Primary aim of teaching Propaedeutics of Dentistry is to know the medicine students with basic diseases founding in stomatognathic system. The knowledge of caries etiology and process helps in understanding of problems associated with prevention. Family doctors, pediatricians and gynecologists can be of great importance in this range. Very important is also the knowledge of life-threatening complications after oral and maxillofacial infections. Periodontal and mucosal diseases often are the symptoms of systemic diseases or the result of treatment. Their recognition can be helpful in diagnostic of basic disease. Extremely significant is the neoplasm’s prevention, then the knowledge of precancerous conditions occurring in oral cavity.

Also the cooperation between doctor of medicine and dentist has a great importance. Especially in diagnostic in oral cavity the morbid conditions, which could be a putative oral foci of infection as well as in treatment the patients with systemic diseases.

The knowledge of causes of dentofacial anomalies allows the future doctors to advise the parents a proper child care.
FORMS OF ACTIVITIES

Subject of Propaedeutics of Dentistry is carried out in IX or X term, in form of seminars. There are no lectures. Seminars are conducted during 15 hours in 4-days blocks. The meetings are organized in groups (25-30 group of students with one speaker). Classes last 1-2 hours. They are carried out in form of presentation of slides with comments from the lecturer’s side. Presentation is supported by exchange of knowledge of the subject between the students and speaker. Subjects of seminars include description of some diseases, defects and traumas of the stomatognathic system. To get a pass the students must be present on all seminars and show the knowledge of all subjects during seminars.

PROGRAM OF PROPEDEUTICS OF DENTISTRY

1. Introduction to the problems occupying with diseases of the stomatognathic system and their influence on the health of whole organism.

2. Achievements of contemporary dentistry.

3. Dental caries and her results.
   • etiology
   • role of the diet
   • role of the saliva
   • role of exogenous fluorides

4. Dental plaque (biofilm) and her role in caries etiology and periodontitis.

5. Periodontal diseases
   • primary induced by dental plaque with especially consideration of adult periodontitis
   • gingivitis hyperplastica (caused by medicaments, hormonally modulated, tumors)
   • periodontitis with systemic diseases

6. Oral medicine.

7. Caries and periodontitis prevention considering oral hygiene and the safety of using of fluorides with the special accentuation the role of medicine doctor (pediatrician, gynecologist, family doctor, oncologist).
8. Oral and maxillofacial infections
   • odontogenic abscesses
   • soft-tissue inflammations
   • life-threatening complications after oral and maxillofacial infections
   • differential diagnose
   • demonstration of patients

9. Maxillofacial traumas
   • symptoms of the mandibular, maxillary, zygomatic and nasal bone fracture
   • complications after maxillofacial bone fracture
   • demonstration of patients

10. Neoplasms in maxillofacial region
    • premalignant lesions
    • symptoms of the oral cancer infiltration
    • physical examination, imaging investigation, FNAB, biopsy in diagnose
    • demonstration of patients

11. Orthodontic prevention
    • teeth-occlusal diagnostic
    • hereditary and developmental dentofacial anomalies
    • dentofacial anomalies in endocrine disturbances
    • dentofacial anomalies caused by physical agents and habits
    • prevention of dentofacial anomalies

12. Focal infections
    • diagnosis of putative oral foci of infection
    • prevention of infective endocarditis for dental procedures – guidelines from American Heart Association
    • first aid for dental problems – tooth fracture, displaced tooth, knocked out tooth and prevention of dental injuries.

13. Demonstration of the clinical cases of stomatognathic system disturbances in patients with systemic diseases (hematologic disorders, neoplasms).
Textbooks: