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STUDII UNIVERSITARE**

**Redacția: 09**

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**FACULTY OF STOMATOLOGY  
STUDY PROGRAM 0911.1 STOMATOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ORTHODONTICS**

APPROVED

at the meeting of the Committee for Quality Assurance and Evaluation of the Curriculum Faculty of Stomatology, Minutes No. 1 of 08.09.2021  
Committee president, PhD, DMS, Associate professor,  
Stepco Elena [Signature]

APPROVED

at the Council meeting of the Faculty of Stomatology  
Minutes No. 2 of 08.10.2021  
Dean of the Faculty of Stomatology  
PhD, DMS, Associate professor,  
Solomon Oleg [Signature]

APPROVED

at the meeting of the Department of orthodontics  
Minutes No.1 of 24 august 2021  
Head of the Department,  
PhD, DMS, Associate professor  
Trifan Valentina [Signature]



**CURRICULUM**

**DISCIPLINE PRACTICAL TRAINING: ORTHODONTICS**

**Integrated studies**

Type of course: **Compulsory discipline**

Chisinau, 2021



## I. PRELIMINARY

- **General presentation of the discipline:**

Orthodontics is today an independent branch of dentistry; moreover, it has become a specialty that studies the orthodontic treatment of dent-maxillary anomalies as well as aspects encountered in certain facial deformity syndromes. Only on the basis of an in-depth and accurate diagnosis can the diagnosis be made and then the proper orthodontic therapy. The passing of the students training to the clinical stages is done by familiarizing them with the specificity of the orthodontic assistance and the training of the orthodontist requires a high theoretical and practical training. The study of orthodontics at the university stage allows the future dentist to acquire the diagnosis, the clinical picture, the treatment, the measures to prevent dento-maxillary anomalies in the general context of dental diseases.

The strategy of the orthodontic discipline and the practical internship is to provide the necessary information in order to establish the diagnosis and the treatment plan of the dento-maxillary anomalies according to the dentition, the application in practice of the knowledge at the level of contemporary requirements. They aim to help streamline orthodontic care and improve oral health.

- **The purpose of the practical internship:**

Professional training in the field of orthodontics and consists in improving the knowledge and practical skills, accumulated at the Department of Orthodontics, depending on the particularities and workload of orthodontic clinics and practices.

- **The mission of the curriculum (scope) in training:**

Theoretical and practical training of students on the prevention, diagnosis, clinical manifestations and treatment of dento-maxillary abnormalities according to the reference plans.

- **Teaching language:** Romanian, English.

- **Beneficiaries:** students of the fifth year of the Faculty of Stomatology



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**I. ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISCIPLINE**

Cod of discipline		<b>S.09.O.116</b>	
Name of discipline		<b>Practical training: Orthodontics</b>	
Responsible for discipline		<b>Ciumeico Lucia, PhD, associate professor</b>	
Year	<b>5</b>	Semester	<b>IX</b>
Total hours including:		<b>60</b>	
Individual work		<b>-</b>	
Practical intership		<b>60</b>	
Evaluation form	<b>E</b>	Number of credits	<b>2</b>

**III. DISCIPLINE TRAINING OBJECTIVES**

• ***at the level of knowledge and understanding:***

- know the objectives of orthodontics;
- to know the basics of the prevention of dento-maxillary anomalies;
- to know the instruments and devices necessary for the orthodontic practice and laboratory;
- to know the parameters of physiological dental occlusions depending on the dentition;
- to know the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, methods of diagnosis and treatment of dento-maxillary anomalies according to the reference plans.

• ***at the application level:***

- to establish psychological and verbal contact with children of different ages,
- establish contact with the patient and the parents for possible diagnosis and treatment,
- be able to collect the patient's medical history,
- be able to describe the anatomical and physiological changes,
- be able to complete the patient's medical record and informed consent,
- be able to argue the need for paraclinical examination, depending on the dento-maxillary anomaly,
- to palpate the soft tissues and facial bones, lymph nodes, salivary glands.
- to perform the probing, percussion and assessment of the degree of mobility of the teeth,
- to complete the dental formula in children of different ages,
- to determine and interpret indications of oral hygiene in children,
- to apply the remineralizing remedies on the surface of the teeth,
- prepare impression materials, cements and adhesive composites,
- to perform the clinical examination of the orthodontic patient;
- to determine the symmetry and proportionality of the face, anthropometric indices;
- to determine the risk factors for dento-maxillary anomalies,
- to determine the vicious habits that lead to the appearance of dento-maxillary disharmonies;
- to possess the determination of static and dynamic occlusion in orthodontic patients;
- to determine and interpret biometric indices on the study model;
- to perform selective grinding as a method of interceptive treatment;



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- perform dental arches impressions;
- perform casting and tethering of diagnostic models;
- have space maintainer adjustment;
- apply the knowledge gained in assessing clinical tests;
- solve clinical situation problems.

