

APPROVED BY

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Education and Science of the  
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## **DESCRIPTOR OF THE STUDY FIELD OF ODONTOLOGY**

### **CHAPTER I**

#### **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

1. Descriptor of the study field of Odontology (hereinafter referred to as the “Descriptor”) shall govern the special requirements for the integral university study programmes of the study field of Odontology (hereinafter referred to as the “study programmes”).

2. The Descriptor has been prepared in accordance with the Law on Higher Education and Research of the Republic of Lithuania and the Law on the Recognition of Regulated Professional Qualifications of the Republic of Lithuania taking into account Resolution No 535 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 4 May 2010 “On the Approval of the Descriptor of Qualifications Framework of Lithuania”, Order No V-501 of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania of 9 April 2010 “On the Approval of the Descriptor of General Requirements for the Degree-Awarding First Cycle and Integrated Study Programmes”, Order No V-826 of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania of 3 June 2010 “On the Approval of the Descriptor of General Requirements for Master’s Study Programmes” and Order No V-2463 of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania of 15 December 2011 “On the Approval of Recommendations for Developing the Descriptor of a Study Field or Study Fields”. Profile and Competences for the Graduating European Dentist (2005; 2009) developed by the Association for Dental Education in Europe was considered during preparation of this Descriptor.

3. The terms used in the Descriptor corresponds to the terms defined in the Law on Science and Studies of the Republic of Lithuania.

4. Purpose of the Descriptor:

4.1. To help the higher schools in preparation, implementation and assessment of the study programmes of the study field of Odontology;

4.2. To inform students, employers and other stakeholders about the knowledge, skills and their levels obtained during the studies according to the study field of Odontology;

4.3. To guide the experts, who assess the study programmes of the study field of Odontology.

5. The Descriptor is applicable to the study field of Odontology, which belongs to the area of biomedical sciences and to the group of study fields of medicine and health studies.

6. The study programmes of the study field of Odontology can be implemented as integral university studies (first and second level) only.

7. After the completion of the study programmes of the study field of Odontology the master's qualification degree of the study field of Odontology is awarded and Diploma of Master of the study field of Odontology is issued.

8. The Master's qualification degree corresponds to the seventh level of the Lithuanian Qualifications Framework and seventh level of the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning.

9. The studies according the study field of Odontology should be organised as a continuous studies. While establishing the scope of study programmes, general requirements for the scope of study programmes should be followed and minimal requirements for qualification of physician odontologist should also be considered.

10. A person pursuing to exercise a professional practice of physician odontologist must have a diploma of higher education completion and a certificate of internship, granting professional qualification of physician odontologist and proving that this person during the entire studies period:

10.1. has acquired sufficient knowledge, required for physician odontologist and understanding of applicable scientific techniques, including the principles of measurement of biological functions as well as assessment of scientific phenomena and data;

10.2. has developed sufficient understanding about the constitution of human body, physiology and behaviour, its pathological changes, the influence of social environment on human health and effects of these factors on oral health;

10.3. has acquired sufficient knowledge of the structure and functions of teeth, mouth, jaws and related tissues as well as their correlation with general health status of a patient;

10.4. has acquired sufficient knowledge of the anomalies, lesions, diseases of teeth, mouth, jaws and related tissues as well as their prevention, diagnostics and treatment;

10.5. has acquired sufficient clinical experience, which allows to apply preventive measures, to diagnose and treat anomalies, lesions, diseases of teeth, mouth, jaws and related tissues.

11. A structure of study programme should comply with the general requirements of integral study programmes:

11.1. The scope of completed integral university study programme for Master's qualification degree should be at least 300 study credits;

11.2. The total duration of internship should be at least 18 study credits;

11.3. A study programme should be completed with the assessment of knowledge and skills of a graduate during a defence of final theses (project) and final examination(s), the scope of which should be at least 15 study credits;

12. Persons completed at least the secondary education curriculum can enter the first level and integral studies programmes of the study field of Odontology. Admission to the programme is gained on a competitive basis, considering learning outcomes, entrance examinations or other criteria established by a higher school. The higher schools should establish a list of competitive disciplines according to the study fields and principles of competitive score composition, the lowest entrance score and other criteria. These documents should be assessed by students' agency and announced at least two years before the start of corresponding academic year.

