DentEdEvolves
School Visit

“Gr. T. Popa”
University of Medicine and Pharmacy
Faculty of Dental Medicine

Iasi

Part I   School Self Assessment
Part II  Visitors Comments

VISITORS

NOEL CLAFFEY  (DUBLIN)  CHAIRPERSON
SVERE GUNDERSEN  (OSLO)  RAPPORTEUR
NIKOS MATTHEOS  (MALMO)
EDVITAR LEIBUR  (TARTU)

23 - 27 June 2001
Dear visitors,

Welcome to the site of the Faculty of Dental Medicine of Iasi – "Gr. T. Popa" University of Medicine and Pharmacy.
I am Prof. dr. Vasile Burlui, Dean of the Faculty of Dental Medicine and I would like to give you a short presentation of our Faculty. It is very difficult, though, to tell all the problems, successes and failures of the teaching staff and of the students that are involved in the didactical activities of training the future dentist both in his work with the patients and in his scientific research.
However the entire teaching staff seriously and enthusiastically undertook the task of systematization of dates that will be presented to you in order for you to get to know us the way we are, without trying to hide our shortcomings or failures. Still, we are convinced that this is a first step in supporting the idea of globalization and participation of all of us in the consolidation of a united Europe.

Undoubtedly there will be enough sections that may not be complete in the eyes of the curious visitor who may look for more detailed answers. Therefore we are looking forward to your visit which will surely clarify things for you.

Yours sincerely,

Prof. Dr. Vasile Burlui
Dean of the Faculty of Dental Medicine Iasi
“Gr. T. Popa”
University of Medicine and Pharmacy Iasi

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Section 1 – Introduction

1.5 Background
1.6 The primary functions of the institution
1.7 Visitors
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1.5 Problem-based learning

1.1 Background

The Faculty of Dental Medicine is a component of “Gr. T. Popa” University of Medicine and Pharmacy Iasi, which also contains General Medicine, Pharmacy and Bioengineering Faculties. The Faculty of Dental Medicine of Iasi is one of the most prominent Medical Schools in our country. For almost four decades the Faculty has imposed itself as a prestigious institution at a regional, national and international level. Its history was influenced by many important personalities from the medical field and also many of our graduate students are now significant names in dentistry in our country and abroad. The honorable past, the dynamic and modern present make the premises for a bright future.

The Faculty of Dental Medicine of Iasi was created in 1945 as a section of the Faculty of Medicine under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Nicolae Dutescu, being the only one in the whole country. Since 1965 it has functioned as an independent faculty with courses lasting 6 years. After 1989 and especially since 1992 the faculty has passed through a process of continuous development by increasing the educational staff, increasing the number of students and by modernizing the Specialized Clinics and their endowment with a modern material base according to the 3rd millennium exigencies.

1.2. The primary functions of the institution

The Faculty of Dental Medicine of Iasi has the following complex mission:
A. Education and training for:
   • Dental undergraduates through Long Term Education (6 years), according to the European standards.
   • Professions complementary to dentistry:
      Dental Assistants through Short Term Education – College of Dental Assistants – three years;
        Dental Technicians through Short Term Education – College of Dental Technicians – three years;

B. Postgraduate training and clinical facilities for:
   • Continuous Education of dental practitioners in General Stomatology, Orthodontics, Oro-Maxillo-Facial Surgery and competences in Implantology, Periodontology, Prosthodontics - Partial Dentures.
• Young dentists through their Probation.
• Residents in Dentistry.
• Master’s Degree.

C. All the dental doctors that belong to the Academic Staff of the Faculty provide dental services to the population from the city of Iasi and other towns in Moldavia in the University Dental Polyclinic which has five Dental Clinics. The patients are treated by the academic staff and also by undergraduate dental students under supervision.

D. In the Faculty of Dental Medicine of Iasi a complex research activity is carried out at all levels (fundamental sciences, clinical and community levels) involving all the Departments and disciplines and it is carried out by the Dental Educational Staff and the students. There are also two Excellence Centers: “Complex Oral Rehabilitation” and “Oral Pathology of the Child” where is developed an integrative and highly applied research activity.

E. Through the cooperation with Ministry of Health, Research and Ministry of Education and The National Union of the Dental Associations, our Faculty contributes to the promotion of oral health, to the improvement of the legislation in our domain and also to promoting and development the dental doctor profession.

F. The Academic staff of the faculty provides methodological guidance for the dentists of Iasi and Moldavia.

1.3. Visitors

1.4. Curriculum

Before 1990 the Dental Academic Curriculum had a very simple structure, being formed only by four basic stomatological disciplines: Odontology-Periodontology, Prosthetic Dentistry, Maxillo-Facial surgery and Orthodontics. In 1992 it was initiated the most important and radical curricular revision in the Romanian Dental Education and it was carried out for the first time at the Faculty of Dental Medicine in Iasi. Thus we succeeded in implementing in Romania the most modern curricular structure used in the European Universities. In order to accomplish this mission we have very good relationships with the European Universities.

