



STUDY PROGRAMME: DENTAL MEDICINE

Study domain	Level (BA/MA)	Study programme	Study year	Semester	Course title and brief description	Lecture hours/semester	Lab or clinical hours/semester	Credit units
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	1	1	<u>Anatomy</u> General embryology. Osteology, miology and arthrology of the head and neck. Osteology, miology and arthrology of the upper and lower limbs. Blood supply and innervation of the upper and lower limbs. Osteology and miology of the trunk.	2	3	5
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	1	1	<u>Embriology</u> Embriology – Generalities. Gametogenesis. Fecoundation and nestation. Segmentation of the zigot. The development Of embryo annexes. Embryonic period. Fetal Period. The growth process - extrauterinal life	1	1	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	1	1	<u>Biophysics</u> Introduction to molecular biophysics. Thermodynamics of the biological systems. Cell	2	2	4

					biophysics. Introduction to bio-mechanics and bio-cybernetics. Introduction to environmental biophysics.			
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	1	1	<u>Biochemistry</u> Hormones biochemistry. Overview of hypothalamic Acid-base and hydro-electrolytic balance. Proteins structure and function. Enzyme biochemistry. Vitamins biochemistry. Lipids structure and function. Structural organization and basic functions of the bio-membranes. Glucides structure and function. Introduction to substances metabolism. Biological oxidation. Krebs cycle. Lipids metabolism. Protein, amino acid and nucleic acid metabolism. Nucleoproteins. Ammonia metabolism. Intermediary metabolism.	2	2	5
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	1	1	<u>Physiology</u> Morphofunctional characteristics of the muscle. Mechanism of urine formation. Renal excretion. Urination and diuresis. Regulation of kidney function. Morphofunctional characteristics of the endocrine system. Physiology of the pituitary gland. Physiology of the thyroid gland. Physiology of the parathyroid gland. Physiology of the endocrine pancreas. Physiology of the adrenal glands. Physiology of the gonads. Functional structure of the ovary. Neuronal physiology. Functions of the parasympathetic and sympathetic nervous system. Physiology of the spinal cord. Physiology of the cerebral trunk. Cerebral function. Somatosensory system.	2	2	5

Health	BA	Dental Medicine	1	1	<u>Medical Psychology</u> The object and relations of medical psychology. Definition. Stress adaptation. Personality traits in determining the diseases. Aspects of patient communication.	1	1	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	1	1	<u>Medical Informatics & Biostatistic</u> Hardware/ software. Formulas and functions in Excel. Basics of statistics. Probability and statistics.	1	2	3
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	1	1	<u>Modern Languages</u> <u>English Language</u> The comparison degrees of the adjective and of the adverb; ways of forming adverbs from adjectives; the noun; word formation . Phrasal verbs; specific activities for enriching the vocabulary. Collocations in English; specific activities for enriching the vocabulary. Enriching vocabulary by reading articles from different fields of activity. Writing in different styles: letters, official letters, essays, articles, reports and short stories. <u>French Language</u> Daily communication. Elements of French culture and civilization. Professional Communication. Practicing French.	-	2	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	1	1	<u>Physical Education</u> Exercises to improve body posture.	-	2	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	1	2	<u>Head & Neck Anatomy</u> The skull. Head and neck muscles. Head and neck arteries. Head and neck innervation. Cranial nerves. Topographic regions of the head and neck. Head and neck viscera.	2	3	5

Health	BA	Dental Medicine	1	2	<u>Biochemistry of Oral Cavity</u> Saliva biochemistry. Saliva electrolytes. Oral cavity glycoproteins and proteoglycans. Tooth decay. The biochemistry of paratontium.	2	2	4
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	1	2	<u>Cellular and Molecular Biology</u> Cell structure. Molecular organization of the cell membrane. Membrane transport system. Cytosol and cytoskeleton structure and function. Cell motility. Organelles involved in cell synthesis and cell secretion. Energy related organelles. Organelles involved in intracellular digestion. Cell nucleus. Chromatin and chromosomes. Cell cycle and cell division. Extracellular matrix. Cell differentiation and cell aging. Cancer cell.	1	1	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	1	2	<u>Physiology of the Oro-Facial System</u> Knowledge and understanding of the functions of the human body as a whole, as well as of the systems and component organs. Knowledge and understanding of the molecular, biochemical or cellular mechanisms important in maintaining the homeostasis of the organism. Knowledge and understanding of the mechanisms of regulation and control of the main functions of the organism. Understanding the importance of studying and knowing the physiological mechanisms in medical practice. The ability to recognize the normal parameters of the main functions of the human body, and in case of deviation from the normal it can indicate and interpret its meaning.	2	2	4

Health	BA	Dental Medicine	1	2	<p><u>Tooth & Dental Arcade Morphology</u></p> <p>Functional morphology of the oral cavity. Morphological classification of dental arches in the stomatognathic system. Functional morphology of the main components of the dent-maxillary apparatus. Functional morphology of the jaws.</p> <p>Functional morphology of the odonton. The study of dentition in humans. Teeth scoring systems.</p> <p>Functional morphology of the oral cavity. Morphological classification of dental arches in the stomatognathic system. Functional morphology of the main components of the dent-maxillary apparatus. Functional morphology of the jaws.</p> <p>Functional morphology of the odonton. The study of dentition in humans. Teeth scoring systems.</p>	2	3	5
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	1	2	<p><u>Behavioral Sciences</u></p> <p>Health and behavior. The study of behavior. Abnormal behavior. The concept of quality of life in healthcare. Unhealthy lifestyle. Health in childhood, adolescence and adulthood. Profile and competencies for the European graduating healthcare professional. Doctor – patient relationship. Illness behavior. Aspects of communication in medical life. Confidentiality and consent in healthcare. Ethics and jurisprudence. Stress and professional burnout among healthcare providers.</p>	1	2	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	1	2	<p><u>Modern Languages</u></p> <p><u>1. English</u></p> <p>Basic medical terminology. Verb categories. Nominal categories. Lexicon/ vocabulary. Phrase structure. General correspondence guidelines. Oral communication: presentations and public speaking.</p> <p><u>2. French</u></p> <p>Conversational speaking. Professional communication.</p>	-	2	2

Health	BA	Dental Medicine	1	2	<u>Physical Education</u> Athletics.	-	2	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	1	2	<u>Specialized Medical Practicum – medical practicum in hospitals/ medical units/ medical offices</u> Doctor-patient relationship. Deontological guidelines. Manipulation of patient records. Preparing patients for physical examination. Clinical shadowing. Patient history taking and physical examination.		4x40	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	1	2	<u>Medical Communication</u> Doctor-patient relationship ethics. Establishing and building partnerships. Objective structured clinical examination. Communication skills. Diagnostic information gathering and delivery. Mourning doctor-patient relationship.	1	-	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	2	1	<u>Histology. Cytology</u> <u>Histology</u> of the central nervous system. Lymphopoietic organs. Histology of sensory organs. Histology of the endocrine system. Histology of the digestive system. Histology of the respiratory system. Histology of the urinary system. Histology of the reproductive system. Skin and skin appendages. Brief history of <u>cytology</u> . Cell. General morphological characteristics of cells. Cell structure. Chemical composition of the cell.	1	2	4
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	2	1	<u>Physiopathology</u> Basic concepts in pathophysiology. Organism response to stimuli. Pathophysiology of thermoregulation. Pathophysiology of protein metabolism disorders. Pathophysiology of lipid metabolism disorders. Pathophysiology of glucide metabolism disorders. Pathophysiology of acid base imbalance. Pathophysiology of fluid and electrolyte imbalances. Pathophysiology of	2	2	4

					calcium and phosphate metabolism. Pathophysiology of shock. Pathophysiology of tensional homeostasis. Cardiac arrest. Rhythm and conduction disturbances. Pathophysiology of the nervous system.			
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	2	1	<u>Microbiology. Bacteriology</u> History of <u>Microbiology</u> . Romanian microbiology. Characteristics of the prokaryotic cell. Classification of microorganisms. Nutrition, growth and multiplication of bacteria. Bacterial genetics. Bacterial Pathogenicity. Microbial epidemiology. Non-specific immunity. Specific immunity. Antigen. Antibodies. Cells involved in humoral and cellular immune response. Hypersensitivity reactions: I, II, III and IV. Antibiotics. Biological products. Non-antibiotic antibacterial agents. Genus Mycobacterium. Genus Nocardia. Spirochetes (genus Treponema, genus Borellia, genus Leptosira). Genus Mycoplasma. Genus Bartonella. Genus Chlamydia. Genus Rickettsia.	2	2	4
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	2	1	<u>Genetics</u> Genetics: the science of heredity and variation. Genetic information storage. Expression of genetic information. Transmission of genetic information. Heredity and variability: between normal and pathologic. Genetic disorders prevention and treatment.	2	2	4
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	2	1	<u>Dental Materials</u> All the materials used in the laboratory stages to obtain dental prostheses. Fingerprint materials. Temporary dressings. Fillings materials. Dental implant. Dental alloys.	2	3	6
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	2	1	<u>Dental Prostheses Manufacturing 1</u>	2	4	6

					Microproteze. General content of fixed prosthetics. The technique and technology of making inlays. Fingerprinting. Realization the working model (techniques and materials used). Realization of the model of wax (techniques and materials used). Print production (techniques and materials). Alloy casting and casting. Unpacking. Processing. Control and the sample in the laboratory. Final processing, finishing. Test and cementation of the piece in the mouth.			
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	2	1	<u>Physical Education</u>	-	2	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	2	2	<u>Histology of Organs and Systems</u> The study of the development, structure and functions of organic tissues. Study of organs (microscopic anatomy).	2	2	4
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	2	2	<u>Pathological Anatomy</u> General pathology. Cardiovascular pathology. Respiratory pathology. Liver-digestive pathology. Dermatopathology. Oftalmopathology. Osteo-articular pathology. Anatomical-pathological diagnosis	2	2	4
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	2	2	<u>Parasitology</u> Medical parasitology – association between parasite and host. Effect of parasite on the host. Classification of medical parasitology. Protozoa (amoebiasis, pathogenic flagellates, ciliates, Sporozoa). Cestodes. Treatodes. Nematodes. Ectoparasites. Fungal infections.	1	1	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	2	2	<u>Scientific Research Methodology</u> Purpose, justification, qualities and stages of a research study. Preparing the research study. Bibliographic documentation. Defining the phenomenon. Formulation of the topic of study. Managerial aspects. Project elaboration.	1	2	3

					<p>Collecting information. Target population. Sample. Types of data collection. Methods of data collection. Research Tools. Data processing. Processing tools. Descriptive statistics. Inferential statistics. Frequency measures. Indicators. Data analysis and interpretation. Statistic results interpretation. Errors. Presentation of research results. Tables. Graphics.</p> <p>Writing. Structure of an article. Bibliography (list of references, quote in text). Oral presentation of a scientific paper. Ethics in research. Principles of Ethics in scientific research on human subjects. Ethics in scientific research on animals. Ethics in statistical data processing.</p>			
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	2	2	<p><u>Medical Deontology & Bioethics</u></p> <p>General notions of morality. Ethics and medical deontology. Moral values in medicine. The historical evolution of ethics and deontology. The deontology of the doctor - patient relationship. Bioethics in Nursing Theory and Practice. Medical responsibility. Moral Basics of Medical Secret. Medical Ethics: relationship between medical professionals. The morality of the medical act and its cultural&educational significance.</p>	1	2	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	2	2	<p><u>Dental Prosthesis Manufacturing 2</u></p> <p>TOTAL PROTECTIONS</p> <p>BIOLOGICAL SUPPORT in the total edentation: alveolar ridges, palatal vault, fixed mucosa, mobile mucosa, passive mobile, ratio between edentulous ridges, tempo-mandibular joint, orofacial musculature</p> <p>COMPONENT PARTS OF TOTAL PROTECTS</p> <p>The saddles, the plate, the artificial teeth, the materials from which they are made</p> <p>FACTORS FOR STABILIZATION AT TOTAL PROTECTIONS: anatomical retentivities, muscle tonicity, adhesion,</p>	2	4	6

					suction, vacuum chamber, suction cups, intermaxillary arches, magnets, implants. CLINICAL-TECHNICAL PHASES			
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	2	2	<u>Preventive Dentistry</u> The chain of transmission of infections in the dental medicine cabinet, the concept universal precautions, standard precautions and additional precautions, the stages of recycling the reusable instrument, -categories of waste and their management	2	3	5
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	2	2	<u>Specialised Medical Practicum - Dental Prostheses Manufacturing, Dental Materials</u> The imprint and the model in dental medicine. Simulators of the oro-dental complex. Methods and possibilities of making a dental prosthesis. Methods for making the metal component: melting and casting, stamping,, galvanizing, sintering, computerized milling, electro-erosion processing, soldering and welding. Machinery and systems.	-	160	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	2	2	<u>Ethics and academic integrity</u> Fundamental concepts and distinctions. Moral, immoral, non-moral. Moral principles, values and rules. Moral autonomy and personal responsibilities. Immoral behavior in the university.	1	-	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	3	1	<u>Pharmacology</u> General pharmacology: definition; pharmacology branches and divisions. Drugs: definition; classification; names; drug doses. General pharmacokinetics. Membrane transport. Drug absorption. Drug transport. Drug diffusion. Drug distribution to tissues. Bio-transformation of drugs. Drug elimination. General pharmacodynamics. General pharmacotoxicology.	2	2	4

Health	BA	Dental Medicine	3	1	<p><u>Clinical Semiology</u></p> <p>Superior gastrointestinal tract semiology: clinical symptoms and signs. Esophageal syndromes, gastro-duodenal syndromes. Inferior gastrointestinal tract semiology: clinical symptoms and signs, paraclinical investigation of the lower digestive tract, diarrhea syndrome, constipation, lower digestive haemorrhage, recto / sigmoid syndrome. Semiology of the liver, gall bladder and pancreas: symptoms and clinical signs. Hepato-bilio-pancreatic syndromes: jaundice syndrome, liver failure syndrome, portal hypertension syndrome, biliary colitis, pancreatic syndromes. Semiology of the urinary system. Renal symptoms and clinical signs. The main renal and urinary syndromes: nephritic syndrome, nephrotic syndrome, tubulo-interstitial syndrome, acute and chronic renal failure syndrome, syndromes associated with renal function replacement therapy. Osteo-articular semiology. The main rheumatological syndromes. Hematological semiology. Anemic syndrome: symptoms and clinical signs, anemia classification. Leukemias and lymphomas: symptoms and clinical signs. Leukemias and lymphomas: paraclinical exploration. Hemorrhagic syndromes: symptoms and clinical signs, paraclinical exploration.</p>	2	2	5
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	3	1	<p><u>General Anesthesiology</u></p> <p>General anesthesia. Inhaled anesthetics. Intravenous anesthetics. Analgesic. Muscle relaxants. Stages of anesthesia. Complications of anesthesia. Loco-regional anesthesia: definition, substances, indications, contraindications, complications. Respiratory insufficiency. Hypoxemic respiratory failure. Hypercapnic respiratory failure. Oxyhemoglobin dissociation curve. Principles of treatment. Shock: causes, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment.</p>	1	1	2

					Acute kidney failure: causes, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment. Acid-Base balance: definition, etiopathogenesis, metabolic acidosis, metabolic alkalosis, respiratory acidosis, respiratory alkalosis, treatment principles.			
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	3	1	<u>Preventive Dentistry</u> - ways of transmitting infections in the dental medicine office - the recognition of the main diseases that can be transmitted in the dental medicine office, - the concept of universal precautions, standard precautions and additional precautions, - the importance of the protective equipment and the correct way to use it, - the rules for recycling the reusable instrument, - waste management, - the methods of disinfection and sterilization imposed in the dental office,	2	2	4
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	3	1	<u>Oral & Dental Diagnosis. Ergonomy</u> Understanding the basic principles and techniques of patient examination and the complementary examinations necessary to make a complete diagnosis. Acquiring general notions of dental ergonomics and basic criteria in the organization of dental medicine. Acquiring the concepts of prophylaxis of professional diseases of the dentist.	2	2	4
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	3	1	<u>Odontotherapy 1</u> Acquiring some notions regarding the structure and functions of the hard dental tissues in the context of dental pathology and restorative dentistry.	2	3	5

					Understanding the simple dental caries as a multifactorial disease, in order to combat the causal factors in an individualized framework. Acknowledging the importance of the reversible character of the demineralization of the enamel in order to preserve its morphological integrity through non-invasive treatment, in the incipient cavities.			
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	3	1	Occlusology Reference plans, elements of dental morphophysiology, elements of occlusal morphophysiology, implementation of teeth, the occlusion plan, stops and occlusal contacts, schemes of inter-dental articular, the importance of occlusal stops, guidelines cuspitions DENTAL OCLUSION is the integrated relationship of antagonistic odonto-periodontal units, temporomandibular joints and masticatory and cervical neuromusculature.	2	2	4
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	3	1	Modern Adhesive Techniques Adhesion in dental medicine: from classical to modern, explanation of the terms used in the courses "Modern adhesives techniques", examples. Adhesion in dental medicine: from classical to modern, explanation of the terms used in the courses "Techniques modern adhesives", examples. Chemical and histological characters of the enamel; accession to enamel. Chemical and histological characters of dentine; accession to dentine.	1	-	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	3	2	General Radiology Introduction to radiology and medical imaging. Diagnostic imaging of respiratory diseases. Diagnostic imaging of cardiovascular diseases. Diagnostic imaging of the gastrointestinal tract. Diagnostic imaging of liver, gall bladder and pancreas diseases. Diagnostic imaging of urinary system diseases. Diagnostic imaging of bone	1	2	3

					pathology. Diagnostic imaging in medical and surgical specialties.			
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	3	2	<u>Internal Medicine</u> Internal medicine deals with the disorders of the internal organs (heart, lungs, liver, digestive tract, spleen, blood, kidneys, metabolism, joints, skeletal bone).	2	3	5
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	3	2	<u>Immunology</u> Immunology - Introductory Topics; Terminology. Cellular and humoral components of the Immune System. T lymphocytes. B lymphocytes. The complement system. The major histocompatibility complex. Cellular distribution and MHC I and MHC II structure. Antigens. Immunoglobulins. Immune response. Immune response modulation. Immunological tolerance. Antiviral, antibacterial, antimycotic and antiparasitic immunity. Vaccines. Hypersensitivity-definitions, classification, general notions.	1	2	3
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	3	1	<u>Odontotherapy 2</u> Learning the concepts of diagnosis, clinical forms and positive and differential diagnosis procedures of simple caries. Acquiring the biological principle in the treatment of simple caries. Acquiring the conventional techniques of treatment of simple caries (according to the rules of Black). Acquisition of notions and knowledge, aptitudes, behaviors, attitudes, abilities and values necessary for medical practice in the field of clinic and partial edema therapy through skeletal prosthesis. Learning the values of medical and human ethics, ethical standards of patient care and methods of care. Relationship with patients, their families or other people involved in their care, developing teamwork skills.	2	3	5

Health	BA	Dental Medicine	3	2	<p><u>Prosthodontics</u> Dental prosthetics is the branch of dentistry that deals with missing tooth replacement or complex oral rehabilitation of dental arches.</p> <p>Through dental prosthetic interventions, the dental integrity affected by injuries or degradation is restored, using the prosthetic work - dental prosthesis - fixed or mobile, individualized to the patient, dental facets, dental crowns, inlays, dental bridges and complex prosthetic works on implants.</p>	2	3	5
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	3	2	<p><u>Dental Anesthesia and Sedation Dentistry</u> the basis of the deep and nuanced understanding of the pathophysiological mechanisms of the painful phenomenon, describes the pharmacological characteristics of the local anesthetic substances in correlation with their mode of action and follows the rigorous presentation of the methods and procedures of loco-regional anesthesia in the oro-maxillofacial area. Emphasis is placed on the importance of adapting the type and technique of anesthesia to the biological profile of the patient to prevent accidents and complications.</p>	2	3	5
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	3	2	<p><u>Physiotherapy in Dental Medicine</u> In dentistry, the plants can be used in the form of powder, infusion or decoction for mouthwashes, gargle, and even fresh juice, having beneficial effects especially for soft oral tissues (oral mucosa, periodontium). Of the plants that can be used both for prevention and treatment of oral and dental disorders.</p>	1	1	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	3	2	<p><u>Specialised Medical Practice – Cariology, Occlusology, Prosthodontics</u> Structure of hard dental tissues. Etiopathogenesis of dental caries. Epidemiology of dental caries. Epidemiological investigation in dental caries.</p>	-	160	2

					Morphopathology of dental caries. Clinical features of dental caries. Prophylaxis of dental caries. Treatment plan for simple dental caries. Basic principles in the preparation of cavities. The tool for preparing cavities. Isolation of the operator field. Preparation of cavities for restoration with amalgam. Preparation of cavities for restoration with physiognomic materials. Denture wound treatment. Coronary restoration. Special retention systems. Hypersensitivity and dental hysteresis. Marginal secondary caries and caries recurrence. Infection control in the dental office. Self-test.			
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	4	1	<u>Paediatrics</u> Introduction to Neonatology. Neonatal pathology. Pediatric protein-calorie malnutrition. Rachitis. Respiratory diseases in infants and children. Cardiovascular diseases in infants and children.	2	2	5
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	4	1	<u>General Surgery.</u> Surgical Pathology of the Thyroid. Breast Surgical Pathology. Esophageal disease surgery. Treatment of gastric-duodenal ulcer and postoperative complications. Treatment of benign tumors and postoperative complications. Treatment of malignant tumors and postoperative complications. Treatment of surgical diseases of the small intestine. Treatment of surgical diseases of the large intestine. Anorectic surgical pathology. Other surgical diseases: pilonodal disease, ischiorectal fossa infections.	2	2	3
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	4	1	<u>E.N.T.</u> Anatomy and development of pharynx. Congenital anomalies of the pharynx. Pharyngeal tumors. Acute and chronic inflammation of the pharynx. Anatomy and development of larynx. Congenital anomalies of the larynx.	1	1	2

					Laryngeal foreign bodies. Laryngeal trauma. Acute and chronic laryngitis. Laryngeal tumors. Anatomy and development of trachea and bronchi. Tracheobronchial inflammations. Tracheobronchial foreign bodies. Tracheobronchial tumors. Anatomy of the esophagus. Esophagitis. Esophageal tumors. Esophageal foreign bodies. Ear anatomy, physiology and embryology. External and middle ear conditions. Ear tumors. Acoustic trauma. Nasal and paranasal sinus anomalies. Acute and chronic rhinitis. Nasal and sinus tumors. Nasal and maxillary sinus trauma. Epistaxis. Acute and chronic sinusitis.			
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	4	1	<u>Dermatovenerology</u> The object of dermatovenerology include the totality of the care of the pathophenomas produced of the skin level organ (skin, mucous membranes, pimples), at any age. Dermato-venerologists are competent to treat through medical and surgical insurance. Venerology, an object of care to constitute a totality of the infections that can be transmitted Sexually transmitted, belonging to these specialties regarding the path of contamination can and most clinical manifestations to make the infections are located at the skin-mucosal level.	1	1	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	4	1	<u>Health Hygiene.</u> Air Hygiene - Pollution, contamination. Impact on health. Water Hygiene. Pathology of waterborne diseases. Drinking water properties. Hygiene of water supply. Soil hygiene. Radiation hygiene. Human habitat hygiene. Food hygiene. Nutritional value of food. Hygiene of food units. Hygiene of child and adolescent.	1	1	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	4	1	<u>Restorative Dentistry</u> 1. Pulpo-dentin complex: morphology, structure, functional characteristics, clinical implications	2	3	5