13. Studies in the study field of Odontology cannot be part of study programmes of two fields – the main study field and the minor study field established by a higher school and chosen by a student, after completion of which a duplicate qualification degree – of the main study field and the minor study field (branch) – is awarded.

14. Odontology study programme should be completed carrying out an assessment to prove that a graduate acquired sufficient theoretical and clinical knowledge as well as practical skills and clinical experience: completed clinical odontology internship, prepared and presented final theses and passed final examination(s).

## **CHAPTER II**

### **CONCEPT AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY FIELD**

15. The study programmes of the study field of Odontology is designed for education of physicians odontologists. Physician odontologist is the central link of oral health care, treating patients and together with other professionals moulding personal and public health policy. The main area of professional activities of physicians odontologists is personal oral health care.

16. Physicians odontologists are obliged:

16.1. To provide essential medical care;

16.2. To ensure for their patients continuous treatment and follow-up;

16.3. To follow Dentists Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct, to respect patients' rights;

16.4. To apply legitimate and advanced prevention, diagnostics and treatment approaches and medical technologies, to use medical devices meeting the requirements of the technical regulation on safety of medical devices;

16.5. To inform patient about his (her) health disorders, treatment and its course as well as about other provided health care services.

16.6. To provide information about patients' health status, diagnosis and treatment for regulatory authorities and other establishments following the provisions of legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania as well as to present statistical and other mandatory accountability data according to the established rules.

16.7. To maintain records of odontology practice following the provisions of legal acts and analyse results of professional work;

16.8. To follow the rules of odontology practice licensing;

16.9. To exercise practice of physician odontologist according to the acquired professional competence;

16.10. To promote healthy lifestyle, applying disease prevention as well as health preservation and education measures;

16.11. To improve personal professional qualification.

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **GENERAL AND SPECIAL LEARNING OUTCOMES**

17. A student of the study programmes of the study field of Odontology should acquire general understanding of professional activities and behavioural skills, sufficient theoretical knowledge of fundamental medicine, allowing to understand anatomical physiological, functional and behavioural peculiarities of healthy and ill person, interaction of an individual with physical and social environment, sufficient theoretical and clinical knowledge of diseases of stomatognathic system, to understand methods of prevention, diagnostics and treatment and to be able using them independently, to have knowledge and skills in emergency odontology care, to diagnose and treat diseases according to the acquired competences as well as to be ready for further professional studies in a residency of chosen speciality and to improve professional skills continuously. The studies should create the possibility to integrate knowledge, values and competences.

18. The learning outcomes in study programme should correlate and supplement each other, avoiding duplication. A student should gain the essential basic knowledge of fundamental medicine sciences during the first two years of studies. Later an integral approach towards the objects of odontology sciences, including their creation, development, safe and effective application, should be developed, manual skills should be trained as well as general medical approach to human body should be formed.

19. General and professional competences should be developed during the studies.

20. The following learning outcomes should be achieved on the completion of integral studies of the study field of Odontology:

20.1. Professional excellence, ethics, basic theoretical knowledge. A graduate:

20.1.1. Can communicate with the professionals of other health care sectors, irrespective of their age, social and cultural status;

20.1.2. Is competent at choosing individual treatment plans suitable for specific patients and corresponding to modern philosophy of odontological treatment;

20.1.3. Is aware of patient's rights;

20.1.4. Pursues to further improve personal professional competences;

20.1.5. Has juridical and administrative knowledge related to the provision of odontology services, is able to plan, organise and manage a team of odontology office or clinic;