General objectives

The Academic Curriculum has been oriented on the following main directions:

• The Dental Education in Iasi is modern, integrated, the knowledge being assessed through Transferable Credits after the example of transferable credits used in the UE.
• Ensuring a proper education through the Fundamental Biological Sciences.
• Education in Basic General Medicine Disciplines in order to endow the undergraduate dental students with knowledge of General Pathology.
• Specialised dental education and training through different modern Dental Disciplines.
• Proper ratio: lecture/practicals.
• Special attention payed to the Communitary and Preventive Dentistry Disciplines.
• Emphasis on the Conservative Disciplines.
• In the Restaurative Disciplines we highlight the morphological and functional rehabilitation.
• Training the students using the Simulation Method in order to achieve and develop practical skills.
• Implementing integrative lectures and training in the 6th year – Complex Oral Rehabilitation.

The Disciplines are grouped in four categories, each of them having their own proportion in general and dental training of the students:

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<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>Disciplines</th>
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<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td>Dental Disciplines</td>
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<td>20%</td>
<td>Medical and Surgical Disciplines</td>
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<td>25%</td>
<td>Fundamental Disciplines</td>
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<td>General Medical Education Disciplines</td>
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</table>

We must emphasize that we diversified the main directions of Dental Education that exist within Romanian Dental Education by introducing new disciplines for the first time in the Curriculum such as: Dental Ergonomics, Biomaterials, Bioequipment, Gnathology, Implantology, Communitary Dentistry, Practice Management, Esthetic Dentistry. The base of the educational activity is the Discipline, the fundamental structure of the modern Dental Education. Each Discipline has its own Curriculum for lectures and practical activities, organises its own assessments and conducts research activity. The Disciplines with close profile are organised into Departments. The educational process lasts for 32 weeks, 30 hours a week, with a holiday for Eastern and a Christmas. The year of study begins on the 1st of October and it ends on the 15th of July and it is organised in integrates and independent modules, each integrate being followed by a period of assessments. From the 16th up to the 30th of July the students must complete their practical instruction in Clinics where they can perform therapeutical procedures under supervision.

Strengths

• Complex, integrated, modular curriculum.
• Student oriented curriculum
• All staff involvement
• Continuous learning and assessment
• Permanent adapting using students positive feedback.
• Small group learning that allows a better training of each student and also a better supervision.

• Assuring the premises for Continuous Education.

• Socratic approach to education and learning (the student will find himself the right answers to the problem that it is discussed by being guided with well posed questions).

• Allowing realistic self assessment.

Weaknesses

Implementation has caused a considerable stress.
Difficulty in balancing integrated patient care with appropriate patient supply.

Innovations and Best Practices

• New assessment method

• New learning / teaching method

• Emphasis on clinical competence.

• Overview the dental pathology

Visitors comments

1.5. Since 1992 in the Faculty of Dental Medicine a series of actions have been taken, meant to make the teaching in our Faculty compatible to the European standards:
- new dental disciplines have been introduced in all fields (fundamental training, general medicine and dental disciplines)
- an adequate number of classes for practical and theoretical training
- reformatting of the departments with their sections in order to establish a functional relationship among groups and individuals that are involved in the didactic process.
- the transition to the credit teaching
- the transition to the integrated modular teaching.
- promotion of team teaching
- encouragement of an open relationship between the teacher and student
- development of the educational exchange programs
- initiation of the total management if various teaching staffs involved in solving problems of organization and management of the Faculty
- encouragement of the students to become teachers of their own
- openness to the students' problems by naming one of the students as a deputy dean
- the student is monitored both in his practical and theoretical training throughout the entire academic year, and his proficiency are assessed in the final exams that must be taken in teams
Section 2. Facilities

Person in school that will explain and show this to the visitors:

Name: Prof. Dr. Vasile Burlui

Fax:

2.1 Clinical Facilities;
2.2 Teaching Facilities;
2.3 Teaching laboratories;
2.4 Research Laboratories
2.5 Library;

2.1 Clinical Facilities.

General

Most of the Clinical Facilities of the Faculty of Dental Medicine from Iasi are concentrated in the same building, the Universitary Dental Policlinic, which is only administratively connected the “St. Spyridon” Universitary Emergency Hospital”and also to the Paediatric Dental Clinic, to the Clinical Ambulatory of Maxillo-Facial Surgery which is housed in the “St.Spyridon” Universitary Emergency Hospital “and in the Comunitary and Preventive Dentistry Clinic housed in the City Policlinic. This arrangement allows good functional connections among the Disciplines.

1. The Universitary Dental Policlinic has a specific functional structure and very well precised attributions:

   • **Oral Diagnosis Discipline–Consultation service** (Head of the Discipline: Prof. Dr. Maria Ursache): designed for dental emergencies and new patients respecting the patient circuit. The Service has 2 dental suits, each of them having two dental units, and a rate of approximative 3000 patients per year. (Head of the Discipline: Prof. Dr. Maria Ursache);
   • An unique, modern and well-equipped **Dental Radiology Service**, with the following devices: Dentix 2, Heliodent DS-Siemens, OrthophosCD-Siemens with 16 programmes.
   • **Sterilisation Service** – ensures the sterilisation procedures for all the Dental Clinics.
   • **Medical Informatics Discipline** (Head of the Discipline-Lecturer-Luminita Costinescu).
     - ensures the coordination of the network and also the cooperation among the compartments.
   • **Odontology and Periodontology Discipline** (Head of the discipline – Prof. Dr. Stefan Lacatusu).
     - ensures the Conservative Dentistry treatments. The Discipline is provided with 6 dental suits and one treatment room and it has dental units. The rate of attendences is approximatively patients per year.
   • **Prosthodontics Discipline** (Head of the Discipline: Prof Dr. Vasile Burlui)
- it has 8 Dental Suits for prosthodontical treatments, a Dental Suit equipped for Pre-Prosthetic Surgery and also an Implantology Dental Suit. Within the Discipline there is a Clinical Investigations Service, Gnathology Service and a Physiotherapy Service. The rate of attendance is approximatively 1000 patients per year.

- **The Clinical Ambulatory of Oro-Maxillo Facial Surgery** (Head of the Discipline Prof. Dr. Maria Voroneanu).
  - it provides dental assistance (oral surgery) for almost 11,000 patients per year and has 3 Dental Suits, 2 Operating Theatres and 10 dental units. It is very well connected with the Oro-Maxillo-Facial Discipline, hosted by the “St. Spyridon” Universitary Emergency Hospital.

2. The Oro-Maxillo-Facial Discipline (Head of the Discipline: Prof. Dr. Dan Gogaliceanu) is hosted by the “St. Spyridon” Universitary Emergency Hospital. Here there is performed Maxillo-Facial Surgery and the Discipline has 3 Operating Theatres, 5 Dental Suits with 10 Dental Units and 11 Suits.

3. Paediatric Dental Discipline (Head of the Discipline Prof. Dr. Valentina Dorobat)
  - here there are hosted 2 Disciplines:
    - Paediatric Dentistry (Head of the Discipline: Prof. Dr. Adam Maxim)
    - Orthodontics (Head of the Discipline Prof. Dr. Valentina Dorobat).
    - Material base consists of 12 dental units, 3 dental suits, an Oral Surgery Suit, a Logopedy Suit and a Miogymnastic Suit.

4. Preventive and Communitary Discipline (Head of the Discipline: Prof. Dr. Ioan Danila) which is hosted in the City Policlinic, has 5 dental suits, 6 dental units.

We also have our own educational staff and Clinical Facilities in some of the most important Hospitals in town where our students are provided with general knowledge of general medicine such as: Ophthalmology, ORL, General Surgery, Neurology, Internal Medicine, Dermathology, Paediatrics, Endocrinology, Contagious Diseases. The students are supervised by members of the educational staff who also provide medical care for the patients.

**Strengths**

- Well equipped clinics in which it is covered the range of dental procedures with a great performance, integrated with dental training, education and research activity.
- The most modern and high performance dental laboratody and Dental Radiology Service.
- Our own members of the academical staff also had our own clinical base for the General Medicine Disciplines.

**Weaknesses**
• the absence of a proper and continuous supplying with the necessary materials.
• The decreasing number of patients because of the passage from the free of charges system used until 1989 to the new Health Assurance System (the State is making big efforts in order to complete and adjust the law system to the new necessities).
• The necessity of completing and renewing some parts of the clinical base in order to adjust to the international level.

Innovations

• Modernising the Sterilisation Service
• The General Anaesthesia Service within the Ambulatory of Oro-Maxillo – Facial Surgery for procedures in special needs patients and children equipped with day-bed unit.
• Renewing most of the dental units.

2.2 Teaching Facilities

General

We have 5 equipped lecture theatres and few computing facilities. We also have access to any of the lecture theatre of our University. The University Medical Library has reading room facilities for quiet study and internet access, being one of the most well-equipped Medical Library from the country. There are small dental libraries in each of our Clinics.

Strengths

• our very well-equipped Library and facilities.
• Our students and members of the academic staff have access to the Media Laboratory of the University.

Weaknesses

• few equipment for lecture theatres
• the need for more computing facilities for the students and the academic staff.

Best Practices and Innovations

• New purposed computer network in the Faculty with Internet access.
• New modern equipment for the lecture theatres.

2.3 Teaching Laboratories
General

State of art Simulation Laboratory with 21 modern manekins and all facilities that has been installed 1 year ago. This laboratory is provided the training for all the dental disciplines (during an entire module or only for few practical courses at the beginning of the module), in order to develop students’ technical skills first on the manikins and then to be able to provide dental services on patients. Here are also taught the ergonomical aspects of each procedure. The faculty has its own teaching laboratories within the preclinical Disciplines but our students also have access to the laboratories of the University.

In the Universitary Dental Policlinic there is a very modern and well equipped Dental Laboratory with 16 working units: dental laboratory for full dentures, dental laboratory for partially removable dentures dental laboratory for bridge-work and crowns and dental laboratory for ceramic and composite resins. All our students have access in those laboratories in order to understand and learn all the technological procedures.

Strengths

- The Simulation Laboratory.
- The Dental Laboratory.

Weaknesses

- Material supplies
- The postponement of the modernising all the teaching facilities

Best Practices and Innovations

- Simulation Laboratory development.
- Improving the laboratories supplying.

2.4 Research Laboratories

The research activity is provided in the same laboratories with teaching facilities, by the members of the academic staff.

Weaknesses

Because of the economical situation the material funds of University for purchasing the equipment and for research activity are almost inexistent and thus almost everything that has been accomplished so far (new equipment, consumables, computer facilities) represents self-financing especially from external research grants.

Best Practices and Innovations
Planed Developments

- Information technology for the academic staff and the students.
- New modern teaching facilities.
- Improving the supply of the dental laboratories for ceramics and composite resins with the necessary materials
- Renewing the dental units.

2.5. THE CENTRAL MEDICAL LIBRARY

I. General Explanation

The main preoccupation of the Central Library of the University of Medicine and Pharmacy Iasi is focused on meeting the increasing demand for information and documentation. The users of our library, round 8500 people are Romanian and foreign students, teaching staff, researchers, doctoral students, medical staff from our city, from Iasi county and even from the entire region of Moldavia.

Faculty of Dental Medicine has the following structure:
- 850 Romanian and foreign students
- 250 teachers
- 130 candidates for a doctor’s degree

The students’ frequency is 20-25/day; 5-6 teaching staff/day both using the lecture rooms and the on-line and internet information department.

II. Strengths

The Central Medical Library has staff attendants formed of 14 people who works as specialists and who are very interested by their professional perfection by participating to all kind of courses regarding the modern technics of bibliographical research and the information science.

In this respect, our librarians attended some perfection courses both in Roumania and abroad (Bordeaux, Tours, Frankfurt, Tel-Aviv, Freiburg, Londra, Paris).

III. Access to Other Library Resources

- Library of the “Albert Ludwig” University – Freiburg
- Bibliotheque Nationale – Paris
- Centre de Documentation International – Bordeaux
- British Council Library – Iasi
IV. **Information Service**

We try to keep up with actual needs not only by constantly enhancing the documentary fund, which has currently reached 470,000 volumes, but also through a quite difficult process of introducing the latest information technology in our library work.

We have thus succeeded to have up-to-date subscriptions to Medline system (1989-2001) and a university computer network with over 100 users and full Internet access.

The Central Medical Library edits also its “The Signalling Bulletin – regarding the updated abroad publications “.

V. **Weaknesses**

- The lack of money which should be necessary for data bases (print and on-line) acquisitions.
- The scanty number of librarians

VI. **Best Practices**

Through our communication servers, acting as gate ways to other academic networks in Iasi, the whole set of Internet services is available to its users: e-mail, ftp, www, news. The computer network covers all the buildings of the UMF and the university clinics as well, providing on-line access to all departments.

VII. **Inovations**

The Central Medical Library of Iasi is among the few libraries of the country which is endowed with a Medline and a e-mail room which attends its beneficiaries.

VIII. **Visitors Comments**

- more study rooms
- few update reference materials
- high prices, small pecuniary possibilities
Section 3 Organisational and Administrative Structures

Person in school who will show and explain this to the visitors:

Name:

Fax:

3.1 The Faculty of Dental Medicine is part of the “Gr.T. Popa” University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Iasi, besides the Faculty of Medicine, the Faculty of Pharmacy and the Faculty of Bioengineering. The fundings are through the National University System from the Ministry of Education which provides formula based allocations to Universities with weighting according to the specific of the University, number of students, etc. There is also self-financing from students’ fees.

Funding of the University Dental Policlinic is very reduced and it has only one source: service agreements between the Policlinic (where provides dental services most of the academic staff), through the University Emergency Hospital and The Ensurences House to whom’s arrondated population we provide dental services. This funding is available for the salaries of the auxiliary personnel, for a part of management expenses and ¼ equivalent salary for the academic staff.

3.2 The complex relationship between the University Dental Policlinic and the Faculty of Dental Medicine is illustrated in the diagram (fig.) and it results from the fact that this Policlinic represents the clinical base of the Faculty and the dental education and training and the dental services are provided by the same dental specialists. The Manager of the University Dental Policlinic and the Heads of the Clinics are members of the educational staff, too.
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

PHARMACY

GENERAL MEDICINE

BIOINGINEERING

FACULTY OF DENTAL MEDICINE

LONG EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM
(6 YEARS)
STOMATOLOGISTS

SHORT EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

COLLEGE FOR DENTAL TECHNICIANS
(3 YEARS)

COLLEGE FOR DENTAL ASSISTANTS
(3 YEARS)
Besides the Professors' Council whose purpose is that of taking care of all the problems, the Dean along with a group of committees takes care of the carrying out of more specific problems.
DEAN’S OFFICE

1. ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF FACULTY
2. COMMITTEE OF DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
3. COMMITTEE FOR GRADUATION EXAM
4. COMMITTEE FOR ENTRANCE EXAM
5. COMMITTEE FOR COORDINATION OF THE INTEGRATED MODULARY EDUCATION PROCESS
6. COMMITTEE FOR INTERACDEMICAL RELATIONS
7. COMMITTEE FOR STUDENTS’ PROBLEMS
8. COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RESOURCE
9. COMMITTEE FOR POSTGRADUATE STUDIES (MASTER’S DEGREE)
10. COMMITTEE FOR MANAGEMENT OF PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES (COMPETENCES, STANDARDS, STAGES)
11. COMMITTEE FOR THE PSYCHO-PEDAGOGICAL TRAINING OF THE TEACHING STAFF AND OF THE STUDENTS
12. COMMITTEE FOR IMPLEMENTATION
13. COMMITTEE FOR MATERIAL ENDOWMENT
14. COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
15. COMMITTEE FOR SHORT TERM EDUCATION
16. COMMITTEE FOR PROMOTION OF IMAGE
17. COMMITTEE FOR COOPERATION WITH DENTAL EDUCATION EVOLVES
18. COMMITTEE FOR COMPLEMENTARY CULTURAL ACTIVITIES
Section 4 Staffing

Person in school who will show this to the visitors:

Name:

Fax:

4.1 STAFFING LEVELS

UNIVERSITY PROFessORS: 23
ASSOCIATE PROFessORS: 20
LECTURERS: 38
PROFESSORS ASSISTANTS: 62
JUNIOR INSTRUCTORS: 114

POSITIONS TAKEN: 302
VACANCIES: 257

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245. **IFTENI GABRIELA**
   DENTAL LESIONS THERAPY ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR

246. **BREZULEANU CORNELIA**
   DENTAL LESIONS THERAPY PROFESSOR ASSISTANT

247. **TEOFĂNESCU LUCIAN**
   DENTAL LESIONS THERAPY PROFESSOR ASSISTANT

248. **POPOVICI DANIELA**
   DENTAL LESIONS THERAPY PROFESSOR ASSISTANT

249. **RĂDIŢĂ CĂTĂLIN**
   DENTAL LESIONS THERAPY JUNIOR INSTRUCTOR

250. **LUCA ELENA**
   DENTAL LESIONS THERAPY JUNIOR INSTRUCTOR

251. **BURLUI VASILE**
   FIXED PROSTHODONTICS UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR

252. **SURU ZENOVIA**
   FIXED PROSTHODONTICS PROFESSOR ASSISTANT

253. **IOANID NICOLETA**
   FIXED PROSTHODONTICS PROFESSOR ASSISTANT

254. **AXINIA DANIELA**
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255. **BACIU IOANA**
   FIXED PROSTHODONTICS JUNIOR INSTRUCTOR

