MEDICAL UNIVERSITY PLOVDIV

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS AND MEDICAL GENETICS

ACADEMIC STANDARD IN PEDIATRICS FOR DENTAL STUDENTS

Updated and approved by The Departmental Council, No. 3 of May 29, 2020.

MEDICAL UNIVERSITY - PLOVDIV

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CURRICULUM

Discipline: Pediatrics for students of dental medicine

Semester-VIII; Lectures - 10; Practicals – 10;

Type of discipline: Compulsory

Level: Master's / M / Degree

Educational Forms: Lectures, practicals, self-preparation.

Duration: One semester, together with the course "Infectious Diseases"

Pediatrics schedule: 20 hours of lectures, 20 hours of practicals

Teaching aids: Multimedia presentations, discussions, demonstration of clinical cases, interpretation of laboratory and instrumental tests, solving practical problems, development of diagnostic and therapeutic algorithms,

Forms of assessment: Ongoing assessment, solving tests.

Semester mark forming: The average current grade for the semester in each of the disciplines.

Aspects in the formation of the assessment: Participation in discussions, solving tests

Semester exam: Yes / test, written /.

State exam: No.

Leading lecturer: Habilitated lecturer from the Department of Pediatrics and Medical Genetics and the Department of Infectious Diseases and Parasitology

Departments: Department of Pediatrics and Medical Genetics and Department of Infectious Diseases and Parasitology

ANNOTATION

The course "Pediatrics" provides an opportunity to acquire knowledge in pediatrics, to develop skills for contacting and examining children and to become familiar with the most common diseases at this age, especially those related to the pathology, which is a subject to diagnosis and treatment by the dentistry professionals.

1. Aim of the training in the discipline "Pediatrics":

Acquisition of knowledge and skills for the application of modern forms, methods and tools for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of children's diseases:

Mastering the basic theoretical knowledge related to growth, development, nutrition and disease in the child reflecting on the health of children's teeth.

Building practical skills for contact with the sick child

Mastering knowledge related to the correct interpretation of some laboratory indicators.

Acquiring skills in building the diagnosis and differential diagnosis.

Learning the basic principles in the treatment of some common childhood diseases

The goal is coordinated with:

Scope and credit rating of the specialty (according to the ECTS-system), visible from the presented curriculum, available on the website of MU-Plovdiv, section FDM;

The qualification characteristic of the specialty;

Educational degree (master);

The goal is consistent with the place of the discipline "Pediatrics" in the specialty "Dentist", its importance and chronology in the curriculum. As a main subject, it provides an opportunity for more detailed acquaintance of dental professionals with the characteristics of the child's body, the growth and development of the child and the specific features of each period of childhood, the most common diseases in children and their treatment. The priority goals of the university are: development of the personal qualities of the students, encouragement of their initiative, creation of habits for constant self-education and ability to learn on their own, acquisition of lasting and "transferable" knowledge, key competencies and skills. This is reflected in the curriculum of the specialty "Pediatrics" for students of dental medicine.

2. Curriculum of the course "Pediatrics" for students of dental medicine:

The topics and hours of lectures and practicles in pediatrics are listed below in this standard, as well as on the website of MU-Plovdiv:

https://mu-plovdiv.bg/en/faculties/faculty-of-medicine/departments/department-of-pediatrics-and-medical-genetics/

The content, where possible, is arranged chronologically so that each subsequent lecture and the related practical use already studied matter and concepts. This avoids unnecessary overlap.

3. Main points of the curriculum of the discipline "Pediatrics" for students of dental medicine:

Students to build and strengthen the practical skills for contact and examination of the sick child.

To master the necessary knowledge of children's diseases that affect the health of children's teeth.

Students to learn to build a differential diagnosis, sustain a working diagnosis and perform certain diagnostic and therapeutic tasks.

4. Expected results

After completing the training students must have the following knowledge and skills:

1. Theoretical knowledge:

Mastering the assessment of growth and development of the child

Familiarization with the issues of rational nutrition of infants and young children

To know the basic principles of primary and secondary prevention in pediatrics and infectious pathology,

to know the epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis of the most common childhood and infectious diseases

to know the basic diagnostic methods used in pediatrics and infectology

Learning the most important symptoms and diagnostic criteria for diseases in children whose development reflects on the health of children's teeth.

Learning the basic principles of treatment of children's diseases

2. Practical skills:

Determining the parameters of the physical and neuro-psychological development of the child.

Building a scheme for rational nutrition of the child.

Building up a diagnosis and differential diagnosis.

Building up a therapeutic scheme for some of the children's diseases.

Basic knowledge of antibiotic therapy in pediatrics.

5. Prerequisites

The student of dental medicine must have basic knowledge of the pre-clinical and general medical clinical disciplines studied up to the 4th year in order to conduct and successfully complete his / her training in “Pediatrics”.