20.1.6. Is aware of principles of ethics related to the procedures of odontology treatment.

20.2. Communication and social skills. A graduate:

20.2.1. Is able to communicate interactively with patients, their families and (or) caregivers, professionals of other health care sectors, irrespective of their age, social and cultural status, considering patient's wishes and requests for a treatment plan and its implementation; responds professionally to criticism;

20.2.2. Considers psychological and social factors, their impact on oral diseases and is able after their identification to treat a patient or to refer him or her to a specialist;

20.2.3. Is competent at ascertaining potential disease-related stress experienced by patient, is aware of effect of alcohol and other harmful factors on a disease as well as addictions;

20.2.4. Is able to work in international environment;

20.2.5. Perceives diversity and multiculturalism of the environment;

20.2.6. Is aware of the peculiarities of social-emotional intellect and speech development in children and adolescents.

20.3. Basic knowledge, information collection, synthesis of obtained data. A graduate:

20.3.1. Is competent at ensuring processes of sterilisation and disinfection as well as preventing spread of cross-infection in clinical practice;

20.3.2. Has knowledge of the main principles of safety when working in ionising environment and can apply appropriate measures to ensure safety of patient's, colleagues and him(her)self.

20.3.3. Is aware of the anatomical, physiological and functional peculiarities of healthy individual and links them with knowledge in odontology area;

20.3.4. Is aware of the symptoms of diseases, associated with infection, inflammatory process, alterations of immune system, metabolism disorders and genetic peculiarities.

20.3.5. Is aware of the signs of pathology of main organ systems, systemic diseases and their manifestation in an oral cavity;

20.3.6. Knows the mechanisms of etiopathogenesis of oral diseases;

20.3.7. Has pharmacology knowledge;

20.3.8. Has knowledge of materials used in odontology;

20.3.9. Is competent at distinguishing physiological and pathological conditions;

20.3.10. Can collect and use information from different information sources, is able to assess this information critically;

20.3.11. Is competent at assessing potential risk associated with disease treatment and avoiding such risk timely.

20.4. Collection of clinical information. A graduate:

20.4.1. Is competent at collecting and documenting patient's detail medical and odontological history: to evaluate information about patient's biological, medical, psychological and social condition, medicines taken by patient and their potential influence on a dental treatment procedure, to construe data of extra-oral, intra-oral and X-ray examination;

20.4.2. Is competent at completing patient's medical records during the treatment and implementing prepared treatment plan;

20.4.3. Is competent at identifying localisation, outspread and activity of caries, teeth attrition, traumatic anomalies of other structures and their causes;

20.4.4. Is competent at identifying non-carious teeth lesions;

20.4.5. Is competent at carrying out analysis of a diet, identifying risk factors for oral health and offering individual version for each patient;

20.4.6. Is competent at assessing sensory and motor function of mouth and jaws;

20.4.7. Is competent at diagnosing pathology of mouth, including pre-cancerous and cancerous diseases;

20.4.8. Is competent at assessing function of salivary glands and possible pathology;

20.4.9. Is competent at assessing and to differentiating facial pain;

20.4.10. Is competent at diagnosing normal and pathological occlusion;

20.4.11. Is aware of signs of violence and methods, how to inform the appropriate authorised institutions.

20.5. Emergency odontology care and skills of first aid resuscitation. A graduate:

20.5.1. Is competent at recognising and assessing critical health conditions;

20.5.2. Is competent at providing first medical aid in case of critical conditions and referring a patient to other establishments;

20.5.3. Is competent at providing first aid in case of acute odontological conditions, in case of dental trauma and to refer a patient for consultation with specialists;

20.5.4. Is competent at providing emergency care during orthodontic treatment.

20.6. Planning of diagnostics and treatment of the diseases of stomatognathic system (oral cavity). A graduate:

20.6.1. Is competent at recognising, assessing and characterising peculiarities of diseases manifestation, their course and clinical signs;