256. **APOPEI CARMEN**
   FIXED PROSTHODONTICS JUNIOR INSTRUCTOR

257. **LEUCIUC ANGELICA**
   FIXED PROSTHODONTICS JUNIOR INSTRUCTOR

258. **DEPARTMENT OF COMPLEX ORAL REHABILITATION HEAD OF DEPARTMENT**
    C. MORARASU

259. **MORĂRAŞU CĂTĂLINA**
   COMPLEX ORAL REHABILITATION ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR

260. **OLARU CONSTANTIN**
   COMPLEX ORAL REHABILITATION LECTURER

261. **CEALĂ STELA**
   COMPLEX ORAL REHABILITATION PROFESSOR ASSISTANT

262. **ALDEA HORIA**
   PARTIAL EDENTATION THERAPY JUNIOR INSTRUCTOR

263. **BOZA CARELIA**
   COMPLEX ORAL REHABILITATION JUNIOR INSTRUCTOR

264. **BRINZA MIHAELA**
   COMPLEX ORAL REHABILITATION JUNIOR INSTRUCTOR

266. **ŢĂCULESCU OANA**
   FIXED PROSTHODONTICS JUNIOR INSTRUCTOR

266. **GHEORGHIŢĂ BOGDAN**
   FIXED PROSTHODONTICS JUNIOR INSTRUCTOR

267. **APOSTU ALINA**
   FIXED PROSTHODONTICS JUNIOR INSTRUCTOR

268. **IORDACHE CRISTINA**
   COMPLEX ORAL REHABILITATION JUNIOR INSTRUCTOR

269. **BORTĂ CORINA**
   COMPLEX ORAL REHABILITATION JUNIOR INSTRUCTOR

270. **FĂTU ANA MARIA**
   FIXED PROSTHODONTICS JUNIOR INSTRUCTOR

271. **PENDEFUNDA VALERIA**
   FIXED PROSTHODONTICS LECTURER

272. **ALDEA MARIE-JEANNE**
   OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR

273. **COSTACHESCU GABRIEL**
   OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY JUNIOR INSTRUCTOR

274. **PANGAL ALEXANDRA**
   OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY JUNIOR INSTRUCTOR

**OTHER STAFF**

2 TECHNICIANS
3 LABORATORY ASSISTANTS
1 CHIEF MANAGER
2 SECRETARIES
SECTION 5: BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

1. PHYSIOLOGY
2. BIOPHYSICS
3. CELL AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY
4. BIOCHEMISTRY
5. HISTOLOGY
6. BIOINSTRUMENTS

1. DISCIPLINE OF PHYSIOLOGY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF.DR. NEAMȚU CORNELIU

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

   The Physiology course present to the students the basic knowledge needed for understanding the functions of the systems and apparatus of the organism. This knowledge is necessary for the formation of the dentist, assistant or technician.

2. PRIMARY AIMS

   a. The students theoretical notions needed for the clinical preparation
   b. The students practical notions and some techniques which will be useful for the general clinical preparation.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES
a. Theoretical exposures and realizations of the practical lab stage of General Physiology.
   b. Teaching the knowledge of the applied Physiology (the head and in particular the gnatostomatolgy system).
   c. Teaching the skills needed to perform some indispensable techniques in Physiology competences.
   d. Following the research plan of the discipline by the didactic staff.
   e. Students involving in the research activity.
   f. Making the Diploma Paper

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM

75 course hours / 75 lab stages hours

I\textsuperscript{st} year:
- IB\textsubscript{1} module = 8 course hours / 8 laboratory stage hours
- IB\textsubscript{2} module = 22 course hours / 12 laboratory stage hours
- IB\textsubscript{A} module = 21 course hours / 21 laboratory stage hours
- IB\textsubscript{B} module = 16 course hours / 34 laboratory stage hours

II\textsuperscript{nd} year:
- IB\textsubscript{4} module = 8 course hours / 0 laboratory stage hours

College of Dental Technicians: 32 course hours / 48 lab stages hours.
College of Dental Assistants: 45 course hours / 15 lab stages hours.

5. METHOD OF LEARNING/ TEACHING

a. Use of the visual projection (synthesis schemes, specialty iconography - printed transparent, slides, demonstrative movies) made in the discipline.
b. Computer assisted programs.
c. Demonstrative experiments on animals.
d. Presentations in the Functional Exploratory consulting room from the City Medical Center.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

a. Seminaries.
b. Evaluation
c. Practical examination.
d. Written theoretical examination.

7. STRENGTHS

The quality of the exposures and demonstrations.

8. WEAKNESSES
Material endowment with instruments, apparatus and experience animals necessary in the teaching process is weak, and therefore the number of the demonstrations is reduced and the students do not have the opportunity to do some practical works themselves, which remains as consequences at a theoretical level.

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

a. Making some improvised instruments to perform the laboratory stages themes.

b. Making some improvise instruments for research.

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

a. Editing the Physiology Course for the students in the Faculty of Dental Medicine.

b. Using more effective by the methods of seeing and hearing.

b. Material sources of the discipline.

2. DEPT. OF BIOPHYSICS

HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR DANIELA SUCIU

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

The course provides thorough grounding in theory and practice of the major, fundamental methods of biophysics and structural biology which covers thermodynamics, spectroscopy, x-ray diffraction and crystallography, nuclear magnetic resonance, biomechanics and modelling systems from the standpoint of modern molecular and structurally based research.

2. PRIMARY AIMS

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES

At the end of the course the student has a theoretical and practical background in:

- Physical principles and methods in biology: absorption and emission spectroscopy, infrared and Raman spectroscopy, X-ray crystal structure analysis, Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

- Biophysics of Macromolecular Assemblies: Assembly of biomacromolecules, their structure and stabilizing forces; biological function as related to structure, with examples drawn from assemblies of proteins, lipids, lipoprotein systems, and membranes.