					<p>2. Dental pain (hypersensitivity / hyperesthesia): definition, etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations, principles and methods of therapeutic approach.</p> <p>3. Dental lesions (coronary / radicular, carious / noncarious, with loss / alteration of dental hard substance): etiology, classification, clinical forms.</p> <p>4. Methods for detecting dental lesions (karyodetection / diagnostic tests).</p> <p>5. The epidemiology of dental caries</p> <p>6. Dental lesions management: conventional / modern treatment of carious / non-carious lesions; the concept of minimal therapeutic intervention and the minimally invasive approach in restorative dentistry.</p> <p>7. Modern (unconventional) methods of treatment in restorative dentistry (sonabrasion, air-abrasion, laser, etc.).</p> <p>8. Recovery of coronary morphology by direct restoration with gold.</p> <p>9. Coronary restoration through inlay / onlay molded metal.</p>			
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	4	1	<p><u>Endodontics</u> prevention, diagnosis, treatment and healing of the disorders due to the soft tissue inside the tooth (dental pulp or tooth nerve) as well as the supporting ligaments located at the root tip.</p>	2	6	9
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	4	1	<p><u>Cardiology</u> Epidemiology of cardiovascular diseases. Cardiovascular risk factors. Hypertension. Stable and unstable angina. Acute myocardial infarction - diagnosis and treatment. IMA - early and late complications. Acute rheumatic fever. Aortic and mitral valve disease. Valve prostheses. Infectious endocarditis. Pericarditis. Myocarditis. Cardiomyopathies.</p>	1	-	2

					Diagnosis and Management of Acute and Chronic Heart Failure. Deep vein thrombosis. Pulmonary embolism. Artery diseases: aortic dissection, acute & chronic limb ischemia. Cardiac arrhythmia. Cardiac resuscitation. Congenital heart disease in adult.			
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	4	2	<u>Obstetrics & Gynaecology</u> Sexual cells, conception, segmentation and migration, implantation. Fetal development. Fetal annexes. Pregnancy diagnosis. Physiologic maternal changes in pregnancy, labor and birth. Physiology of birth. Professional assistance during birth. Pathology related to pregnancy. Preeclampsia and eclampsia. Gestational hypertension. Fetal-maternal incompatibility. Multifetal pregnancy. Abortion. Ectopic pregnancy. Premature birth. Hypermature pregnancy. Fetal distress. Intrauterine fetal death. Dynamic and mechanical dystocia. Uterine rupture. Prenatal counseling. Drug use in pregnancy. Menstrual disorders. Endometriosis. Conjugal sterility. Menopause. Contraception. Family Planning. Genital infections. Benign and malignant tumors of the uterus, ovary and breast. Neonatal respiratory distress. Birth asphyxia. Hyaline membrane disease. Transient neonatal respiratory distress. Aspiration related acute respiratory distress. Hiatal hernia. Neonatal infections. Maternal and fetal infections. Neonatal hyperbilirubinemia and Rhesus disease. Hypoxic ischemic brain damage: intracranial haemorrhage in neonates, neonatal seizures, hemorrhagic disease of newborn. Ethical issues in maternal-fetal medicine.	1	1	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	4	2	<u>Ophthalmology</u> Refraction and the eye. Eyelid pathology. Orbit pathology. Conjunctiva pathology. Lacrimal apparatus pathology. Ocular motility disorders. Corneal pathology. Scleral	1	1	2

					pathology. Pathology of the uvea. Pathology of the lens. Retinal pathology. Glaucoma. Pathology of the optic nerve.			
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	4	2	<u>Infectious Diseases</u> Introduction to Infectious Diseases. Major infectious syndromes. Passive and active prophylaxis of infectious diseases. Antimicrobial therapy. Childhood diseases. Vaccine-preventable diseases: diphtheria, pertussis, endemic parotitis, poliomyelitis, tetanus. Severe infections. Sepsis. Acute bacterial endocarditis. Endotoxic shock. Cerebro-Meningial Infections. Meningitis. Encephalitis. Stomatitis. Viral respiratory infections. The Flu. Acute bacterial pneumonia. Acute infectious diarrhea. Clostridium difficile infection. Cholera. Bacillary dysentery. Typhoid fever and other salmonellosis. Acute viral hepatitis. Infections in immunocompromised hosts. HIV / AIDS infection. Nosocomial infections. Anthroozoonosis. Leptospirosis, Lyme disease, Q fever, cat-scratch disease, Anthrax, Rabia.	1	1	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	4	2	<u>Prevention & Epidemiology</u> <u>Prophylaxis</u> - all the medical-sanitary measures imposed to prevent the occurrence and spread of the diseases. <u>Epidemiology</u> - definition, purposes, use and fields of application, prevention and control of infectious diseases	1	1	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	4	2	<u>Fixed Prosthodontics</u> 1. examination of the patient in fixed prosthetics, for complex cases 2. usual paraclinical examinations in the fixed prosthesis, for complex cases 3. occlusal principles in fixed prosthesis, for complex cases 4. the treatment plan in fixed prosthetics, for complex cases 5. preparatory treatment in fixed prosthetics, for complex cases	2	9	10

