

дефекті, значних змінах навколишніх тканин і ураженні кісткових утворень.

Таким чином, успішна профілактика та лікування декубітальних виразок в умовах відділення паліативної допомоги є клінічно доцільними. Модифіковано послідовність DOMINATE з урахуванням клінічних особливостей пролежнів, створено патогенетично обґрунтовану та адаптовану для лікування оригінальну схему (стратегію NODITE) з адекватною послідовністю догляду та комплексної терапії. При неможливості одномоментного видалення некротичних мас з позицій Damage-контролю за загальним станом пацієнта, поширеності та вираженості запально-деструктивних змін або додаткового/повторного формування некрозів застосовували тактику повторних, програмованих ресанцій / ренекректомій.

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## **UNIVERSITY CLINIC – AS A NECESSARY CONDITION FOR THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCES OF FUTURE DENTISTS**

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Studying at the Faculty of Dentistry requires the student to gain not only theoretical knowledge, but also the ability to work with his hands, communicate with the patient, and think clinically [1]. During classes, students receive an algorithm for the actions to be performed, the teacher monitors and, if necessary, corrects errors in the work. Practicing and monitoring practical skills during practical classes often takes place on phantoms. However, the use of phantoms in training, although effective, cannot completely replace the entire variety of situations encountered in the clinic. Many authors note that even propaedeutic skills among students are underdeveloped, and there is no need to even talk about such complex manipulations as working with periodontium [2].

Conducting practical classes on the basis of a university clinic with the development of practical skills at the patient's chair ensures the acquisition and consolidation of the necessary skills, the formation of professional competencies, readiness for independent and individual work, and making responsible decisions. Working with patients develops in students the ability to scientifically analyze medical and socially significant problems, readiness for logical analysis of various types of reasoning, mastery of communication skills, argumentation, polemics and discussion [3].

In connection with the intensive development of dentistry, the constant emergence of new filling materials, modernization of equipment, and the introduction of modern drugs, there is a need to use theoretical knowledge in practice. Students have this opportunity in a clinic where the equipment meets the modern requirements of the dental market. Under the guidance of a teacher, students examine the patient using basic and additional examination methods, formulate a clinical diagnosis, draw up a treatment plan, and fill out a clinical chart for a dental patient. While practicing practical skills during a clinical appointment with a patient, they master and consolidate the stages of treatment of complicated and uncomplicated caries and non-carious lesions. Students at the clinic also focus on the sanitary and epidemiological regime for the prevention of AIDS, viral hepatitis, tuberculosis, and apply the basic principles of asepsis and antiseptics.

Particular attention is paid to the treatment of periodontal diseases. During the VII-VIII semesters, students study the section "Periodontology" and consolidate their acquired knowledge in the practical part. If we talk about the complex treatment of periodontal diseases and, first of all, periodontitis, then, as is known, it should include a certain sequence of preventive and therapeutic measures. Providing full assistance is possible in two ways. The first way is to involve the maximum number of specialists in the provision of dental care: hygienist, dental therapist, dental surgeon, orthopedic dentist. If we use the first principle, then the responsibility of a particular doctor for the final result of treatment is completely "blurred". The second way is to carry out the main stages of complex treatment by a doctor who is directly involved in providing care for this pathology – a periodontist.

Particularly important is the organization of periodontal offices for these purposes, where students have the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the equipment of the periodontal office, master and consolidate basic practical skills. In such an office, students can examine patients with periodontal diseases using basic clinical examinations (questioning, clarification of complaints, life history, medical history, external examination, examination of the vestibule of the oral cavity, the oral cavity itself, dentition, gums, dental-gingival attachment, determining the presence, depth and contents of periodontal pockets, tooth mobility, furcation, recession, etc.) and special examination methods (assess the

hygienic state of the oral cavity using the Fedorov-Volodkina and Green-Vermillion indices, conduct the Schiller-Pisarev test, determine the PMA index, Russell periodontal index, SPITN index). Among the additional examination methods: the condition of the bone tissue of the alveolar process was assessed using orthopantomograms. Based on the examination results, students make a final diagnosis and draw up a treatment plan.

Thus, conducting classes in therapeutic dentistry at a university clinic is an important stage in the training of dentists and is of great importance in acquiring practical skills. Our observations at the Department of Therapeutic Dentistry show that students, after practicing practical skills during a clinical appointment with a patient, take the study of theoretical material more seriously.

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