20.6.2. Is competent at selecting purposive examinations and construing their results;

20.6.3. Has competence at carrying out differential diagnosis of oral diseases;

20.6.4. Is competent at providing services of odontological treatment for patients suffering from systemic diseases;

20.6.5. Is competent at diagnosing and explanation of potential causes of a loss of tooth filling;

20.6.6. Is competent at planning and analysing of developed treatment plan combining methods of treatment and teeth row restoration;

20.6.7. Is competent at explaining a patient the peculiarities of materials commonly used in odontology and potential tissue reactions;

20.6.8. Is competent at diagnosing oral pathology and its potential impact on periodontal health or aesthetics and in identifying factors that should be eliminated before the treatment;

20.6.9. Is competent at distinguishing healthy and affected periodontal tissues and in developing treatment plan as well as predicting outcomes based on the assessment of clinical situation;

20.6.10. Is competent at differentiating lesions of pulp and periodontal tissues and in developing treatment plan as well as predicting outcomes based on the assessment of clinical situation;

20.6.11. Is competent at diagnosing facial and jaw problems, is aware of clinical characteristics of acute and chronic somatic, myofacial and neurogenic pain, is competent in identification and treatment of potential causes of pain.

20.6.12. Is competent at diagnosing pathological conditions of temporomandibular joint and facial muscles;

20.6.13. Is competent at assessing patient's aesthetic requirements and the level of their implementation;

20.6.14. Is competent at establishing needs for orthodontic treatment;

20.6.15. Is aware of indications of sedation and general anaesthesia during odontological treatment and is competent at individual planning of these interventions and explaining them to patients.

20.7. Treatment of diseases of stomatognathic system (oral cavity). A graduate:

20.7.1. Is competent at applying the principles, methods and knowledge of biomedicine sciences as well as anatomy, histology, genetics, immunology, microbiology, pathology and physiology in clinical practice;

20.7.2. Is competent at providing oral care for a patient, which reduces risk of pathology development;

20.7.3. Is competent at prescribing treatment, combining adequate medicines and other treatment methods;

20.7.4. Is competent at assessing suitability, potential benefits and harm of medicines and other treatment methods;

20.7.5. Is competent at applying treatment methods and devices to relief pain of face and jaws, including temporomandibular joint;

20.7.6. Is competent at treating periodontal diseases;

20.7.7. Is competent at treating caries and other diseases of hard dental tissues;

20.7.8. Is competent at treating diseases of pulp and apical periodontal tissues;

20.7.9. Is competent at restoring affected dental surfaces and integrity of teeth rows;

20.7.10. Is competent at carrying out tooth restoration procedures, including tooth polishing and taking dental impressions;

20.7.11. Is competent at developing strategies to plan necessary prevention measures to ensure longevity of achieved results of the treatment;

20.7.12. Is competent at selection and application of treatment and prevention measures considering patient's age, diseases, risk factors, type of tooth and occlusion;

20.7.13. Is competent at selecting and prescribing medicines required to manage pain and stress before, during and after a surgery;

20.7.14. Is competent at performing infiltrative and conductive anaesthesia and selecting medicines for local anaesthesia;

20.7.15. Is competent at explaining to patients the importance of disease prevention for oral health and longevity of achieved results of treatment;

20.7.16. Is competent at carrying out independently professional oral hygiene, applying manual and ultrasonic devices as well as to select individual prevention measures;

20.7.17. If indicated, is competent at explaining to patient necessity of periodontal surgical intervention;

20.7.18. Is competent at assessing results of periodontal treatment and developing required plan for patient's follow-up;



20.7.19. Is aware of prescription principles of antimicrobial medicines to stabilise periodontal pathology;

20.7.20. Applies procedures to maintain vitality of pulpal tissue;

20.7.21. In case of pathology of apical periodontal tissue applies appropriate methods and materials, required to carry out treatment procedure of single-rooted or multi-rooted tooth;

20.7.22. Is competent at explaining to patients indications for tooth implant, factors ensuring their longevity and peculiarities of teeth restoration on implants;