					<p>6. general principles of preparations for fixed prosthesis, for complex cases</p> <p>7. total metallic coating crown</p> <p>8. particular types of dental crowns, for complex cases</p> <p>9. restoration of teeth with endodontic treatment</p> <p>10. fingerprinting in fixed prosthesis, for complex cases</p> <p>11. provisional prosthesis, for complex cases</p> <p>12. sample, adaptation and fixation of fixed prostheses, in complex clinical cases</p> <p>13. Common clinical techniques in aggregate prosthesis on implants. 4 hours</p> <p>14. bio-medical statistical methods, the value of epidemiological studies for the therapeutic decision in dental prosthetics</p> <p>15. Aspects of patient motivation and their influence on prosthetic treatment</p>			
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	4	2	<p><u>Paediatric Dentistry</u></p> <p>1. Current concepts in dental restorative treatment in children and adolescents</p> <p>2. particularities of prosthetic treatment in children and adolescents</p>	2	3	6
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	4	2	<p><u>Dental Radiology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of radiology • Rtg ray production. • The effects of Rtg radiation. • Quality, quantity of radiation Rtg. • Roentgen dental appliance • X-ray film • Formation of the radiographic image 	2	2	4

Health	BA	Dental Medicine	4	2	<u>Specialized Medical Practicum - Conservative Dentistry, Pediatric Dentistry, Social Aspects of Dental Practice</u>	-	160	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	5	1	<u>Psychiatry & Neurology. Forensic Medicine</u> <u>Psychiatry:</u> Introduction to psychiatry. A brief history of psychiatry. Etiopathogenesis of psychiatric disorders. Social Psychiatry. Elements of the psychiatric assessment. Psychopathological aspects of behavior. General guidelines for psychiatric examination. <u>Neurology:</u> Short history of neurology. The peripheral nervous system – anatomy and physiology. Nerve injuries of the upper extremity and hand. Nerve injuries of the lower extremity. Treatment of peripheral nerve paralysis. Migraine. Muscular diseases: progressive muscular dystrophies, Steinert myotonic dystrophy, myotonia congenita. Myasthenia gravis, polymyositis, hypokalemic periodic paralysis. Medullary syndromes. Cerebellar syndromes. Diencephalic syndromes. Extrapyramidal syndromes. Parkinson disease. Cortical syndromes. Hepatolenticular degeneration. Coma. Epilepsy. Cerebral atherosclerosis. Cerebral thrombophlebitis. Neuroinfections. <u>Forensic Medicine:</u> Introduction to Forensic Medicine. Forensic tanatology. Mechanical Trauma. Death due to physical agents. Forensic Toxicology. Infanticide. Forensic medical examinations in living individuals. Forensic sexology. Medical deontology.	2	2	4
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	5	1	<u>Mobile Prosthodontics</u> The mobile prosthesis no longer has any support or anchoring element. The mobilizable (skeletal) prosthesis has elements of mixed support on the gingival-bone support but also on the remaining teeth. They should be reinforced with dental works that have special systems of	2	6	8

					attachment of the skeletal prosthesis. A special type of dental prosthesis is the one supported on implants (Overdenture). Mobile works: acrylic, elastic, skeletal, with special systems (staples, magnets), on implants			
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	5	1	<u>Maxillofacial Surgery</u> Treatment of disorders and defects in the area: head, neck, face and jaws / cranio-maxillofacial region, as well as soft and hard tissues of the oral cavity.	2	3	6
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	5	1	<u>Paediatric Dentistry</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of tooth and support device • The order and chronology of temporary and permanent tooth eruption • Chronology of tooth formation. Dental age • Genetic and environmental factors that influence odontogenesis • Dental development abnormalities Etiology of oral disorders in children and adolescents Factors that influence tooth rash <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical manifestations that normally accompany the eruption of temporary teeth (teething phenomenon) • Eruption disorders: pericorony disease, hematoma, cyst, rash seizure (diagnosis and treatment) • Early and late eruption: terminology, clinical forms, diagnosis and treatment 	2	3	6
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	5	1	<u>Maxillofacial Radiology</u> Standard radiological images and radio-graphic diagnostic criteria: Dental caries, pulp disorders, apical periodontists and marginal periodontists; Maxillary cysts and soft cervical-facial parts; Maximal-facial traumatic lesions Infections of the maxillary bones; Sinus disorders; Dystrophy and dysplasia of the maxillary bones; Maxillofacial tumor pathology; Pathology of the salivary glands; Temporal-mandibular joint	1	2	2

Health	BA	Dental Medicine	5	1	<p><u>Management in Dental Medicine</u> promoting and developing interdisciplinary collaboration for identifying and evaluating student behavior, identifying the vulnerabilities of future graduates of Dental Medicine at the professional component level, as managers of the dental medicine cabinet, but also those related to the legal-legislative component of the dental practice, and in particular , techniques for avoiding mishaps.</p> <p>Harmonization of the following parameters: technical level, specialty (if any), legislation, ethics and professional deontology, medical and professional degree, team management expertise, human resources skills profile (technical, behavioral and relational motivational levers), its development goals, and above all, the articulation with his proactive decisions and the vision of his cabinet.</p>	1	1	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	5	1	<p><u>History of Medicine</u> The evolution of medicine as a science, as well as the contributions of different personalities in this field.</p>	1	-	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	5	2	<p><u>Psychiatry & Neurology. Forensic Medicine</u> <u>Psychiatry:</u> Etiopathogenesis of psychiatric disorders. Social Psychiatry. Elements of the psychiatric assessment. Psychopathological aspects of behavior. General guidelines for psychiatric examination.</p> <p><u>Neurology:</u> Muscular diseases: progressive muscular dystrophies, Steinert myotonic dystrophy, myotonia congenita. Myasthenia gravis, polymyositis, hypokalemic periodic paralysis. Medullary syndromes. Cerebellar syndromes. Diencephalic syndromes. Extrapyramidal syndromes. Parkinson disease. Cortical syndromes.</p>	1	1	2

