Appendix 21

to the order of the Ministry of Health

of the Kyrgyz Republic from “04” 09 2018

№ 630

**CATALOGUE OF COMPETENCY**

**In the specialty “Dentist of General practice”**

**POSTGRADUATE LEVEL**

Catologue of competency (postgraduate level) in the specialty "General practice dentist" is developed by the working group consisting of Kabaeva A. A., Chelnokov G. S., Kuttubaeva K. B., Turgunalieva B. K., Tazhibayeva, A., Davletov, B. M., Kochkorbaev R. A.,R. R. Tyncherova

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**Explanatory note**

Currently, in connection with the ongoing reforms in the health sector of the Kyrgyz Republic, the system of medical education is undergoing significant changes, which provides practical health care with professional personnel.

The task of health education organizations within the framework of the reforms carried out in the health care system and medical education is to improve the quality of training of specialists that meet the changing needs of the population.

In this regard, we have developed a new catalog of competencies in the specialty-general dentist.

The duration of postgraduate training in the specialty "general dentist" is 2 years, which corresponds to the new document approved by the Order of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic of 18.05.2015 No. 248 "Strategy for the development of postgraduate and continuing medical education in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2014-2020".

When developing the document, the standards of training of general practice dentists in international educational institutions, in particular in the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus, were also taken into account.

CHAPTER 1.

General provisions

* 1. Definition of the concepts of dentistry and" general dentist".

Dentistry is a field of clinical medicine that studies the etiology and pathogenesis of diseases and injuries of the teeth, jaws and other organs of the oral cavity and maxillofacial region, developing methods for their diagnosis, treatment and prevention

The General Practice Dentistry residency is designed to prepare a general practice dentist to work independently on an outpatient basis.

A general dentist should identify and treat diseases of the maxillofacial region and the oral cavity, carry out organizational measures to prevent diseases of the dental and maxillofacial system, and provide medical assistance in emergency conditions.

1.2. Basic principles of medical practice of a general dentist

The general practice dentist is guided by the following principles in his work:

-Open and unrestricted access to medical care, regardless of the age and other characteristics of the patients;

- Simultaneous treatment of both acute and chronic diseases;

-Preventive focus of care;

- Duration and continuity of care based on the needs of each patient;

- Coordination of medical care to the patient;

-The principle of economic efficiency and expediency of the assistance provided;

-Respect for the rights of the patient and take into account the views of her family members.

**1.3. Purpose of the document**

This list of competencies should become part of the regulations for postgraduate training and, therefore, valid for all postgraduate training programs in the specialty "general dentist".

Based on this Catalog: The following are determined:

-The purpose and content of postgraduate training of a general dentist;

- the level of professional competence, knowledge and practical skills of a general dentist;

Developed by:

- General practice dentist training programs;

- criteria for assessing the quality of training, general practice dentist;

тип standard tasks for the certification of a general practice dentist;

-standards of examination, treatment, rehabilitation and follow-up of patients;

Organized by:

- learning process;

- professional orientation of medical graduates;

Conducted by:

- certifications of general practice dentists.

1.4. Users of the document

According to the purpose of the document, the users are:

- Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic

- Educational organizations

-Health organizations

-Professional associations

- Medical practitioners

- Residents

-Other stakeholders

Chapter 2.

General tasks

**2.1. General dentist, as a medical specialist/expert**

A general dentist is a doctor who has received special multidisciplinary training to provide specialized health care to the population, regardless of the age and other characteristics of the patients. As a specialist, he provides assistance to patients within the limits of his professional competence, observing the principles of deontology and medical ethics. The professional competencies of a general dentist are described in a special part of the document.

**General competencies**

The actions of a general dentist include:

- conducting a clinical examination of patients;

-interpretation of the information obtained during the collection of anamnesis and clinical examination, establishment of preliminary and differential diagnoses and development of patient management plans using the results of an objective examination;

- prescribing appropriate diagnostic and therapeutic measures, explaining their essence to patients, and interpreting the results;

- perform the necessary diagnostic and therapeutic manipulations, taking into account the ratio of cost to reasonable utility and ensuring the safety of patients, applying the principles of efficiency, expediency and cost-effectiveness;

- advising patients and their families on the formation of a healthy lifestyle, prevention of diseases of the dental and maxillofacial system;

\*-preparation of treatment plans in cooperation with representatives of other specialties, with due regard for their right to self-determination;

-care for patients with chronic and progressive diseases;

- conducting dispensary records and monitoring of patients

- properly store and protect medical information;

-acquire, maintain, and expand your professional competence.

- comply with infection control requirements aimed at reducing the risk of infections associated with the provision of medical care, both in patients and medical personnel;

-be able to conduct pre-test and post-test counseling on planned treatments, including informed consent of the patient.