6. Academic resources

The academic staff of the Department of Pediatrics and Medical Genetics, Section of Pediatrics, includes: 3 Professors, 4 Associate Professors, 5 Senior Assistants with a degree of "PhD" and 8 Assistants. The lectures are given by habilitated lecturers (Professor, Associate Professor) or senior assistants with ONS "Doctor". The practical practicals are led by the entire academic staff of the Department - s. assistants, assistants, incl. professors and associate professors. All teachers have a master's degree in medicine and a specialty in "pediatrics"; s. assistants and habilitated lecturers – at least "PhD" and were appointed to the Department after an elaborated selection procedure.

7. Material resources

The material base for conducting lectures and practical classes in Pediatrics for dentists, includes the entire material and technical base of the Department of Pediatrics and Medical Genetics, located in the Clinic of Pediatrics of the University Hospital "St. Georgi ”, 1st campus.

8. Lectures

Lectures are prepared and delivered in the form of multimedia presentations, which are provided to the students electronically. The volume and format of the lectures are the choice of the leading lecturer, according to the program, as listed in the appendices.

9. Practical classes

Held in groups. Methodical instructions and guides are provided for the practicals. According to the topic of the practical, tables, graphs, baby foods, sample food menus, patients (after parental consent), clinical-laboratory and imaging studies of patients are demonstrated. Discussions are held with the students.

10. Information resources. Basic literature. Websites

The teacher is obliged to have developed lectures and practicals in the discipline. A list of basic and recommended literature is presented. Internet resources may also be recommended.

Required Textbook:

Tom Lissauer, Will Caroll. Illustrated Textbook of Pediatrics, 5th edition. Elsevier, 2018, ISBN: 978-0-7234-3871-7 (EN)

Recommended reading:

Hr. Pachev, Pediatrics in Dentistry, V. Petrov Publishing House, Plovdiv, 2004. (Bulgarian)

T. Shmilev, Lecture course in pediatrics for dental students. (Bulgarian)

Dr. Bobev, E. Genev, Pediatrics, MI "Arso", 2000. (Bulgarian)

Semiotics of children's diseases, p / r Hr. Mihov and T. Shmilev, Publishing House ET "V. Petrov ", Plovdiv, 2004. (Bulgarian)

Handbook for diagnosis and treatment of children's diseases, p / r T. Shmilev, MI" RPaykov ", Plovdiv, 2008 (Bulgarian)

11. Ongoing control during the semester

Students are examined dynamically and evenly during the semester. The current control is carried out through:

• reviewing each Practical class and ongoing assessment.

• solving problems or a real clinical case in each Practical class.

12. Independent preparation and extracurricular work of the student

The independent work is managed by the assistant, who guides the student, both in terms of reading sources and in the methods of practical skills formation. Training materials are also provided, incl. on-line, for independent work and practicals of students.

13. Cooperation between teachers and students

It is expressed in:

• Commitment of the teacher to the student and his preliminary preparation, dealing with current difficulties in mastering the material and opportunities with an individual learning program to achieve better results.

• Use of consultation hours.

• Involvement of students in teams for scientific tasks, research and production and presentation of scientific reports and publications.

14. Examinations

Current grades, provided for in the curriculum of the course, are given for the student's results in the conducted seminars, in solving clinical cases, elaboration of abstracts on a given topic, etc. The final semester exam in pediatrics for students of dental medicine consists of two components - a test and an essay of 1 topic on 1 question chosen from the syllabus. The exam lasts 60 minutes. The same conditions apply to the exam in its part on infectious diseases. The evaluation is prepared by a Commission consisting of two examiners - habilitated lecturers from the two departments and one assistant. Leading in the formation of the final mark is the result of the written exam, but the student's performance during the semester is also important. The main importance is given to the topic of pediatrics.

15. Assessment standards

The standards for assessment of the student's achievements in dental medicine are carefully considered and defined so as to objectify the students' assessments, which do not depend on the subject of the transferor-examiner.

*Poor (2) receives a student with scarce knowledge, which cannot serve as a basis for upgrading the next levels of education in other clinical disciplines.

*Average (3) receives a student who reproduces the knowledge in a "ready-made scheme", lacking the main points of the developed topic and readiness for independent use of the acquired knowledge and professional skills; the terminology is not mastered in a satisfactory way; the exposition is characterized by poor language; only some basic practical skills have been mastered.

*Good (4) receives a student who develops the topic descriptively, reproductively, has limited independence in using the acquired knowledge and acquired professional competencies; in the exposition, although there is a good language culture, inaccuracies in the concepts used are allowed; basic practical skills have been acquired, but not to their full extent, and there are gaps.