					Hepatolenticular degeneration. Coma. Epilepsy. Cerebral atherosclerosis. Cerebral thrombophlebitis. Neuroinfections. Forensic Medicine: Forensic tanatology. Mechanical Trauma. Death due to physical agents. Forensic Toxicology. Infanticide. Forensic medical examinations in living individuals. Forensic sexology. Medical deontology.			
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	5	2	Periodontology Periodontology studies the anatomy, physiology of marginal periodontology, as well as the diseases that affect it and the possibilities of treatment. Periodontal diseases: periodontitis, tartar, tooth decay, gingivitis. Treatment and prevention measures	2	4	6
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	5	2	Endodontics Endodontics deals with the treatment of dental pulp infections and their complications in the tissue below the tooth - the apical periodontium. Endodontic treatment is a succession of therapeutic procedures aimed at eliminating infection in the dental pulp and protecting the decontaminated areas from other microbial aggression. Endodontic treatment is one of the most common dental interventions. If the pulp of a tooth is infected or inflamed or the infection has reached the apical periodontal level, endodontic treatment is necessary to save the tooth: Inflammation and infection, Elimination of infection, Clinical application, Protecting the tooth against other microbial invasions, Duct obstruction.	2	4	6
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	5	2	Orthodontics 1. Current concepts in adult orthodontics 2. the connection between the dento-maxillary anomalies and the cranio-mandibular disorders	2	3	5

					3. specific aspects of orthodontic treatment within the combined orthodontic - restorative treatment			
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	5	2	<p><u>Dentofacial Aesthetics</u> Aesthetic dentistry refers to modern procedures for teeth whitening or to non-prep and minimal prep ceramic facets. grinding (no prep facets, lumineers) or only with a slight sketch of the enamel limits and which offers an excellent aesthetic result and a complete bio-integration. The first step in the aesthetic biointegration of the teeth in all the surrounding soft tissues is represented by the treatments of muco-gingival aesthetics. These minimally invasive treatments, which are on the borderline between periodontology, dental aesthetics and facial aesthetics, refer to solving problems related to the level of the gingival contour (gingival retractions or lower gingiva), gingival volume, lack of inter-dental papillae, etc. Dermal filling therapy restores lost volume of soft tissue of the face. Dermal fillers, as a correction of this aging process, have been accepted by patients around the world, in light of its immediate effects, reasonable cost and ease of application.</p>	2	3	5
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	5	2	<p><u>Primary Health Care in Dental Medicine</u> Is a new discipline whose curricular objective is to understand the complex concept of community health through a scientific epidemiological approach. Is a new concept of approach to healthcare, which aims to achieve an equitable distribution of resources in order to achieve a high level of health, allowing an active social and economic life.</p>	1	1	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	5	2	<p><u>Phytotherapy in Dentistry</u> Health support for mouth cavity using homeopathy, phytotherapy and gemotherapy. Natural remedies for dental pains.</p>	1	1	2

Health	BA	Dental Medicine	5	2	<u>Specialised Medical Practicum – Odonto-Stomatology, Prosthodontics, Parodontology, Orthodontics</u>	-	160	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	6	1	<p><u>Parodontology</u></p> <p>Periodontal diseases are numerous and can be divided into: gingivopathies, aggressive periodontitis, chronic periodontitis, periodontitis as systemic manifestations, necrotic, abscesses, etc. Periodontal disease develops over time in a silent manner without attracting the patient's attention. Periodontal prophylaxis refers to non-invasive dental procedures, for the purpose of preventing the disease or for the purpose of stabilizing the infectious processes. We distinguish as dental methods and techniques with prophylactic purpose the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - control of the microbial plaque achieved largely by a more consistent information of the patient regarding the obligatory rigor of oral hygiene in the future. - professional descaling and brushing are dental methods of tooth hygiene and require cleaning of microbial plaque. - the repair of defects arising in prosthetic works. In these restoration defects there are pathogens that can trigger and maintain periodontitis. - Orthodontic treatment with the purpose of aligning the teeth on the arch significantly helps to perform proper hygiene. <p><u>Periodontal surgery:</u></p> <p>These dental maneuvers consider changing the anatomy of the areas where access to the bacterial plaque is difficult or impossible. Here are some of the most common dental surgical maneuvers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gingivectomy - consists of the resection of the hypertrophied tissues applied in the case of periodontal sacs and other non-functional tissues. 	2	4	7

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - subgingival curettage - dental procedure for removing the non-functional tissues, pus, etc. and cleaning the root of the tooth. - gingivoplasty - remodeling of the gingival tissue. Bone induction - repair of bone defects with various materials (cartilage, bone, ceramic). - bone resection - surgery on the bone to transform it into a suitable base for gingival attachment. - other therapeutic solutions of greater complexity. 			
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	6	1	<p><u>Oral Rehabilitation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Methodology for collecting anamnesis and semiological data for formulating a correct and complete diagnosis - Elaboration of the diagnosis and prognosis in the oral rehabilitation and the design of the individualized treatment plan. Obtaining informed consent. - The sequencing of the complex treatment plan for oral rehabilitation. Evaluation of the general health of the patient and establishment of the possibilities of carrying out the complex dental treatment plan according to the general conditions of the patient. - Evaluation of the patient with acute oral-dental disorders. - Diagnosis and treatment of acute oral and dental disorders. - Control of dental caries and periodontal diseases - stage of the complex treatment plan. - Control of chronic pulpal and periapical disorders. - Dental wear control. Balancing the dental occlusion. - The definitive treatment stage within the complex oral rehabilitation treatment plan. 	2	6	7
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	6	1	<p><u>Orthodontics</u></p> <p>Is the branch of dentistry that deals with straightening of the teeth, positioned improperly on the maxillary arches or to correct the bite (occlusion) wrong.</p>	2	3	7