20.7.23. Is competent at explaining to patients contraindications for tooth implant;

20.7.24. Is competent at carrying out tooth or root extraction procedure;

20.7.25. Is competent at referring patient to other specialist for oral conditions that may influence patient's life (such as cancer of mouth);

20.7.26. Has knowledge of risk factors of periodontal pathology;

20.7.27. Has knowledge of the stages of dentures production in a laboratory;

20.7.28. Has knowledge of the peculiarities of face and skull growth and development from birth;

20.7.29. Has knowledge of general treatment principles of face and jaw anomalies;

20.7.30. Has knowledge of general patients' diseases and principles of their treatment.

20.8. Prevention of diseases of stomatognathic system (oral cavity). Management of public health issues and effective work within health care system. A graduate:

20.8.1. Is competent at explaining to patients the importance and benefits of prevention of oral diseases, to choose individual measures for prevention of oral diseases, considering patient's age, health status and oral health status;

20.8.2. Strives to inculcate into patients principles of healthy lifestyle and is competent at explaining its importance;

20.8.3. Is competent at applying fluoride preparations individually for each patient and to seal dental pits and fissures with sealants;

20.8.4. Is competent at applying preventive measures to preclude spread of infections;

20.8.5. Is competent to act publicly striving to improve personal and public health;

20.8.6. Has knowledge of correlation among diet, general health condition and medicines and their potential effect on oral health.

## **CHAPTER IV**

## TEACHING, LEARNING AND ASSESSMENT

21. Teaching in the programme of odontology studies should be based on the results of scientific research, to reflect the links with other study fields and fields of science. Students should receive basic (fundamental) knowledge as well as newest knowledge of evidence-based odontology.

22. Studies should help the students to gain professional motivation of physician odontologist, to create professional identity, to achieve anticipated learning outcomes of study programmes of the study field of Odontology, enabling students to carry out their professional functions during the studies.

23. Teaching should develop holistic approach of student to patient's treatment, to instil a conception of team and interdisciplinary work.

24. Teaching and learning methods should be based on the conception of life-long learning (continuous learning) and to encourage continuous professional training. The students should be trained to feel responsibility for their education.

25. The teaching and learning methods should be effective and diverse; the tasks for independent work should be aligned with the learning outcomes of a study programme, motivating the students to use rationally time of students and lecturers as well as material facilities (libraries, laboratories, equipment, etc.).

26. Presentation (information is presented for the students) and heuristic (information is immediately aligned with a task, requiring active participation of a student) teaching and learning methods should be used in the odontology studies programme.

27. Aiming to develop independence of students and their critical thinking the priority should be given for the heuristic teaching and learning methods related to a clinical practice. Therefore different methods should be applied in the processes of teaching and learning, such as practical activities using mouldages, sessions in the imitation classrooms, review of visual educational materials, analysis of clinical cases, practical activities with patients, laboratory activities, demonstration of patients and analysis of clinical cases in a surgery-theatre, reanimation and intensive care units, departments of surgical and therapeutic profile, preparation of medical records.

28. Internship should be a part of the studies programme, implemented during the fifth year of studies (at least 18 credits). During his or her internship a student should study and exercise activities of general odontology practice under supervision of internship tutor to gain knowledge of general odontology, skills and clinical experience.

29. Conditions should be created in the programme of odontology studies for the active learning process, when students are studying independently, therefore teaching methods applied during the studies should be interactive and preference should be given for seminars and consultations in small groups.

30. Scientific research and its application in a clinical practice of the programme of odontology studies is one of the most important forms used to develop independent studying and clinical thinking. This is the way to develop students' critical thinking, analytical, practical and transferable skills. Certain forms should be chosen, such as literature search and analysis carried out

by the students, preparation and implementation of projects and presentations, scientific-practical workshops, student's scientific research, presentations at scientific conferences.

