Plastic surgery with counter triangular flaps (according to A.A. Limberg). Mathematical justification. Application of symmetrical, asymmetrical and combined figures	
6.	Definition of aesthetic surgery. Aesthetic proportions of the face. Indications and contraindications for aesthetic surgeries on the face	
	Etc.	

3.2. Example of an exam paper

Public Health Ministry of the Russian Federation
Federal State Educational Institution of Higher Education
The Volgograd State Medical University of Public Health Ministry of the Russian Federation
Department of Surgical Dentistry and Maxillofacial Surgery
THEORETICAL PART
of the test with assessment in the discipline "Maxillofacial surgery"
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PAPER № 6

1. Non-gunshot fractures of the upper jaw. Classification, clinical features, diagnostics, differential diagnostics. Conservative and surgical methods of treatment. Drug therapy, physiotherapy, rehabilitation
2. Phlegmon of the floor of the mouth. Topographic anatomy. Sources of infection, routes of infection spread. Clinical features, diagnostics. Surgical access for drainage of a purulent focus. Treatment in the postoperative period.
3. Plastic surgery with "flaps on a leg". Advantages, disadvantages, indications, contraindications

Head of Department, Associate Professor _____

Yarygina E.N.

The full fund of assessment tools for the discipline is available in elearning.volgmed.ru at the following link(s):

<https://elearning.volgmed.ru/course/view.php?id=12163>

<https://elearning.volgmed.ru/course/view.php?id=11848>

<https://elearning.volgmed.ru/course/view.php?id=11847>

<https://elearning.volgmed.ru/course/view.php?id=12170>

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Head of Department



Yarygina E.N.