- Metabolism and Cellular Functions of Complex Lipids In-depth description of selected areas of lipid metabolism. Emphasis on functional roles of specific lipid species in cellular processes (e.g., cell activation, protein transport and function).
• Transport processes; Thermodynamic basis of life processes
• X-ray radiation
• Biophysics of excitation processes
• Biomechanics of dento-maxillary system
• Modelling systems

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM

Typical coursework is in the 1st year and consists of 4 modules:
• first module: 11 hours course and 12 hours laboratories
• second module: 10 hours course and 6 hours laboratories
• third module: 10 hours course and 4 hours laboratories
• forth module: 14 hours course and 8 hours laboratories

College for Dental Technicians: 30 course hours / 30 lab stages hours.
College for Dental Assistants: 15 course hours / 15 lab stages hours.

5. METHOD OF LEARNING/TEACHING

The course and laboratories are made using the visual projection (synthesis schemes, specialty iconography – printed transparent, slides, demonstrative movies) realized in the discipline, computer assisted programs, demonstrative experiments.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS:

-Seminaries.
-Evaluation
-Practical examination.
-Theoretical examination (written).

7. STRENGTHS

The course is made using the latest bibliographic references available.

8. WEAKNESSES

The endowment of laboratories is poor and very old, which makes the number of the demonstrations be reduced and students not to have the opportunity of doing some practical works themselves, which remains as consequences at a theoretical level.

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

Plans for future changes: A new laboratory with the new instruments to perform the laboratory stages themes; editing the Biophysics Course for the students from the Faculty of Dental Medicine, College of Dental Technicians and College of Dental Assistants.
3. DEPARTMENT OF CELL AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY  
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF.DR. CARMEN ELENA COTRUTZ  

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION  

1. INTRODUCTION  

The education core in the 21st century for students in the dental field is represented by the better understanding of the cell as the unit of the living matter. 

It is hopefully the interested student will become familiar with the types of questions that experimenters have asked, how some of the answers have been obtained, and the current state of the field.

The theoretical and practical approach to cell and molecular biology are scheduled for 44 hrs+28hrs per universitary year that are divided in three modules, designed as IB₁, IB₂ and IB₄. The lectures present basic information on the cell and molecular biology with specific approach to stomatological area of interest.

During the practical study, students to combine the theoretical skills with the practical ones, under direct control of the staff.

2. PRIMARY AIMS  

- To provide a straightforward explanation of the workings of a living cell  
- To follow the practical benefits of these knowledge for the stomatological practice

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES  

- teaching cell and molecular biology for the 1st year in Dental Medicine Romanian and English program;  
- teaching cell and molecular biology for the college of Dentistry;  
- complete database of microscopy slides for teaching general cell aspects regarding the oral cavity;  
- research: tissue biocompatibility for oral implants, apoptosis during normal and pathological condition, fluoride effects on odoton, pathology of enteroendocrine cells;

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM  

- total:
5. METHOD OF LEARNING / TEACHING

- classical teaching improved with modern methods: projections from computer-made slides, computer presentations;
- the lectures are continuously adapted to the bibliographical material issued on the last 2 years;
- the lectures and the practical classes are adapted for the dentistry curriculum;

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

- each module ends with a selective practical examination followed by a theoretical written examination; during each module, are continuously tested by MCQs.

7. STRENGTHS

- high quality teaching regarding the teaching people involved
- cell and molecular biology, genetics and immunology represents the top subjects for teaching and research on stomatology
- electron microscopy investigations, immuno-histochemistry,
- our experts in Dentistry will take advantage of the skills in cell and molecular biology, keeping the top training for the IIIrd millennium medicine

8. WEAKNESSES

- material base
- insufficient budget for research and teaching purposes

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

10. PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

- research contracts regarding dental materials biocompatibility
  improving teaching with modern techniques involving Internet and distance interactive learning
4. DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: LECTURER LILIANA FOIA

CHARACTERIZATION OF THE DISCIPLINE

1. INTRODUCTION

The Course of Biochemistry has been specially designed for medical students who do not have a thorough knowledge upon the aspects of health (which depends on a harmonious balance of biochemical reactions in the balance and the disease that reflects abnormalities in biomolecules, biochemical reactions or biochemical processes.

Taking into account that biochemistry is one of the fundamental disciplines, the aim of the course is to describe and explain, in molecular terms, all chemical processes of living cells. It includes four main modules in the 11th year of study cumulating a total of 11 credits (ECTS).

2. PRIMARY AIMS

We want medical students to acquire a sound knowledge of biochemistry, to be in the position that could enable them to confront, in practice and research, the two central concerns of the health sciences:

• the understanding and maintenance of health and
• the understanding and effective treatment of different diseases.