*Very good (5) gets a student who develops the topic independently productively, non-standardly, looking for a new algorithm and analysis of the used literature data; makes an attempt to present and substantiate his thesis; adequately uses the concepts from the scientific field of the studied discipline, has a good language culture; with minimal gaps.

*Excellent (6) is awarded to a student who independently, logically and creatively presents the topic; reasonably and originally uses and interprets the literature related to the specific issue; is well informed and ready to use the acquired knowledge and professional

competencies; there is accuracy and a rich linguistic culture of the exposition. There are no gaps.

At the beginning of the academic year, during the lectures and Practical classes, students get acquainted with the assessment standards, the procedures for conducting current control and the opportunities for receiving feedback on their progress during the semester.

16. Formation of the final mark

The final mark determines the extent to which the student has achieved the goal of education set at the beginning of the semester. It is cumulative, multicomponent, and includes the assessments during the seminars from both parts of the semester exam - those in pediatrics and infectious diseases. If the evaluation of any component is “Poor” (2), then the final evaluation is necessarily “Poor” (2).

In case of correction:

In case of “Poor” (2) evaluation of one of the components (e.g. in pediatrics), but positive evaluation – “Average” (3) and above (3), of the other component (e.g. that of infectious diseases), the student has the right to take a remedial exam only in the discipline in which he has a poor grade (in this case - in pediatrics). In case of a positive grade - “Average” (3) and above (3), the final grade is formed by the two positive grades - the one from the initial exam and the one from the remedial exam. In this way, the student does not re-appear for the exam of the successfully passed part. The components involved in the formation of the assessment and the coefficients of significance for each discipline are determined by the Academic Council with the adoption of this academic standard of the discipline.

17. Documentation, storage of the results and control of the evaluation activity

The evaluated students have the right and the obligation to be informed about the regulation, the procedures and the results of the evaluation, to file claims and complaints in case of non-observance of the current rules.

The student's right within the meaning of the previous point is valid in cases of established technical omissions or errors (for example in calculating or applying grades), as well as in serious doubts for discrepancy between the actual demonstrated knowledge, skills and competencies and the final grade obtained.

Corrections of the grades in the cases under the previous paragraph in the student's book, the examination protocol or on the account in the general book are allowed only by the main lecturer of the discipline.

Any disputes and claims by the students are addressed in written form to the assessment team, which should give a reasoned answer by the end of the next working day.

Established and proven cases of serious violation of the student's rights in the assessment of his knowledge, skills and competencies are addressed through a written complaint to the Deputy Rector for Quality and Accreditation.

The examination materials are stored and the students are given the opportunity to get acquainted with them and with the grounds for the assessment by order and procedure, announced in advance. The period in which students are provided with access to the examination materials and results is no longer than 3 working days after the date of the examination.

The characteristics of the course are provided to the student at the beginning of the study. This is in accordance with the Higher Education Act, Art. 56, paragraph 1 "The lecturers are obliged to develop and announce in an appropriate way a description of the lecture course conducted by them, including titles and sequence of the topics from the curriculum, recommended literature, way of forming the assessment and form of knowledge assessment and skills".

Approved by: ...../Signature/ .....

/ Prof. Dr. I. Ivanov, MD /

Head of The Department

18. Appendices:

The appendices are part of the academic standard for the academic discipline "Pediatrics" for students of dental medicine.

LECTURES

LECTURE No 1 - 2 hours ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF CHILDREN. GROWTH, PHYSICAL AND NEURO- DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD. The lecture is dedicated to AP in childhood - infants and young children. Students get acquainted with the most important features of individual organs and systems, which are important for the practical work of the dental specialist. The indicators determining the normal neuropsychological development of the child and his opportunities for assessment in different age groups are considered.

LECTURE No 2 - 2 hours RATIONAL NUTRITION OF THE BABY AND THE LITTLE CHILD. The lecture is dedicated to the nutrition of the infant and the young child. The advantages of breastfeeding and proper nutrition in this earliest period of childhood are emphasized. The need to build an adequate diet, which is the basis of a healthy life for older children and adults and is essential for the prevention of many diseases, is emphasized. Students get acquainted with the most common diseases associated with malnutrition - protein-energy malnutrition (malnutrition) and obesity.

LECTURE No 3 - 2 hours MOST COMMON DISEASES IN CHILDHOOD –UPPER RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS, PNEUMONIA, BRONCHIAL ASTHMA, CONGENITAL CARDIAC MALFORMATIONS, DISEASES OF THE GASTROINTESTINAL AND EXCRETORY SYSTEMS. The lecture aims to acquaint future specialists in dental medicine with the most common diseases of some of the systems in children - respiratory, cardiovascular, digestive and urinary. Illustrated with sufficient figures and tabular data, it proves that acute respiratory infections and acute digestive disorders are the most common daily pathology in children that the doctor encounters. The relatively mild course in most cases should not be a reason to neglect these diseases, as they are the main reason for the cost of medicines and loss of working days by the children's parents. Pneumonia and cardiovascular disease are among the most common causes of death in childhood. Their timely recognition allows for adequate treatment, with good end results, which for our conditions is still an important reserve for reducing infant mortality.