• **integration level:**

- appreciate the importance of Orthodontics in the context of Medicine;
- to address creatively the problems of fundamental and clinical medicine;
- determine the interrelations between Orthodontics and other clinical disciplines;
- have skills to implement and integrate knowledge gained in clinical disciplines;
- be able to objectively evaluate and self-assess the knowledge in the field of dentistry;
- be able to assimilate and apply new achievements in Orthodontics;
- be able to implement the knowledge gained in the research activity;
- be competent to use critical and reliable scientific information obtained using the new information and communication technologies;
- be able to use multimedia technology to receive, evaluate, store, produce, present and exchange information;
- be able to acquire the totality of the didactic material, which will contribute to the management of the professional path.
- to be able to assimilate and apply the new achievements in the Orthodontic discipline;
- to creatively address the issues of fundamental and clinical medicine;
- be able to use paraclinical examinations to diagnose dento-maxillary abnormalities based on dentition,
- be able to use multimedia technology to receive, evaluate, store, produce, present and exchange information.

#### IV. PRIOR CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

A good knowledge of the disciplines of fundamental medicine and dental specialties is required for the good acquisition of the disciplines.

Student of year V needs to meet the following criteria:

- knowledge of the language of instruction;
- confirmed competences in lyceum sciences (biology, chemistry, physics);
- digital competences (use of the Internet, document processing, electronic tables and presentations, use of graphic programs);
- skills obtained in preclinical and clinical dental disciplines: propaedeutic dentistry; orthopedic dentistry; prophylaxis of dental affections;
- ability to communicate and team work;
- qualities - tolerance, compassion, autonomy.



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**V. TOPIC AND THE APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS**

<b>Nr.</b>	<b>TOPIC</b>	<b>Hours</b>
1.	Organisation of the orthodontic service. Medical documentation. The principles of the organisation of the orthodontic service. The medical staff's duties in the specialty medical institutions.	6
2.	Clinical and paraclinical methods of the diagnosis of dento-maxillary anomalies. Clinical examination of the orthodontic patient. Occlusion analysis.	6
3.	Radiographic methods in the orthodontic diagnosis. Orthopantomography, cephalometrics, computed tomography. Interpretation, indications of use, advantages, disadvantages.	6
4.	Impression in orthodontics. Varieties. Impression materials. Techniques, final evaluation of the impression.	6
5.	Study casts in orthodontics. Dental analysis, dento-alveolar analysis and occlusion analysis in the 3 dimensions.	6
6.	Orthodontic removable appliances. Stages of manufacturing, used materials. Adaptation and activation of the removable appliances.	6
7.	Orthodontic functional appliances. Stages of manufacturing, used materials. Adaptation and activation of the functional appliances. Constructed occlusion.	6
8.	Clinical manifestations of the malocclusions in the sagittal dimension. Age features. Prevention elements.	6
9.	Clinical manifestations of the malocclusions in the vertical dimension. Age features. Prevention elements.	6
10.	Clinical manifestations of the malocclusions in the transversal dimension. Age features. Prevention elements.	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>60</b>



