### The Theme of the Contest For the position of Associate Professor position 11 for an indefinite period Department of Dental Medicine

## 1. Odontogenesis

- Tooth and periodontium development.
- The order and chronology of temporary and permanent teeth eruption.
- The chronology of tooth formation. Dental age.
- Genetic and environmental factors that influence odontogenesis.
- Dental development abnormalities.

## 2. Eruption discrepancies

- Factors that influence tooth eruption.
- Clinical manifestations that normally accompany the eruption of temporary teeth (teething).
- Eruption discrepancies: pericoronaritis, eruption hematoma, eruption cyst, eruption blockage: diagnosis and treatment.
- Early and late eruption: terminology, clinical forms, diagnosis and treatment.

## 3. Behavioral management of the child and adolescent

- Fear, anxiety, phobia in the dental office. Behavioral patterns in the child and teenager. Behavior assessment scales.
- Behavioral management of a child patient. Pharmacological and non-pharmacological approach methods.
- Protective immobilization: physical, mechanical. Immobilization devices.

## 4. Etiology of oral disorders in children and adolescents

- The role of the host, of the caryogenic microorganisms, of diet and time in the occurence of dental caries.
- Particularization of the general etiology of caries in caries with an unusual pattern (early childhood caries, adolescent caries, rampant caries, caries that occur on enamelar defects).
- The primary, secondary and favorable etiological factors of dental trauma in children and adolescents.
- The etiological factors for diseases affecting the oral mucosa and the marginal periodontium.

## 5. Patient's examination in pediatric dentistry

- Methodology for drawing up the clinical observation sheet.
- Case history, personal physiological, pathological and hereditary-collateral antecedents.
- The role of the complete extraoral and intraoral clinical examination.
- Classic methods of examination (inspection, palpation, radiological examination, other complementary tests).
- Modern methods of investigation (transillumination, magnification, caries risk assessment, digital Rx, LASER technology, PHOTOS etc).

• The role of study models and photographs in the elaboration of the diagnosis.

# 6. Diagnosis in pediatric dentistry

- Diagnosis of severe early childhood caries.
- Diagnosis of simple caries in temporary and immature permanent teeth.
- Diagnosis of complicated caries in temporary and immature permanent teeth.
- The value of the radiological examination in establishing the dental diagnosis in children and adolescents.

# 7. Elaboration of the treatment plan

- Methodology for the elaboration of the treatment plan.
- Obtaining informed consent of the parent regarding emergency treatment, definitive curative-prophylactic treatment.

# 8. The particularities of temporary and immature permanent teeth and their clinical and therapeutical implications

- The morphological and structural particularities of temporary teeth and their clinical-therapeutic implications.
- The structural particularities of immature permanent teeth and their clinicaltherapeutic implications.

# 9. Treatment of caries with an unusual pattern (early childhood caries)

- Prophylactic treatment of severe early childhood caries.
- Curative treatment of severe early childhood caries (conservative treatment through: obturations, prefabricated crowns, extraction).

# 10. The particularities in the treatment of simple caries in temporary and permanent teeth

- General principles for cavity preparation and customization by types of cavities.
- Treatment of the dentinal surface depending on the depth of the cavity.
- Atraumatic Restoration Technique (ART): definition, indications, treatment principles, working technique.
- Methods, materials and techniques of restorative treatment.

# **11.** The particularities in the treatment of complicated caries in temporary and immature permanent teeth

- Pulp cappings (indirect, direct, natural): definition, indications, advantages, materials, work technique.
- Vital pulpotomy (partial, total): definition, indications, advantages, materials, work technique.
- Vital pulpectomy (partial, total): definition, indications, advantages, materials, work technique.
- Modern treatment techniques for immature permanent teeth with septic necrosis.

#### 12. Principles and methods of dental caries prevention

### 13. Pathology of the first permanent molar during the growth period

- Pathology of the first permanent molar during the growth period.
- Methods of prevention and treatment.

### 14. Dental trauma in children and adolescents

• Diagnosis and treatment of dental trauma in the pediatric patient.

# 15. Diseases of the marginal periodontium and oral mucosa in children and adolescents

• Diagnosis and treatment of oral mucosal lesions in the pediatric patient.

### 16. Complex treatment in patients with special needs

- Terminology and classification of patients with special needs by types of disabilities (physical, mental, sensory, medical).
- Complex, interdisciplinary therapeutic attitude for children with disabilities.
- Specific aspects of pedodontic treatment in these patients.

#### **17. Interdisciplinary treatments**

- a) Modern imaging techniques used in pediatric dentistry (Radiology).
- b) Health promotion. Preventive strategies (Oral public health).
- c) Mistakes and errors in medical practice. (Bioethics).
- d) Pedodontic-surgical treatment
  - Indications, contraindications and particularities of extraction in children.
  - Specific aspects of pedodontic treatment in patients who require surgical treatment.
  - Indications of pedodontic and surgical treatment under general anesthesia.
- e) Pedodontic-periodontal treatment
  - The indications and contraindications of the pedodontic treatment in periodontal diseases.
  - Specific aspects of pedodontic treatment in periodontal diseases.
  - The influence of pedodontic treatment on the periodontal health.
- f) Pedodontic-orthodontic treatment
  - Need for early diagnosis of dento-maxillary anomalies.
  - Need for interceptive orthodontic treatment.
  - Therapeutic indications specific to temporary and mixed dentition.
  - The therapeutic attitude towards the crossbite.
  - Consequences of early extraction in the support area.
  - Space maintainer.
- g) Pedodontic-prosthetic treatment
  - Designing and conducting prosthetic treatment in growing patients.
  - Indications of prosthetic treatment in children and adolescents.
  - Prosthetic means and techniques indicated in pediatric patients.

**18**.Organization of the dental laboratory. Existing regulations and institutions authorized to control the dental laboratory.

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**20.** Capacity to work. 3.1. Defining work capacity.3.2. Factors that decrease or increase work capacity

**21**. Professional fatigue. Factors to prevent professional fatigue.

**22.** Organization of work spaces in the dental technique laboratory. 5.1. Workspace. 5.2. The intimate space.

#### References

- 1. Cocărlă E., Pedodonție, Curs Lito, UMF "Iuliu Hațieganu", Cluj-Napoca, 1992
- 2. Cocârlă E., *Stomatologie pediatrică*, Editura Medicală Universitară "Iuliu Hațieganu", Cluj-Napoca, 2000
- 3. Luca R., Pedodonție, vol. I, Editura Cerma, București, 2003
- Baciu I., Derevenco P. Bazele fiziologice ale ergonomiei, vol. I, Editura Dacia, Cluj-Napoca, 2006