LECTURE No 4 - 2 hours RICKETS: ETIOLOGY, PATHOGENESIS, CLINICS, TREATMENT AND PREVENTION. DIABETES MELLITUS IN CHILDHOOD AND THE ASSOCIATED PATHOLOGY IN THE ORAL CAVITY. MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE COMPLICATIONS. The first part of the lecture is dedicated to vitamin D deficient rickets - this is still a common enough disease of the infant, which is important for his health, including and children's teeth (deciduous and permanent). Special attention is paid to the proper conduct of prevention, thanks to which it has reduced

both the incidence of rickets and the severity of the course. The second part of the lecture discusses one of the most common chronic diseases in childhood - diabetes. The peculiarities of childhood diabetes, its etiology and pathogenesis, clinical picture, complex treatment, etc. are discussed. The most common complications and especially the management of complications, incl. dental diseases, which are more common in children with diabetes.

LECTURE No 5 - 2 hours ANTIBIOTIC TREATMENT IN PEDIATRICS. Through the lecture students get acquainted with the basic principles of antibiotic therapy - indications, dosages, selection of antibiotics for various diseases, method of administration, dosages, groups of antibiotics, antibiotic combinations, antibiotics suitable for dental diseases in children.

LECTURE No 6 - 2 hours DISEASES IN CHILDHOOD OCCURRING WITH CHANGES IN THE MUCOUS AND PERIODONTIOUM. DISEASES IN CHILDHOOD, CAUSING CHANGES IN THE TEETHING AND NUMBER OF TEETH. The first part of the lecture discusses stomatitis from the point of view of the pediatrician. The attention is focused primarily on acquainting students with common somatic diseases, which by changing the normal reactivity of the soft tissues of the oral cavity, incl. and on its mucosa create conditions for the manifestation of stomatitis. The clinical picture of these diseases, the differential diagnosis between them, the peculiarities of the course of stomatitis, as well as the question of when at the first manifestation of the oral mucosa to think of a systemic disease are discussed. Attention is paid to general treatment, which in many of these cases is of great importance. The second part of the lecture introduces students to the most common diseases in children that lead to premature teething (natal and neonatal teeth, hyperthyroidism, hyperpituitarism, premature puberty, etc.), late teething and replacement of teeth (hypothyroidism, pituitary, pituitary). progeria, etc.).

LECTURE No 7 - 2 hours DISEASES OCCURING WITH MACRO- AND MICROGLOSIA. DISEASES IN CHILDREN WITH CHANGES IN SALIVARY SECRETION Diseases with acute enlargement of the tongue in glossitis, allergic edema, trauma, Quincke's edema are considered; diseases with chronic macroglossia - congenital hypo- and atyroidism, amyloidosis, Down's disease, generalized glycogenosis, mucopolysaccharidosis, acromegaly, Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome, tumors of the tongue. Diseases occurring with microglossia - trisomy 18 and others are also considered. The second part of the lecture introduces students to the diseases associated with sialorrhea (inflammatory diseases of the oral cavity, angina strangulation, retropharyngeal abscess, acute epiglottitis, mental retardation, poisoning with cholinomimetics and corrosive toxins, peptic ulcer disease, etc.) and diseases with reduced salivary secretion (poisoning with M-cholinolytics, adenoid vegetations, allergic rhinitis, Sjögren's syndrome, sialolithiasis, sialoadenitis, mumps, etc.).

LECTURE No 8 - 2 hours DISEASES IN CHILDREN IN WHICH RHAGADES ARE OBSERVED IN THE ORAL CORNERS AND FOETOR EX ORE. DISEASES IN WHICH CHANGES IN THE COLOR OF THE TEETH, DENTAL AND JAW DEFORMATIONS AND DYSTROPHIC CHANGES IN THE TEETH ARE OBSERVED Systemic diseases. The most common diseases in which Foetor ex ore is found -

acute and chronic bacterial infections of the tonsils, diseases of the digestive system, respiratory system - sinusitis, bronchiectasis, abscess and gangrene of the lung. The most common diseases occurring with rashes in the corners of the mouth are also considered - Plummer-Vinson syndrome, hypovitaminosis B6 and B2, pellagra, congenital lues, seborrheic dermatitis. The second part of the lecture discusses the manifestations of fluoride deficiency; malabsorption syndrome in celiac disease, cystic fibrosis and allergy to cow's milk protein; malnutrition in children; hypoparathyroidism, etc. diseases in which dystrophic changes in the teeth occur. The lecture also discusses diseases and conditions with changes in tooth color - congenital porphyria, cholestatic jaundice, incl. that in atresia of the biliary tract; hemolytic disease of the newborn; staining after treatment with tetracycline, fluorosis, as well as in some hereditary defects in the dentin and enamel - amelogenesis and dentinogenesis imperfecta; osteogenesis of the imperfect. The most common diseases, the main symptom of which is dental deformities, are also considered.