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**VI. REFERENCE OBJECTIVES AND CONTENTS UNITS**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Content units</b>
<b>Theme (Chapter) 1.</b> Organizing orthodontic care. Medical documentation. Principles of organizing orthodontic care. Obligations of medical staff in specialized institutions.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• to know the particularities of organizing dental and orthodontic care for patients in rural and urban areas;</li><li>• to know and be able to complete the medical documentation;</li><li>• to know the obligations of the medical staff in the dental institutions;</li><li>• examine children of different ages;</li><li>• to prepare the patient for orthodontic treatment: conversation, psychological training, etc.</li></ul>	Organizing orthodontic care for patients of different ages. Medical documentation. Obligations of medical staff in specialized dental institutions.
<b>Theme (Chapter) 2.</b> Methods of clinical and paraclinical diagnosis of dento-maxillary anomalies. Clinical examination of the orthodontic patient. Analysis of static and dynamic dental occlusion.	
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Content units</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• to know and be able to perform the clinical examination of the patient with dento-maxillary anomalies of different ages;</li><li>• to know and be able to perform the paraclinical examination of the patient with dento-maxillary anomalies of different ages;</li><li>• to know the particularities of the clinical evolution of the dento-maxillary anomalies depending on the dentition;</li><li>• to know the relations of physiological static occlusion in temporary, mixed and permanent dentition;</li><li>• to know the physiology of mandibular kinematics;</li><li>• to be able to determine the static and dynamic pathological occlusal relations, depending on the dentition.</li></ul>	Clinical diagnosis of dento-maxillary anomalies. Paraclinical diagnosis of dento-maxillary anomalies. Orthodontic patient's clinical examination algorithm. Study of static and dynamic occlusion according to dentition.
<b>Theme (Chapter) 3.</b> Radiological methods in orthodontic diagnosis. Orthopantomography, teleradiography, computed tomography. Interpretation, indications for use, advantages, disadvantages.	



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<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Content units</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• to know the value of the radiological examination in orthodontic diagnosis;</li><li>• to know the varieties of radiological explorations;</li><li>• to know the radiological examination with intraoral film in orthodontics;</li><li>• to know the radiological examination with extraoral film in orthodontics;</li><li>• to know the indications of radiological methods with intraoral film să cunoască indicațiile examenului radiologic cu film extraoral;</li><li>• to define cephalometry;</li><li>• to know the technique of performing teleradiography;</li><li>• to have the determination of the cutaneous and skeletal points on the teleradiogram;</li><li>• to know the methods of cephalometric analysis;</li><li>• to know the technique of realization, indications, advantages of computed tomography in orthodontics;</li><li>• formulate conclusions.</li></ul>	Anatomical features of the dento-maxillary apparatus. Varieties of radiological explorations. Cephalometric analysis in various malocclusions.
<b>Theme (Chapter) 4.</b> Impression in orthodontics. Varieties. Biomaterials for impression. Sequences of operations, techniques, final evaluation.	
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Content units</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• to know the anatomical features of the maxillary fields;</li><li>• to know the sequences of operations in making the impression on the upper jaw;</li><li>• to know the sequences of operations in making the impression on the lower jaw;</li><li>• to know the biomaterials for impressions and the medical-technical characteristics;</li><li>• to know the technique of preparation and working of biomaterials for impressions;</li><li>• to prepare the patient for the impression procedure: conversation, explanation, psychological training, etc.</li></ul>	The notion of impression in the exploration of the orthodontic patient. Biomaterials for impressions. Impression execution technique, age characteristics.



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<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Content units</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• to be able to perform the alginate impression of the maxillary fields in patients of different ages;</li><li>• perform impression examination and disinfection;</li><li>• formulate conclusions.</li></ul>	
<b>Theme (Chapter) 5.</b> The study model in orthodontics. Casting, plastering, examination. Analysis of dental status, dento-alveolar arches, occlusion in three reference planes.	
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Content units</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• to know the anatomical peculiarities of the maxillary fields, rendered on the study model;</li><li>• to know the technique of obtaining gypsum models;</li><li>• to know the modeling technique;</li><li>• to know the technical requirements for the study model;</li><li>• be able to make plaster models of the upper and lower jaw;</li><li>• to examine the correspondence of the model made according to the medical-technical requirements;</li><li>• to carry out the staged model study, in three reference plans;</li><li>• be able to draw conclusions.</li></ul>	<p>The study model and its importance in orthodontic diagnosis.</p> <p>Biometric model study in three reference planes.</p>
<b>Theme (Chapter) 6.</b> Removable orthodontic appliances. Manufacturing steps, biomaterials used. Adaptation and activation of removable devices.	
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Content units</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• to know the classification of orthodontic appliances used in children of different ages;</li><li>• to know the components of mobilizable orthodontic appliances;</li><li>• to know the biomaterials for making orthodontic constructions;</li><li>• to know the clinical and laboratory stages for the manufacture of mobilizable orthodontic appliances;</li><li>• to be able to adapt the mobilizable devices on the maxillary field;</li><li>• to appreciate the efficiency of orthodontic treatment through mobilizable orthodontic appliances, depending on its variety;</li><li>• apply the knowledge gained to other</li></ul>	<p>Orthodontic treatment using mobilizable orthodontic appliances depending on the patient's clinical situation and age.</p> <p>Assessing the effectiveness of orthodontic treatment in children of different ages.</p>