**2.2. Communication skills**

The general dentist, in the interests of effective treatment of the patient and in accordance with the situation, enters into a trusting relationship with his family members, contact persons and other specialists involved in the treatment. It is based the decisions and communication of information on mutual understanding and trust.

**Competence**

**A general practitioner dentist should:**

**-**get important information from patients and their environment, discuss it, and share elements of the knowledge gained, taking into account the patient's situation;

- communicate the risks and benefits of diagnostic and therapeutic measures in a form that is understandable to the patient and obtain informed consent;

-make a decision about diagnostic and therapeutic procedures for disabled and underage patients by discussing these procedures with the appropriate representatives of these patient groups;

-document the information received during the consultation and transmit it as soon as necessary;

**2.3. Skills of working in cooperation (in a team)**

A general practitioner dentist, in the interests of patient health, engages in active mutual cooperation with other treatment participants from a wide variety of professional groups, taking into account their opinions and conclusions.

**Competencies**

A general practitioner dentist should:

-collaborate with other specialists and experts from other professional groups, especially in providing long-term care to patients with various diseases;

-recognize differences of interest, accept other opinions, and avoid conflicts and resolve them through cooperation.

2.4. Management skills (manager)

A general dentist is a member of the health care system and contributes to the optimization of the organization in which he works. It carries out its management tasks within the framework of its inherent functions.

**Competencies**

**As a manager, the general dentist is able to:**

- effectively use health care resources, taking into account the adequacy and cost-effectiveness in the interests of patients;

- provide and improve the quality of medical care.

- manage their professional activities and take on management tasks that correspond to their professional position

**2.5. Health promotion and healthy lifestyle promotion skills**

A general dentist should constantly actively promote a healthy lifestyle among the population by all available means of information.

**Competencies**

**Action of a general dentist:**

-to identify problems that have a negative impact on people's health and take the necessary measures to eliminate them together with representatives of government authorities and other people who actively care about their health;

- to reveal the factors of the locality that favorably affect a person and use them in practice to restore and strengthen the health of the population;

**2.6. Research Scientist**

A general practitioner dentist, during professional activity, analyzes the features of the course of diseases, systematizes the results obtained, identifies their features and patterns, covers and actively participates in public discussions.

**Competencies**

**A general dentist is able**

- critically understand specialized medical information and its sources and take it into account when making decisions;

- to promote the development, dissemination and introduction of new knowledge and methods for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

-constantly improve the skills.

**2.7. Knowledge in the field of professional ethics**

The general practice dentist carries out his practical activities in accordance with ethical norms and principles, quality standards of medical care and regulatory legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of healthcare.

**Competencies**

As a professional, a general dentist must:

- carry out their professional activities in accordance with high quality standards, demonstrating a responsible and careful attitude;

- practice ethically and responsibly, while respecting the legal aspects of the activities of medical professionals.

**Chapter 3.**

**Special tasks**

**Types of activities of a general practice dentist**

A general practitioner dentist is required to master the following types of activities and their corresponding personal tasks to provide specialized health care to the population in accordance with the regulatory legal documents of the Kyrgyz Republic:

- diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases;

- provision of emergency medical care;

- compliance with infection safety measures when providing medical care and performing medical manipulations;

- organizational work.

In accordance with the activities of a general practitioner dentist professional competencies are organized into the following categories:

3.1 Common symptoms and syndromes (List 1)

3.2 Common Diseases and conditions (List 2)

3.3 Medical manipulations (List 3)

3.4 Emergency conditions (List 4)

**3.1. List 1 - the most common symptoms and syndromes in the practice of a general dentist**

|  |
| --- |
| **Symptom/The syndrome** |
| Increased body temperature |
| Headache |
| Vertigo |
| Edema of the soft tissues of the face |
| Chills |
| Difficult and limited opening of the mouth |
| Enlarged lymph nodes |
| Crunch when moving in the TMJ |
| Tumors and neoplasms |
| Congenital and acquired defects and deformities |
| Malocclusion |
| Toothache from various irritants |
| Tooth hard tissue defect |
| Changing the color of teeth |
| Bleeding gums |
| Aphthous lesion of the OM |
| Ulcers of the OM |
| Tooth mobility |
| Pathological dentoalveolar pockets |
| Bad breath |
| Pain under artificial crowns |
| Pain under the bridges |
| Pain under removable types of prostheses |
| Dryness, burning of the oral mucosa |
| Metallic taste in the mouth |
| Diastema and trema of the teeth |
| Convergence and divergence of teeth |
| Exposing the necks of the teeth |
| Adentia |
| Kaposi syndrome. |
| Quincke syndrome. |
| Xerostomia syndrome. |
| Macroglossia syndrome. |
| Manganotti syndrome. |
| Marginal periodontal syndrome. |
| Nikolsky's symptom. |
| Vesicovascular syndrome. |

To indicate the level of competence that must be achieved by the end of training, in this discipline, the following gradation is used:

Level 1-indicates that the resident can independently diagnose and treat the majority of patients with this disease or condition accordingly; if necessary, determine the indications for hospitalization.