LECTURE No 9 - 2 hours ANEMIAS AND DISEASES WITH HEMORRHAGIC DIATHESIS - DENTAL PROBLEMS. The lecture examines the most common anemias in children - iron deficiency, posthemorrhagic, acute hemolytic and chronic hemolytic (microspherocytosis and Cooley's anemia), with their etiology and pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment. The changes that occur on the part of the oral cavity and teeth are also considered. The most common causes of hemorrhagic diathesis are also considered - thrombocytopenia, DIC syndrome, hemophilia, capillarotoxicosis, etc., with special attention paid to the therapeutic management in these cases.

LECTURE No 10 - 2 hours EMERGENCIES IN PEDIATRICS: CONVULSION, ANAPHYLAXIS SHOCK, FOREIGN BODY IN THE RESPIRATORY TRACT AND Esophagus, DEHYDRATION DIAGNOSIS. The lecture is dedicated to the diagnosis, first aid and subsequent treatment of the most common emergencies in pediatrics, which may be encountered by future dentists (seizures, anaphylactic shock, foreign body in the airways and esophagus, hypoglycemia, dehydration condition). Attention is paid to those that the dental specialist can meet in his professional life.

PRACTICAL CLASSES

PRACTICAL CLASS No1 - 2 hours TOPIC: GROWTH, PHYSICAL AND NEURO- DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD. OBJECTIVE: The student to master the criteria and methods for assessing the physical and NPD of a child at a given age. TASKS: 1. To assess the physical and NPD of a child at 1 month, 6 months, 1 year, according to the following indicators: height, weight, head circumference, fontanelle, number of teeth, motor reactions, attitude towards toys and relatives , speech and management in verbal stimuli. 2. To indicate at what age the child begins: to watch with a look, to smile, to turn from the back to the belly, to know his mother, to catch objects, to sit, to crawl, to sit, to stand, to walk , speaks. 3. To reveal in case of DD criteria between eutrophic, hypoplastic, hypotrophic and a child with dwarfism on the indicators; height, weight, condition of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, emotional status.

4. To make an assessment of the physical and NPD of a child of 5 years. age by indicators of height, weight, head circumference, bone age, mobility, speech, skills, habits, visual activity. 5. To assess the pubertal development of 14 years. boy and 14 years girl by analyzing the condition of secondary sexual scars. METHOD: As the first Practical class in pediatrics the tasks are developed by the assistant.

PRACTICAL CLASS No 2 - 2 hours TOPIC: NUTRITION OF THE BABY AND CHILD FROM 1 TO 3 YEARS. OBJECTIVE: To create and strengthen the belief: - of the definite advantages of natural nutrition and proper and timely feeding - of the advantages of adapted over animal milks in the rational feeding of infants on mixed and artificial feeding - of the need for transitional nutrition at the age of 1 -3y. dictated by AP and their dynamics at the specified age - the influence of certain food ingredients on caries in children. TASKS: 1. To compile in writing the diet for natural / mixed, artificial / feeding of an infant aged 1 m., 3 m., 5 m., 7 m., 10 m. Indicating the hours of meals, the type of food and the place and in the daily routine, the amount of a single serving. 2. To convince the breastfeeding mother: - of the advantages of breast milk - of the risks of early or late feeding 3. To prove orally / in writing / the advantages of adapted to animal milks. To indicate several adapted milks used in our country. 4. To instruct a mother with hypogalactia and a child on mixed feeding for at least 4 directions for stimulating lactation and returning the child to natural feeding. 5. To compile the diet of 2 years. child indicating the meal times with the percentage of energy needs for the day, the type of food and its place in the daily routine. 6. To know, reveal and prove scientifically the most common mistakes made in the implementation of transitional nutrition. 7. Presentation of cases available in the clinic, subject of other thematic Practical classs. METHOD: 1. The group is divided into several subgroups, each assigned a specific task. 2. The decisions are reported and discussed in front of the whole group 3. The assistant communicates the grades given to the students 4. The topic and the tasks for the next Practical classs are announced.