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<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Content units</b>
disciplines; <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• formulate conclusions.</li></ul>	
<b>Theme (Chapter) 7.</b> Functional orthodontic appliances. Manufacturing steps, biomaterials used. Adaptation and activation of functional devices. The built-in occlusion	
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Content units</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• to know the classification of functional orthodontic appliances used to children of different ages;</li><li>• to know the components of functional orthodontic appliances;</li><li>• to know the biomaterials for making functional orthodontic appliances;</li><li>• to know the clinical and laboratory stages for making functional orthodontic appliances;</li><li>• to know the indication for achieving the built dental occlusion;</li><li>• to be able to adapt the functional devices on the maxillary field;</li><li>• to appreciate the efficiency of orthodontic treatment through functional orthodontic appliances, depending on its variety;</li><li>• apply the knowledge gained to other disciplines;</li><li>• formulate conclusions.</li></ul>	Orthodontic treatment through functional rehabilitation. Assessing the effectiveness of orthodontic treatment in children of different ages.
<b>Theme (Chapter) 8.</b> Clinical manifestations of sagittal malocclusions. Particularities according to age. Elements of prevention.	
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Content units</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• to know the classification of malocclusions according to the reference plans;</li><li>• to know the exooral clinical signs of malocclusions in the sagittal plane;</li><li>• to know the endooral clinical signs of sagittal malocclusions;</li><li>• to know the particularities of the clinical manifestations according to age;</li><li>• be able to perform exooral and endooral clinical examination in patients with sagittal malocclusions;</li><li>• to know the objectives of diagnosis and treatment of sagittal malocclusions;</li></ul>	Clinical symptoms in sagittal malocclusions, depending on age. Prevention of dento-maxillary anomalies in the sagittal plane.



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<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Content units</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• to know the elements of prevention of dento-maxillary anomalies in the sagittal plane;</li><li>• apply the knowledge gained to other disciplines;</li><li>• formulate conclusions.</li></ul>	
<b>Theme (Chapter) 9.</b> Clinical manifestations of vertical malocclusions. Particularities according to age. Elements of prevention.	
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Content units</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• to know the classification of malocclusions according to the reference plans;</li><li>• to know the exooral clinical signs of vertical malocclusions;</li><li>• to know the endooral clinical signs of vertical malocclusions;</li><li>• to know the particularities of the clinical manifestations according to age;</li><li>• be able to perform exooral and endooral clinical examination in patients with vertical malocclusions;</li><li>• to know the objectives of diagnosis and treatment of vertical malocclusions;</li><li>• to know the elements of prevention of dento-maxillary anomalies in the vertical plane;</li><li>• apply the knowledge gained to other disciplines;</li><li>• formulate conclusions.</li></ul>	<p>Clinical symptoms in vertical malocclusions, depending on age.</p> <p>Prevention of vertical dento-maxillary anomalies.</p>
<b>Theme (Chapter) 10.</b> Clinical manifestations of transverse malocclusions. Particularities according to age. Elements of prevention.	
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Content units</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• to know the classification of malocclusions according to the reference plans;</li><li>• to know the exooral clinical signs of malocclusions in a transversal plane;</li><li>• to know the endooral clinical signs of malocclusions in the transversal plane;</li><li>• to know the particularities of the clinical manifestations according to age;</li></ul>	<p>Clinical symptoms in transverse malocclusions, depending on age.</p> <p>Prevention of transverse dento-maxillary anomalies.</p>



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Objectives	Content units
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• be able to perform exooral and endooral clinical examination in patients with transverse malocclusions;</li><li>• to know the objectives of diagnosis and treatment of transverse malocclusions;</li><li>• to know the elements of prevention of dento-maxillary anomalies in the transversal plane;</li><li>• apply the knowledge gained to other disciplines;</li><li>• formulate conclusions.</li></ul>	

### VII. PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCES (CY) AND TRANSVERSAL (CT)

Continuing vocational training is the set of professional activities that, beyond the basic training, the initial training, allows each professional to evolve or maintain the required level of skills and abilities in the professional field in which he works.