					Dental anomaly - narrow teeth, is a deviation from what is considered to be the normal position of the teeth. Dental abnormality is common in children and adolescents. Incorrect dental clogging and occlusion over time affect the health of the teeth, gums, and the temporo-mandibular joint. Poor chewing may have unwanted consequences on the digestive tract.			
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	6	1	<u>Maxillofacial Surgery</u> Maxillofacial tumors; Pathology of salivary glands. Salivary secretion disorders; Diseases of the temporal-jaw joint; Congenital and developmental disorders; Congenital malformations of the face and jaws; Surgical treatment of dento-maxillary abnormalities; Pain in the oro-maxillofacial area; Dental extraction techniques; Endodontic surgery; Prosthetic surgery; Pathology of dental eruption; Tumor pathology in the oro-maxillofacial region	2	3	5
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	6	1	<u>Social Aspects of Dental Practice</u> Knowledge of the relationships between the patient and the medical staff, the deontological behavior towards the patient. Knowledge of functional circuits in the dental medicine cabinet. Identification of the patient, manipulation of medical records. Decontamination, disinfection and sterilization in the dental practice. Knowledge of the basic tools used in the dental medicine cabinet for the preparation of different dental materials (bowl, spatula, glass plates ect.) The technical-material supply of the dental medicine cabinet. Dental material storage.	1	2	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	6	1	<u>Applied Medical Ethics</u> Medical ethics is a branch of the normative ethics applied. Its applicability must be understood in accordance with the emergence of new technologies and with the public requirements regarding medical practice. Moral aspects	1	-	2

					can be related to two main value groups: physician values and patient values. There are specific regulations regarding the two value groups and the relationship between them. These codes of professional conduct include: the Hippocratic oath, the AMA ethical principles regarding physician rights and patient rights, and the Law on patient rights.			
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	6	2	<p><u>Removable Prosthodontics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the logical and conscious acquisition of the etiology of partial edentation - deepening notions regarding clinical signs, complications and forms of partial edentation - acquiring the necessary knowledge to the dentist regarding the component elements of the partial skeletal prostheses: main connectors, maintenance, support and stabilization systems, prosthetic saddles, artificial dental arches - acquiring the necessary notions regarding the treatment principles of partial edentation with the aid of partial skeletal prostheses: the biomechanical principle, the biofunctional principle, the principle prophylactic - assimilation of the knowledge regarding the stages and techniques of partial edentation therapy with the help of the skeletal prostheses: the clinical examination stage, the fingerprinting stage, the metallic skeleton test and verification stage, the intermaxillary report determination stage, the plastic composition model verification stage, the application stage and insertion of the skeletal prosthesis, the patient review stage, the optimization stage of the skeletal prosthesis - deepening and developing the knowledge regarding the clinic and the therapy of partial edentation with the help of 	2	6	8

					the skeletal prosthesis through the realization of the feedback			
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	6	2	<p><u>Oral Pathology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge of the histological structure and normal morphology of the oral mucosa. - Knowledge of the defense mechanisms in the oral cavity. - Knowledge of the fundamental lesions of the oral mucosa, of the physiological variations of the normal, of the diseases of the oral mucosa, as well as of the oral manifestations of some systemic disorders. - Knowledge of the normal appearance of the mucosa of the oral cavity and the variants of the normal. - The knowledge and detection of the factors favoring the malignancy, of the diseases with potential malignancy, of the premalignant lesions and of the main forms of onset of oral cancer. Performing the preventive oncological control in the dental medicine office. - Elaboration of the positive, etiological, differential and evolutionary clinical diagnosis of the main diseases of the oral cavity mucosa. - Elaboration of the treatment conduct in the diseases of the oral cavity mucosa. 	2	3	6
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	6	2	<p><u>Oral & Dental Emergencies</u></p> <p>Emergency dental treatment is necessary when there is pain (acute pain in the teeth and jaws, pain in the chewing, hot or cold, severe pain that extends to the ears or throat) or when there are heavy bleeding in the mouth; in the case of post-extraction hemorrhages, dento-alveolar trauma or dental fractures; if we lose a lead or a dental work and there are lesions of the tongue or lips and of course, in the case of infections accompanied by aggressive pain, fever and swelling of the respective area. Acute pulpitis, acute periodontitis, abscess, dento-alveolar trauma, alveolitis,</p>	2	3	6

					pericoronarita, deep cavities, non-cuneiform lesions, abscesses, hypersensitivity, hyperesthesia, hemorrhage.			
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	6	2	<p><u>Community Dentistry</u> It refers to the assistant medical public dentist! that is to say, in the science and art of preventing oral-dental disorders, promoting oral health and thereby improving the quality of life, through the organized efforts of the society</p> <p>Introduction to community dental medicine. The health care system - the essential role and functions. Oro dental health programs in communities. Promotion of oral health and education for oral health of groups. Epidemiology of dental disorders. Preventing the occurrence of dental disorders. Social sciences applied in community dental medicine - a conceptual approach. Communication in community dental medicine. Medical ethics and oral health in the community. Evaluation and use of scientific information.</p>	1	3	4
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	6	2	<p><u>Implantology</u> The method of modern treatment of edentations and the benefits of its use are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintaining the integrity of the neighboring teeth of the edentulous area, not having to involve them in the future prosthetic work as in the case of classical works - maintenance of the bone in the edentulous area that is not stimulated by the presence of teeth, atrophies and even facial deformities may occur - offers an alternative to dental prostheses or their stabilization in totally edentulous patients. <p>Dental implant treatment consists of two stages: 1) the surgical stage - insertion of the implant into the bone followed by 3-6 months (time required for implant osseointegration) by</p>	2	2	2

					2) the prosthetic stage - the crowning or the prosthetic work performed on the implant (s).			
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	6	2	<u>Geriatric Dentistry</u> Medical science that studies the aging process as normal and universal evolution of living organisms. Theories of aging, demographic evolution, age pyramid. Sensory disorders in the elderly. Neuro-psychological aging and the doctor-patient relationship. Physiological changes in the body of the elderly. Nutrition of the elderly patient. Functional changes in the oral cavity of the elderly. Dental changes in the elderly. Oral pathology in the elderly patient. Clinical examination of elderly patients. Periodontal changes in the elderly. Prosthetic treatments in the elderly.	1	1	2
Health	BA	Dental Medicine	6	2	<u>Work on graduation thesis</u>	-	160	2