PRACTICAL CLASS No 3 - 2 hours TOPIC: RICKETS AND RACHITOGENIC SPASMOPHILIA. OBJECTIVE: The dental student to know, diagnose and treat the pathology due to rickets in dental practice, to be able to successfully deal with emergencies (manifestations of spasmophilia, spasmophilia) . TASKS: 1. To reveal in case the presence of symptoms (anamnestic and clinical) for rickets, to make and prove the detailed diagnosis by indicating the stage / initial, heat, healing, residual phenomena /, the course / acute, subacute, recurrent /, degree / I, II, III / and appointed the necessary laboratory tests to support the diagnosis. 2. To formulate and prove in writing the main criteria for the rickets spasmophilia syndrome in terms of: terrain, season, age, nature of seizures, biochemical parameters. 3. In the case of a 2-year-old child with an elongated upper jaw and "gothic" palate to reveal indicators in favor of vitamin D deficient rickets, vitamin D resistant rickets, Prader's rickets, hypophosphatasia or congenital anomaly. 4. In the case of a 10-month-old infant with not yet erupted teeth to reveal indicators of rickets II-III degree, individual feature or other pathology. 5. To instruct the mother / in writing schematically / about the factors that favor

the appearance of rickets and about the measures she should take to prevent / possible treatment / of her child from rickets - feeding, breeding and hardening, ultraviolet light, vitamin D prevention / treatment /, prevention of infections. 6. To indicate a specific therapeutic management in a child of 1 year 4 months, in whom during dental manipulation in the oral cavity appear signs of tailbone or laryngospasm. METHOD: KNOWN

PRACTICAL CLASS No 4 - 2 hours TOPIC: STOMATITIS IN CHILDREN. OBJECTIVE: Knowing and assessing the nature of pathological changes in the oral cavity in children, to build a nosological diagnosis of various stomatitis and to prescribe adequate treatment tasks PROBLEMS: 1. To symptoms of stomatitis / pain when eating, hypersalivation, bad breath and inflamed oral mucosa / and according to the nature of the inflammatory process to build a nosological diagnosis / stomatitis catarrhalis, aphthous ulcerative stomatitis, ulceronecrotic stomatitis /. 2. In the case of a newborn / older child / to reveal and prove the diagnostic criteria for diagnosis of Soor on the indicators: general condition, concomitant disease, local changes in the oral cavity. To prescribe treatment / prescription /. 3. To detect a case of aphthous changes in the oral cavity DD criteria among aphthous stomatitis, Bednar's aphthae, Riga's disease, drug-induced stomatitis, aphthae recurrence, Angina herpes, Hand, foot, mouth syndrome, Stevens Johnsen syndrome indicators / determines them himself /. 4. In case of recurrent / long-lasting / ulceronecrotic changes in the oral cavity to be able to exclude / alone or after consultation / neutropenia / primary or secondary /, Behçet's disease, Crohn's disease, PFAPA syndrome. 5. To prescribe treatment / prescription / for catarrhal stomatitis using independently at least three antiseptics in the appropriate dilutions. 6. To prescribe treatment / prescription / for aphthous stomatitis using at least three topical preparations independently. METHOD: Known

PRACTICAL CLASS No 5 - 2 hours TOPIC: PATHOLOGICAL DEVIATIONS IN TEETHING - DD AND TREATMENT. DISEASES WITH CHRONOLOGICAL AND NUMEROUS DEVIATIONS IN TEETH OBJECTIVES. OBJECTIVE: To know the possible pathological manifestations related to teething in some of the children, to differentiate them from other related conditions and to apply them appropriately. To know the diseases with chronological and numerous deviations in dentition TASKS: 1. To reveal in an infant DD criteria between Dyspepsia in teething, Dyspepsia simplex and Acute enterocolitis on the following indicators: past history, conditions of occurrence, temperature, general condition, upper-dyspeptic syndrome, diarrhea, dehydration, general and local status, biological indicators 2. To accept or reject the etiological connection of fever in an 8-month-old infant with incision of the upper incisors / or other teeth / according to the indicators: selected by the student. 3. To accept or reject the connection of a sleep disturbance that has occurred for several days in a 10-month-old infant with teething according to the indicators: they are chosen by the student 4. To prescribe treatment to a 1-year-old child with a temperature up to 38.5 g C, diarrhea, anxiety due to teething 5. To know the main characteristics of diseases occurring with premature or late eruption of teeth 6. To reveal a case in a 10-month-old infant with not yet erupted teeth DD criteria for rickets, hypothyroidism, pituitary dwarfism ,

hypoparathyroidism, Down's disease, congenital syphilis, ectodermal dysplasia, malabsorption syndrome or physiological feature 7. To know the main characteristics of diseases occurring with hypo-, anodontia or hyperdontia METHOD: Known