Continuing education is an essential tool for adapting nurses to the specific needs of each job.

#### ✓ PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCES (SPECIFIC) (CS):

- CP1. A thorough knowledge of etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations and methods of diagnosis and treatment of sagittal malformations in children.
- CP2. Elaboration of the plan for the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of sagittal malocclusions in children according to the teeth.
- CP3. Use of medical techniques, instrumental and laboratory investigations, digital technologies in the diagnosis and treatment of sagittal malocclusions.
- CP4. Performing various practical exercises and procedures in the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of sagittal malocclusions in children based on the knowledge of the fundamental and clinical disciplines (including dental).
- CP5. Planning, coordinating and conducting health promotion activities and prophylactic measures to improve health and prevent dento-maxillary abnormalities in children at individual and community level, establish and implement complex dispensary plans applicable to school and pre-school colleges.
- CP6. Implementation of professional standards for assessment and quality assurance of dental services for children with dento-maxillary abnormalities. Knowledge of the basic principles and functional structure of the medical and orthodontic care especially for the children of the Republic of Moldova.



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### ✓ **TRANSVERSAL COMPETENCES (CT)**

- **CT1.** Applying professional standards of assessment, acting according to professional ethics, as well as the provisions of the legislation in force. Promoting logical reasoning, practical applicability, assessment and self-assessment in decision-making.
- **CT2.** Performing activities and exercising the roles specific to team work in medical institutions and especially in dental care. Promoting the spirit of initiative, dialogue, cooperation, positive attitude and respect for others, empathy, altruism and continuous improvement of their own activity.
- **CT3.** Systematic assessment of personal competencies, roles and expectations, application of self-assessments of learned processes, acquired skills and professionalization needs, knowledge in information technologies, effective use of language skills, research and communication skills for quality dental services and adapting to the dynamics of policy requirements in health and for personal and professional development.

### ✓ **FINAL STUDY**

#### **The student at the end of the course will be able to:**

- assess the state of oral health using the indicators proposed by the WHO;
- to select oral hygiene remedies for patients with dento-maxillary anomalies and wearers of orthodontic appliances;
- to appreciate the indications for the administration of fluorinated preparations;
- to apply topically fluorinated solutions, gels or varnishes;
- select oral hygiene remedies for patients with periodontal disease or high risk of periodontal tissue damage;
- to formulate optimal decisions in the preventive dental and orthodontic care of children according to their age and individual clinical situation;
- to promote a healthy lifestyle and health education through speeches, papers, presentations, articles in specialized magazines, etc .;
- to apply various ways of psychological and moral support to children in preventive dental and orthodontic care;
- make optimal decisions in providing orthodontic care to patients with tooth decay and periodontal disease
- to apply various ways of psychological and moral support to children in orthodontic treatment;
- be able to choose treatment methods in relation to psychological characteristics according to age;
- be able to characterize the main features of dental occlusion depending on the dentition;
- to know the varieties of physiological occlusion, the morpho-functional peculiarities of orthognathic occlusion in children from different periods of development of the dento-maxillary apparatus;
- to perform the clinical examination of the patient, of the dental occlusion in static and dynamic;
- to be able to characterize the morpho-functional peculiarities of occlusion anomalies;
- to be able to appreciate the efficiency of the biometric method of analysis of the study model;
- to have the photometric analysis of the pre- and post-treatment photographs;



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- to know the anthropometric study of the face;
- to formulate optimal conclusions in establishing the diagnosis in children with dento-maxillary anomalies;
- to be able to perform exobuccal and endobuccal clinical examination in patients with dento-maxillary anomalies, depending on age;
- to make the impression of both jaws with alginate masses, to cast the study and work models, to base them and to know the objectives of planning the treatment plan
- to know the impression masses, plastic masses and contemporary alloys for making orthodontic constructions depending on the clinical case and the age of the patient;
- to formulate optimal decisions in providing orthodontic care to children with sagittal, vertical, transverse malocclusions;
- to know and apply various ways of psychological and moral support of children in the treatment of dento-maxillary anomalies.