31. The evaluation system should be oriented towards the learning outcomes of the programme of odontology studies and should ensure achievement of these learning outcomes.

32. Evaluation strategy should strengthen students' motivation to study and encourage independent learning, therefore students have to receive feedback timely and evaluation should be based on the sound criteria and standards, considering conditions for a task implementation and resources.

33. The evaluation system should meet the following requirements: the objectives of each assessment and examination should be clear, sound rules for submission and discussion of appeals and complaints should be in place.

34. The following methods of evaluation can be applied in a programme of odontology studies: evaluation of students' presentations during seminars and practical sessions, verbal and written knowledge check, written quizzes during the participatory lectures, reports of laboratory activities, analysis of tests and clinical cases, assessment of medical history records, demonstration of skills working in a laboratory, continuous assessment of clinical activities with patient under tutor's supervision, a diary of clinical practice.

35. While defining assessment criteria, it is recommended to specify threshold criteria, describing the achieved minimal, mandatory level of competence, which is required for a student to receive the lowest positive evaluation mark. When choosing a method of evaluation one should consider a size of students' group, the goals of the evaluation, expected learning outcomes of a discipline and an object of evaluation. More than one and diverse methods of evaluation can be chosen, allowing to check the level of achievements of all students as well as whether they match the expected learning outcomes.

36. A strategy of evaluation of the achievements in the studies should be documented. Lecturers should inform their students at the beginning of semester about the rules for evaluation of achievements, presenting in detail a programme of discipline, objectives, expected study results, specific framework and criteria used in a discipline to evaluate learning outcomes, etc. Students should have a possibility to participate in the development of methods for the evaluation of achievements of learning outcomes, number and extent of tasks and criteria for evaluation.

37. System for evaluation of students' achievements related to a study programme should be soundly regulated, allowing a higher school to make sure that students on completion of the studies programme achieved the learning outcomes of studies.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **REQUIREMENTS FOR STUDY PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**

38. A programme of integral odontology studies should correspond to evolution of science, should be an entirety of evidence-based odontology theory and clinical practice. Therefore a higher school submitting a study programme should be involved in scientific research in the field of

odontology, medicine or public health and to update a study programme according to changes in science.

39. Lecturers should follow scientific innovations, carry out scientific research and develop new projects. They should be able to communicate freely in at least one of foreign languages used for international cooperation, to participate in the programmes for professional training, to be recognised by professional, scientific and other communities.

40. At least half of a scope (in study credits) of disciplines (modules) of the study field should be taught by the scientists, who published scientific publications on behalf of higher school. All disciplines should be taught by lecturers whose scientific and professional activities correspond to the disciplines they teach.

41. Up to 40 percent of disciplines of the study field can be taught by lecturers practitioners, who during the recent 7 years gained at least 3 years of professional experience, corresponding the disciplines (modules) they teach. A professional experience specified in this paragraph is mandatory for the lecturers teaching applied disciplines (modules). Lecturers professors have to teach at least 20 percent of a scope of discipline (modules).

42. The Commission for evaluation of final examination and final theses (project) should involve specialists, scientists, professional practitioners, representatives of social partners who have competence in a study field (branch). At least one member of the Commission (preferable a chairman of the Commission) should be from other science and study establishment.

43. The following facilities are required to ensure implementation of Odontology study programme:

43.1. Auditoriums, laboratories, other rooms for teaching and individual work, meeting the requirements of hygiene and safety at work. Modern audio and video equipment as well as demonstration means should be available in auditoriums;

43.2. Number of computers in the computerised classrooms and auditoriums should meet the needs of study programme. The standard text and graphic software packages and modern educational software should be installed in the computers;

43.3. Sufficient number of scientific literature, handbooks, methodical publications, manuals required to implement study programme in Lithuanian and in foreign languages should be available in the libraries and reading-rooms. Libraries should be equipped with computers and internet connection should be ensured with the access to international data bases.