PRACTICAL CLASS No 6 - 2 hours TOPIC: DIABETES IN CHILDREN - DENTAL PROBLEMS. RHAGADES IN THE ORAL CORNERS. OBJECTIVE: The student dentist to know and prevent the complications that occur in a diabetic child during an infectious process, after tooth extraction or other maxillofacial surgery. To know and differentiate the diseases occurring with changes in the oral cavity and in the oral corners OBJECTIVES: 1. To indicate and prove the indicators / clinical and laboratory / to assess the phase of diabetes / compensated or decompensated /. 2. In a 5-year-old diabetic child with a dental infection, indicate the necessary adjustments in insulin doses until the infection is eliminated. 3. In a 10-year-old diabetic child (compensated phase) of triple administration of insulin / morning and noon-fast-acting, evening-combined / and tooth extraction at 10 o'clock / or 12 o'clock / to indicate whether adjustments in the insulin and dietary regime are necessary for the day of extraction. 4. To indicate the management in case of urgent emergency maxillofacial intervention in a child with diabetes. 5. To reveal in a child with cleft palate DD criteria for Hypovitaminosis B2, Pellagra, Plummer-Vinson Syndrome, Angulus inf. oris, seborrheic dermatitis. METHOD: Known

PRACTICAL CLASS No 7 - 2 hours TOPIC: DISEASES RELATED TO: 1. CHANGES IN SALIVARY SECRETION - SIALOREA, HYPOASCALIA; 2. FOETOR EX ORE.OBJECTIVE: The student dentist to know the diseases in the nursery age, with pathological changes in salivary secretion and diseases with Foetor ex ore. OBJECTIVES: 1. To know the main characteristics of the diseases / Retardatio mentalis, poisoning with cholinergic agents, disease, poisoning with corrosive poisons, poisoning with Fluorine, Acrodinia, familial dysautonomia / occurring with sialorrhea. 2. In a child with sialorrhea to reveal symptoms differentiating a disease of the oral cavity or a general disease of the body. 3. To know the main characteristics of the diseases / allergic rhinitis, adenoid vegetations, poisonings with m-cholinolytics, diseases of the salivary glands, Sjogren's syndrome, Mikulisz's syndrome /, occurring with hypo-ascalia. 4. Prescribe to a child of different ages a prescription for at least one drug that reduces or increases salivary secretion. 5. To know the main characteristics of the changes in the oral cavity in tonsillitis, stomatitis and gingivitis, dental infections, poisoning with corrosive toxins, neoplastic diseases, neutropenia, retained and putrefactive food, leading to Foetor ex ore. METHOD: Known

PRACTICAL CLASS No 8 - 2 hours TOPIC: ANTIBIOTIC THERAPY IN CHILDREN. DISEASES RELATED TO DYSTROPHIC CHANGES IN THE TEETH. OBJECTIVE: To know the mechanism of action, dosage and indications for use of different groups of antibiotics, including in the age aspect. Have clear criteria when choosing an antibiotic and / or antibiotic combination. To know the diseases associated with dystrophic changes in the teeth. OBJECTIVES: 1. To prescribe antibiotic therapy to a newborn / 20 days / with a diagnosis of Osteogingivitis

necroticans by indicating at least 3 appropriate antibiotics / alone or in combination / with doses, number of applications / receptions /, method of administration, duration of the course. 2. To prescribe antibiotic therapy to a child of 5 years. with a diagnosis of periodontal abscess with regional lymphadenitis - indicate the antibiotic with the cut, doses and method of administration. 3. To prescribe prophylactic antibiotic therapy at the age of 10. a child with open maxillofacial trauma, arguing the reasons for the choice of antibiotic, dosage and method of administration. 4. To indicate the doses per kg / bw for 24 hours and the number of receptions after a surgical intervention in the oral cavity of a child with a congenital heart malformation. 5. To indicate 5 antibiotics with bacteriostatic and bactericidal m-m of action with the package, the doses per kg /bw, the method of application and the possibilities for their combination. 6. to know the clinical and laboratory symptoms of hypocalcemia and to deal with emergencies arising from it. 7. To know the main features of the diseases associated with dystrophic changes in the teeth / hypoparathyroidism, malabsorption syndrome, malnutrition, fluoride deficiency in drinking water, congenital late syphilis ... / METHOD: Known

