

## 29326 - Conservative Odontology II

### Syllabus Information

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**Academic year:** 2023/24

**Subject:** 29326 - Conservative Odontology II

**Faculty / School:** 229 - Facultad de Ciencias de la Salud y del Deporte

**Degree:** 442 - Degree in Odontology

**ECTS:** 6.0

**Year:** 3

**Semester:** Second semester

**Subject type:** Compulsory

**Module:**

### 1. General information

Conservative Dentistry is the discipline that studies enamel, dentin and pulp disorders and their complications, as well as the clinical techniques aimed at healing and restoring them while preserving as much healthy dental tissue as possible. After completing the subject, students will understand the causes of loss of dental health by identifying the different types of dental pathology. They will also learn to apply the appropriate diagnostic methods for each pathology in order to establish an adequate therapeutic guideline and will become familiar with the clinical application of the materials used in dental surgery to reconstruct the initial morphology of the tooth, respecting its triple function (masticatory, phonatory and aesthetic).

These approaches are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations Agenda 2030, specifically, the planned learning activities will contribute to the achievement of Goal 3, Health and Wellbeing (<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/es/>). Basic knowledge of chemistry, physics and English is recommended, as well as computer skills.

Prior knowledge of Dental Anatomy, Dental Biomaterials and Ergonomics and Dental Radiology is essential. Otherwise, a specific work plan should be developed to reinforce knowledge.

It is also highly recommended to have taken the subject CONSERVATIVE DENTISTRY I.

### 2. Learning results

- Knows the aetiology, histopathology and prognosis of dental lesions of carious and non-carious origin and assesses the different pathologies affecting the pulp and periapical tissue.
- Adequately identifies and describes the symptoms of dental and/or periapical pathology referred by the patient; Compiles a complete dental record and establishes a general therapeutic guideline by applying the appropriate diagnostic methods.
- Establishes a differential diagnosis as well as a treatment plan;
- Evaluates by means of clinical examination and complementary tests, the signs of dental pathology; Adequately assesses the patient's requirements in relation to the proposed treatment.
- Specifies, adapted to the patient's characteristics (e.g. age, socio-cultural level), the benefits and risks of the proposed therapeutic act in order to obtain consent and meet the patient's expectations.
- Establishes the therapeutic sequence in case multidisciplinary treatment is required and plans a work session in the dental office.
- Learns to perform therapeutic procedures aimed at preserving, establishing or restoring the form, function and aesthetics of the teeth.
- Solves the diagnosed pathology by means of the pertinent conservative technique;
- Uses scientific methodology in the analysis of biological systems and biomedical problems.
- Acquires pre-clinical and clinical experience at the University, under the appropriate supervision for the performance of basic treatments of dental pathology that should be based on the concept of minimal invasion.

### 3. Syllabus

1. Dental aesthetics. Parameters and diagnosis in dental aesthetics. Dental photography in conservative dentistry.
2. Interproximal composite resin restorations in anterior teeth. Diagnosis. Cavity preparation. Restorative procedure.
3. Composite resin restorations in anterior teeth with compromise of the incisal margin. Diagnosis. Cavity preparation. Restorative procedure.
4. Cervical composite resin restorations. Diagnosis. Cavity preparation. Restorative procedure.
5. Indirect composite restorations in the anterior and posterior sectors.
6. Indirect restorations with ceramic in the anterior and posterior sector. Adhesive cementing.
7. Restoration of the endodontic tooth. Basic principles. Fiberglass posts.

8. Whitening of vital and non-vital teeth.

9. Halitosis. Definition. Aetiology. Diagnosis. Treatment.

10. Dentin hypersensitivity. Definition. Aetiology. Diagnosis. Treatment.

*The theoretical program will be complemented with practical laboratory and preclinical sessions.*

#### **4. Academic activities**

**Participative master classes: 24 hours.**

The teaching material will be provided to the students in advance through the ADD.

**Problem solving and case studies: 13.5 hours.**

Case resolution sessions in the form of theoretical-practical workshops to deepen thematic areas of special interest.

**Laboratory practices: 22.5 hours.**

With mandatory attendance, they include the presentation of a portfolio of practices.

**Study hours: 88 hours**

**Assessment tests. 2 hours**

**Group and individual work:** To reinforce autonomous learning through monographic work in groups (or voluntary individual) within a reciprocal teaching methodology.

**Tutoring:** Face-to-face and non-face-to-face (telematically via e-mail or ADD).

#### **5. Assessment system**

##### **1. Mixed system**

- Theoretical part (40%)

Theoretical knowledge test (30%): 40 multiple-choice questions with 5 items with only 1 correct item with a value of 0.25 each (a minimum of 5 points is required to pass).

Group work on topics to be agreed upon with the teachers (10%).

- Practical part (60%).

The grade for this section is distributed as follows:

- 40% attendance to practices (completion of exercises, active participation in sessions and seminars); 20% evaluation of the practices portfolio.

In order to pass the subject it will be necessary to have passed the theoretical and practical parts separately.

##### **2. Simple system**

In case of non-attendance to class and to more than 3 practical classes:

- Theoretical part (50%): Final comprehensive examination. It will consist of 40 multiple-choice questions with 5 items with only 1 correct answer with a value of 0.25 each (a minimum of 5 points out of 10 is required to pass).

- Final practical exam of the whole subject (50%).

It is necessary to pass the two blocks separately in order to make an average (a pass will be considered as a 5).

##### **3. Voluntary individual written work**

The final grade may be increased by up to 1 point, provided that the previous sections are passed separately.