Level 2-indicates that the resident is guided in this clinical situation, makes a preliminary diagnosis and redirects the patient to the secondary or tertiary level for final verification of the diagnosis and selection of therapy; subsequently, controls the prescribed therapy (medical examination).

The letter " H " - means that the condition or disease is urgent and indicates the need for emergency diagnosis and / or treatment. The resident is able to assess the patient's condition and begin to provide emergency care and organize urgent hospitalization.

**3.2. List 2 – the most common diseases and conditions in the practice of a general dentist**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Diseases and pathological conditions | Level | H |
| Pathology of the hard tissues of the teeth Tooth decay: - partial destruction of the crown of the tooth - complete destruction of the crown of the tooth Non-carious lesions: - Hypoplasia-Fluorosis - Hereditary disorders ofthe development of hard tissues of the teeth (imperfect amelogenesis, os- ethnogenesis, dentinogenesis, dysplasia) - Abnormality of the shape of the teeth - Wedge-shaped defect 1 - Necrosis of hard tooth tissues:acid, post-orthopedic (low-quality artificial crowns) Partial secondary adentia. - without reducing the occlusal heights -with a decrease in occlusal activity heights - complicated by secondary deformity Complete secondary adentia. Periodontalpathology. Gingivitis Periodontitis: - focal, including trauma tic node - generalized (diffuse) Periodontal disease  | 1111211111111 |  |
| Pathologicaltooth abrasion(horizontal, vertical, mixedtypes):- localized form - generalized form without reduction of occlusal height - generalized form with reduction occlusal height  | 121 |  |
| Deformities of the dentition: - Popov-Hodon phenomenon - convergence of teeth -- vestibular oral displacement of the tooth  | 222 |  |
| Diseases of the temporomandibularjoint: - arthritis -- arthrosis, arthrosis arthritis - Costen's syndrome- habitual dislocation--dysfunction syndrome | 22222 |  |
| Diseases of the mucous membrane mouth: Traumatic injuries: -mechanical injury (erosion,ulcer) -electrochemical (galvanosis) -chemical - thermoregulatory -leukoplakia -leukoceratosis  | 122222 |  |
| Diseases of the tongue:- glossalgia- glossits | 22 |  |
| - Extra complete tooth - Chronic periodontitis -- Periodontal disease - Paradontitis - Tooth retention - Dystopia of the tooth - Periostitis of the jaws -- Odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaw On the-- Odontogenic sinusitis Is Necessary-- Odontogenic abscesses and phlegmons H-Dislocations and fractures of teeth - Fractures of the jaws.-- Fractures of the facial bones are not- Inflammatory diseases of the TMJ - Dystrophic diseases of the TMJ - Inflammatory diseases of the salivary glands - Salivary stone disease - Dystrophic diseases of the salivary glands - Neuritis of the trigeminal and facial nerve - Trigeminal neuralgia - Odontogenic tumors -- Neodontogenic tumors - Tumor-like formations of FMA - Congenital and acquired defects anddeformities of the organs of FMA  | 1111111111122122222 | H |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Diseases and pathological conditions Level H | Level  | H |
| Dental lesions that occur before teething:hypoplasia, fluorosis, imperfect amelo-and dentinogenesis, developmental abnormalities | 1 |  |
| Dental lesions that occur after teething: toothpigmentation and plaque, erasure of the hard tissues of the teeth, wedge-shaped defect, tooth erosion, necrosis of the hard tissues of the teeth, traumaticlesions. | 1 |  |
| Non-carious dental lesions:caries in the spot stage, superficial caries, medium caries, deep caries | 1 |  |
| - pulpitis(acute, chronic) | 1 |  |
| - periodontitis(acute, chronic, exacerbations ofchronic) | 1 |  |
| Periodontal diseases:-Gingivitis, periodontitis, periodontal disease, idiopathic periodontal diseases | 1 |  |
| Diseases of the oral mucosa (OM):- Traumatic lesions of the OM,-Bacterial lesions of the OM,- Viral diseases of the OM | 111 |  |

The list of listed diseases and conditions is not exhaustive. The tasks are classified according to the competencies that must be achieved by the end of the training in this discipline.