43.4. Prosectorium meeting the requirements for hygiene and safety at work;

43.5. Collections of anatomic, histological and pathology preparations;

43.6. Educational laboratories of physiology, histology, biochemistry, pathology, microbiology, genetics meeting the requirements for hygiene and safety at work;

43.7. Special facilities (equipped with adjustable furniture) suitable for group-work, to train practical skills (imitation class-rooms), to train communication skills, etc.

43.8. Imitation class-rooms with phantom models and equipment, imitating a workplace of odontological treatment;

43.9. Clinical base equipped with modern, ergonomic and certified equipment designed for odontological treatment for clinical training with patients;

43.10. Equipment for radiological examination of patients;

43.11. Equipment ensuring infection control for work with patients;

43.12. Laboratory for production of dentures and prostheses of jaws;

43.13. Study-related information (study plans, description of disciplines, timetables, etc.) should be publicly available in a website of a higher school;

43.14. Educational facilities of a higher school or a health care establishment evaluated and selected by a higher school for a study programme and implementation of its practical part should ensure defined study content and structure, qualifications of lecturers and executives, material and methodical bases necessary for the studies.

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **DESCRIPTION OF LEVELS OF ACHIEVED LEARNING OUTCOMES**

44. The following levels of achievements of the odontology study programme graduates are applied: typical (standard, intermediate requirements) and excellent (higher than intermediate requirements).

44.1. Level of typical achievements. Understandings and practical skills of the study field of Odontology are sufficient, however they are limited to the information presented during the studies. A graduate smoothly and self-confidently applies methods of practice or those designed for resolution of problems in many areas of the field. The graduates understand which knowledge and skills they can apply in changeable situations. He or she gains new knowledge easily and confidently. Knowledge of odontology and skills obtained during the studies are applied in clinical practice independently under the direct supervision of a tutor or an experienced professional. A graduate is familiar with scientific literature, is competent at substantiating methodology of examinations and applies these methods carrying out examinations. Good special competences are demonstrated. The students have good general competences and are competent at managing an agenda. Understandings and practical skills are sufficient, however they are limited to the information covered by the study programme. A graduate understands which knowledge and skills they can apply in the new practical situations. A graduate is competent at demonstrating how to apply methods for resolution of problems. He or she gains new knowledge easily and confidently. Common explanations, interpretations and analyses are carried out precisely. A graduate understands well respective facts and technologies. A graduate smoothly and self-confidently applies methods of practice or those designed for resolution of problems in many areas of the field. A project or practical activities are planned, implemented and described with an external assistance. The results of implemented activities are analysed and discussed with a competence. Good understanding of scientific literature and corresponding practical activities, a graduate has suggestions for further activities. The students have good general competences and are competent at managing an agenda.

44.2. Level of excellent achievements. Understandings and practical competences of a graduate are comprehensive, beyond information presented during the studies. Knowledge and competences gained during the studies are applied in real clinical environment with minimal supervision of tutor or experienced medical professional or a graduate does not require any assistance or supervision. A graduate gains new knowledge easily and confidently. Considering the examined phenomenon, a graduate is competent at choosing the most suitable methods of examination and treatment as well as substantiating and applying them comprehensively and reasonably. A graduate applies special competences creatively. A graduate is characterised by outstanding personal and social competences, which are applied in everyday (professional) activities. He or she has excellent general competences and are competent at managing an agenda. A graduate is able to apply promptly knowledge and practical skills in new situations. A problem and its solution are evaluated critically. A graduate gains new knowledge easily and confidently. Common explanation, construing and analysis of data are carried out promptly, smoothly and accurately. A graduate understands perfectly respective facts and technologies. Methods of practice or those designed for resolution of problems are applied smoothly and self-confidently. A project or practical activities are planned, implemented and described with insignificant external assistance. Original thinking, excellent knowledge of literature and respective area of practical activities become obvious while analysing and discussing work results. Ambitions for further activities are evident, a graduate intends to continue his or her studies in a residency of odontology specialities.