PRACTICAL CLASS No 9 - 2 hours TOPIC: ANEMIAS AND HEMORRHAGIC DIATHESES - DENTAL PROBLEMS. OBJECTIVE: To reveal and diagnose the mechanism of action, dosage and indications for use of different groups of antibiotics, including in the elderly. Have clear criteria when choosing an antibiotic and / or antibiotic combination. To know the diseases associated with dystrophic changes in the teeth. OBJECTIVES: 1. To reveal the presence of anemia at the discretion of the skin condition, visible mucous membranes and value of Hb, Er, Ht 2. To reveal a case and prove changes in the teeth and oral cavity associated with hemolytic, hypoplastic and post-hemorrhagic anemia. 3. To outline in writing his therapeutic management in a 4-year-old child. with severe iron deficiency or chronic hemolytic anemia and requiring cranial surgery. 4. To reveal and prove in case DD criteria between Schonlein-Henoch anaphylactoid purpura, thrombocytopenic purpura and hemophilia on the following indicators: skin hemorrhage / characteristic /, mucosal hemorrhage and various cavities, other characteristic signs, clotting status. 5. To indicate in writing his therapeutic management during breastfeeding after tooth extraction or in case of open maxillofacial trauma in an 8-year-old boy. with Dg. Hemophilia. 6. To indicate and justify in writing his / her decision for / against tooth extraction in a child with Hemophilia, anaphylactoid purpura or thrombocytopenia in the acute stage of the indicated diseases and whether and what preoperative preparation is necessary. METHOD: Known

PRACTICAL CLASS No 10 - 2 hours TOPIC: EMERGENCIES IN PERIATRICS. OBJECTIVE: The students to get acquainted with the most common emergencies in pediatrics, which may occur in the process of his work as a dentist - seizures, anaphylactic shock, hypoglycemia, respiratory tract and esophagus; dehydration conditions. TASKS: After completing the Practical class the student should be able to: 1. To recognize the symptoms, to make the diagnosis and to provide first aid in case of an acute allergic reaction, incl. Anaphylactic shock due to the use of certain medications in dental practice. To know what to do in order

to avoid these allergic reactions 2. To diagnose a seizure and provide first aid to a child with a seizure. 3. To make a quick and accurate diagnosis in case of foreign body entering the respiratory tract and to provide first aid to the injured child. 4. To know the causes of dehydration in children, to diagnose dehydration and to know how to treat in mild cases. 5. To recognize the occurrence of hypoglycemia and to carry out adequate treatment. METHOD: known

Main Textbook:

Tom Lissauer, Will Caroll. Illustrated Textbook of Pediatrics, 5th edition. Elsevier, 2018, ISBN: 978-0-7234-3871-7 (EN)

Recommended reading:

Hr. Pachev, Pediatrics in Dentistry, V. Petrov Publishing House, Plovdiv, 2004. (Bulgarian)

T. Shmilev, Lecture course in pediatrics for dental students. (Bulgarian)

Dr. Bobev, E. Genev, Pediatrics, MI "Arso", 2000. (Bulgarian)

Semiotics of children's diseases, p / r Hr. Mihov and T. Shmilev, Publishing House ET "V. Petrov ", Plovdiv, 2004. (Bulgarian)

Handbook for diagnosis and treatment of children's diseases, p / r T. Shmilev, MI" RPaykov ", Plovdiv, 2008 (Bulgarian)

CURRICULUM in PEDIATRICS

1. Growth and Physical development of the child - physiology and pathology.

2. Neurodevelopment of the infant and the child - physiology and pathology.

3. Breastfeeding. Benefits of mother’s milk.

4. Mixed feeding. Stimulation of lactation.

5. Formula feeding. Risks. Cow’s milk and formula milks.

6. Feeding of children from 1 to 3 years.

7. Diseases with stomatitis - diagnosis, DD and treatment.

8. Neutropenia and acute leukemia - changes in the oral cavity.

9. Diseases occurring with foetor ex ore - diagnosis, DD and treatment.

10. Diseases with sialorrhea - diagnosis, DD and treatment.

11. Diseases with hyposialia, asialia - diagnosis, DD and treatment.

12. Diseases occurring with rhagades in the corners of the mouth (angular cheilitis) - diagnosis, DD and treatment.

13. Diseases with macroglossia and microglossia - diagnosis, DD and treatment.

14. Rickets - its importance in dental pathology.

15. Chronic hypocalcemia - diagnosis, DD, importance in dental pathology.

16. Hypotrophy. Treatment of dental infections in malnourished children.

17. Fluid and ion balance- physiological needs of the child. Dehydration. Oral rehydration.

18. Anemia in childhood - dental problems.

19. Hemorrhagic diathesis - dental problems.

20. Seizures in children - diagnosis, treatment of seizures.

21. Diabetes - dental problems.

22. Allergic shock - diagnosis and treatment.

23. Pathological of teething.

24. Diseases occurring with early and late eruption of teeth.

25. Diseases with poorly formed teeth, bad enamel and caries.

26. Diseases with dental and maxillofacial anomalies.

27. Diseases with a change in the color of the teeth.

28. Diseases occurring with hypodontia and hyperdontia.

29. Antibiotic therapy in childhood.

Approved by: ...../Signature/ .....

/ Prof. Dr. I. Ivanov, MD /

Head of the Department