### **Is welcomed:**

- Planning your own business,
- Continuous improvement,
- Working in a multidisciplinary team,
- Interactive communication,
- Respect for the rights of the child patient,
- Monitoring the patient's health.



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

<b>Nr</b>	<b>The expected product</b>	<b>Implementation Strategies</b>	<b>Evaluation criteria's</b>	<b>Deadline</b>
1.	Working with books and ICT	Work systematically in the library and mediate. Exploring current electronic sources on the subject.	1. Quality of formed judgments, logical thinking, flexibility. 2. 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.	1. The quality of systematization and analysis of the informational material obtained through its own activity. 2. Concordance of information with the proposed theme.	During the semester
3.	Applying different learning techniques	Selection and description of the case study with sagittal malocclusion. Analysis of the causes of the problems in the case study. Prognosis of the investigated case. Deduction of the expected outcome of the case.	Workload, understanding of different topics, practical skills, creativity, demonstration, training of personal skills	During practical internship



## VII. METHODOLOGICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHING-LEARNING-EVALUATION

### *Teaching and learning methods used:*

- Case Study;
- Work in small groups;
- Individual work;
- Clinical observation;
- Completing the medical documentation;
- Plenary discussion;
- Synthesis;
- Solving the problem in a group;
- Demonstration;
- Themes for the group;
- Discussions in small groups;
- Presentation of audio-visual materials.

### *Recommended learning methods:*

- Observation
- Analyze
- Comparison
- Modeling
- High fidelity simulation method.

### *Applied teaching strategies / technologies (specific to the discipline):*

- group interview,
- case study.

### **Evaluation methods**

**Current:** frontal and / or individual control by

- assessment of basic practical skills,
- case presentations,
- educational software.

**Final:** Exam.

In the discipline *Practical training: Orthodontics*, a promotion exam is provided for the students of the 5th year of the 9th semester. The exam consists of an oral interview. The test is graded from 1 to 10.

The final grade consists of: the grade of the practical test (coefficient 0.5) and the grade of the oral interview (coefficient 0.5). The final grade obtained will be expressed to two decimal places and will be entered in the notebook.

The practical test will be assessed depending on the fulfillment of the scale (volume of practical work) and the quality of their performance.

The oral test will be graded from 1 to 10 and will be calculated from the marks of the members of the Examining Board.

Discipline Practical training: Orthodontics takes place during the ninth semester, lasting 10 working days. Duration of the working day - 6 hours.



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Place of organization: IMSP Municipal Dental Center for Children; private clinics with orthodontic practice and qualified orthodontist.

The student fulfills the functions of assistant to the orthodontist and works under the guidance of the doctor-curator.

*Methods of mark rounding*

The weighted sum of the notes from the current assessments and the final examination	National grading system	Equivalent ECTS
<b>1,00-3,00</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>3,01-4,99</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>FX</b>
<b>5,00</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>5,01-5,50</b>	<b>5,5</b>	
<b>5,51-6,0</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>6,01-6,50</b>	<b>6,5</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>6,51-7,00</b>	<b>7</b>	
<b>7,01-7,50</b>	<b>7,5</b>	
<b>7,51-8,00</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>8,01-8,50</b>	<b>8,5</b>	
<b>8,51-8,00</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>9,01-9,50</b>	<b>9,5</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>9,51-10,0</b>	<b>10</b>	
		<b>A</b>

*Not presenting of the exam without good reason is recorded as "absent" and is equivalent to the 0 (zero). The student is entitled to 2 repeated claims of the unsuccessful exam.*





## **VIII. RECOMMENDED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

### **A. Obligatory:**

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### **B. Additional:**

1. Grivu O., A. Podariu, R. Jianu. Tehnica ortodontică. Timișoara, Mirton, 1994.
2. Lupan I., Stepco E., Șevenco N. Prevenția afecțiunilor stomatologice. Compendiu. Ch.: CEP Medicina (Tipografia AȘM), 2014. 212 p.
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6. Персин Л.С. Ортодонтия. Диагностика и лечение зубочелюстно-лицевых аномалий и деформаций. Учебник. Издательство ГЭОТАР-Медиа, Москва, 2016, 640 с.
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