**3.3 PRACTICAL SKILLS (List 3)**

Practical activity of a general dentist To evaluate: морф

the data of morphological and biochemical parameters of analyses;

- parameters of anthropobiometric research of diagnostic models of jaws

- radiation methods of research: sighting and survey radiography of teeth and jaws, - visiography, orthopantomography, telerentgenography, multispiral computed tomography, TMJ radiography; sialography;

- FMA muscle functions with evaluation of electromyography, myotonometry, and mastication data;

 indicators of TMJ function with evaluation of arthrography, orthopantomography data;

- to studyi face photos in full face and profile

- results of biometric study of plaster, stereometric, and virtual jaw models;

- functional and clinical samples used in dentistry

General manipulations Be able to:

- injections (i / m, i / v, n / a).

-determination of blood type, Rh factor

-interpret the results of the conclusions of instrumental studies (X-ray, ultrasound, echocardiography, EGDS, FVD).

- stop external bleeding.

-taking smears for cytological, bacteriological examination.

- gastric lavage.

-eliminate coprostasis (finger and enema).

- take material for microscopic, bacteriological studies (from the throat, nose, wounds, rectum, etc.)

-use personal protective equipment (type 1 anti-plague suit)

Special manipulations: (skills)

- Clinical examination of patients with various dental diseases;

- Performing all types of local anesthesia;

- Preventive treatment of teeth with anti-carious agents;

- Formation and filling of carious cavities;

- Pulp devitalization;

- Determination of the degree of mobility of the teeth and treatment of the pathological gingival pocket;

- Mechanical, chemical, medical treatment of the tooth canal;

- Filling of the tooth channels,

- Carrying out irrigation, applications, baths with the use of anesthetics, antiseptics, etc.

-- Conducting diathermocoagulation;

- - Conducting vacuum therapy;

-- Conducting local anesthesia;

- Removal of milk teeth and permanent bite

- Performing a periostotomy;

- Fixing the jaws with a ligature according to Ivy;

- Application of dental splints of various modifications for injuries of teeth and jaws;

- Use of transport tires for jaw fractures;

- Obtaining diagnostic models and analyzing them;

- Preparation of teeth for inlays, veneers;

- Preparation of teeth for metal stamped crowns;

- Preparation of teeth for solid metal crowns;

- Preparation of teeth for plastic crowns;

- Preparation of teeth for metal-acrylic, metal-ceramic, porcelain (all-ceramic) crowns;

- Preparation of the root canal for various types of pin structures;

- Tab modeling by direct and non-direct methods;

- Obtaining anatomical and functional impressions;

- Obtaining impressions during prosthetics on implants;

- Storage of crowns and bridges in the oral cavity;

- Determination of central occlusion in partial secondary adentia;

- Determination of the central ratio of toothless jaws;

- Storing and checking the wax composition of partial removable dentures;

- Stocking and checking the wax composition of complete removable dentures;

- Packing and checking the frame of the clasp prostheses;

- Correction of prostheses

- Fixation (temporary and permanent) of crowns and bridges;

- Removal of crowns and bridges;

- Selective grinding of teeth;

- Splinting of teeth;

- Correction of orthodontic devices;

- Activation of active and fixing elements of removable orthodontic devices;

- Fixation of arc transpalatinal orthodontic devices (Gozhgarian arc, Farel arc);

- Storage, fixing of removable and non-removable retention devices;

- Fitting and fixing of orthodontic crowns and bandage rings;

**3.4 PROVISION OF EMERGENCY (EMERGENCY) MEDICAL ASSISTANCE. (List 4)**

A general dentist should be able to independently diagnose and provide emergency (emergency) care at the pre-hospital stage, as well as determine the tactics of providing further medical care in the following emergency conditions

1. Fainting.

2. Collapse.

3. Shock (anaphylactic, toxic, traumatic, hemorrhagic, cardiogenic, hypovolemic, septic, etc.).

4. Coma (anemic, hypoglycemic, diabetic, brain, liver, unknown etiology, etc.).

5. Edema and stenosis of the larynx.

6. Severe attack of bronchial asthma, bronchoobstructive syndrome in children.

7. Quincke's edema..

8. Hypertensive crisis.

9. Myocardial infarction. 10. External bleeding. 11. Acute urinary retention.

12. Concussions, bruises, compression of the brain.

13. Pulmonary edema.

14. Convulsive states, epileptic status.

15. Chemical and thermal burns, frostbite.

16.Electric shock, lightning, heat and sunstroke.

17.Poisoning. 18. Drowning, suffocation. 19. Bites and stings.

20. Traumatic eye injuries, including removal of foreign bodies.

21. Clinical death.

**Manipulations for emergency care:**

- Injections (i / m, i / v, n / a).

- Gastric lavage.

- Stopping external bleeding

- pressure bandage

- applying a tourniquet

- ligature of the bleeding vessel

- Cardiopulmonary resuscitation:

- indirect heart massage

- mouth-to-mouth, mouth-to-nose breathing

-restoration of airway patency

- using the Ambu bag

- tongue fixation and duct insertion

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