Due to the notions provided by the present course and practical lessons, students will develop many other experiments, or even new techniques that would dramatically change the course of biology.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES

A reciprocal relationship between biochemistry and medicine has stimulated mutual advances, and that is why our main goal is that the biochemical notions and studies provided by our course to illuminate many aspects of health and disease. Conversely, the study of various aspects of health and disease, to open up new areas of biochemistry.

Thus, keeping in touch with the latest knowledge in the biochemistry field, the present course provides notions concerning:

• chemical structure of cells and membranes;
• metabolic and energetic principles;
• the main metabolic pathways
• methods of assessment for various biochemical parameters;
• oral cavity and implications of the ordinary general notions within the main problems at this level, related to one of our main purposes: integration of our specific knowledge into the specific of our faculty.
4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM

- Faculty of Dental Medicine: 60 hours = lectures; 60 hours = laboratories, divided per four main modules:
  - IB1 (Integrate of Cellular Biology): hours of course per hours of laboratories: 20/14
  - IB2 (Integrate of Tissular Biology): 10/6
  - IB3A (Integrate of Systemic Biology): 22/20
  - IB3B (Integrate of Systemic Biology): 8/20
- College for Dental Assistants: 15 hours = lectures; 15 hours = laboratories, divided per 3 main modules:
  - IB1 (Integrate of Cellular Biology): hours of course per hours of laboratories: 7/6
  - IB2 (Integrate of Tissular Biology): 4/4
  - IB3A (Integrate of Systemic Biology): 4/5
- College for Dental Technicians: 30 hours = lectures and 30 hours = laboratories, during one module.

5. METHODS OF LEARNING/TEACHING

- Lectures on the department (oral courses associated with diagrams on the blackboard)
- Determination of biochemical parameters and interpretation of the results
- Books of biochemistry
- Internet connection
- Access to the library of the University

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

- Lecture comments and discussions;
- Laboratories discussions and interpretations of the results of the experimental procedures;
- Periodic assessment and practical examinations
- Theoretical examinations at the end of each module, including multiple choice questions.

7. STRENGTHS

The use of Internet makes the biochemistry course provide concise yet authoritative coverage of the principles of biochemistry. It also offers numerous examples of why knowledge of biochemistry is imperative for understanding how health is maintained and for understanding the causes and rational treatments of many diseases.

8. WEAKNESS
Our efforts are not rewarded because of the lack of rooms, instruments and reagents. The already existent rooms and most of the apparatus are also used by the colleagues from the Faculty of General Medicine.

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

- Adaptation of some of the commonly used techniques, especially those for enzymes activity determinations, to the needs of the experimental procedures.

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

- Availability of Laboratory where to keep experimental procedures, for reagents and instruments also, that would make us able use the most recent things in biochemical parameters determination.

5. DISCIPLINE OF HISTOLOGY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF.DR. MARIA NIȚĂ

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

Histology studies the complex biomorphology of the tissues and the systems of the human body in correlation with their functions. The teaching of histology at the Faculty of Dental Medicine comprises, 64 course hours and 64 laboratory hours. These courses are dispersed over several years study, of as follows: Ist year – general (cells, tissues) and special (systems and organs) histology; IIIrd, IVth, Vth year – oral histology (tooth and oral cavity).

For the College of Dental Assistants histology is scheduled in the Ist year, and it comprises only fundamental notions about the cells/tissues, tooth and oral cavity.

2. PRIMARY AIMS

- acquiring knowledge about the microscopical structure of the tissues and organs in the human body and in the maxilo-facial territory;
- practical usage of the histological notions in diagnosis and therapy.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES

1) to recognize and study histological in using electron microscope the structures of the human body;
2) to establish morphoclinical correlations in dental practice;
3) to operate with the histological knowledge in the clinical diagnosis;
4) to apply the theoretical notions of the normal tissue structure in classic and modern therapy;
5) to exploit the histological data in research.

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM

Faculty of Dental Medicine
a. in the integrated module: two hours of course and two hours of laboratory every week – Ist, IIIrd, IVth, Vth year;
b. Annually:
   - 40 hours of course and 40 hours of laboratory – Ist study year;
   - 8 hours of course and 8 hours of laboratory – IIIrd study year;
   - 10 hours of course and 10 hours of laboratory – IVth study year;
   - 6 hours of course and 6 hours of laboratory – Vth study year;
College of Dental Assistants
a. in the integrated module: two hours of course and two hours of laboratory every week
b. Annually:
   - 15 hours of course and 15 hours of laboratory – Ist study year.

5. TEACHING/LEARNING METHODS

- the course uses
  - the theoretical presentation;
  - the correlation between the histological notions and embriological, biomolecular, biochemical, physiological, physiopathological, pathological and clinical data;
  - slides, xerox transparencies, drawings;
  - explanatory discussions with the students.
- the laboratory uses:
  - short presentation of the microscopical specimens;
  - light microscopy analysis of the specimens and drawing of the histological structures;
  - visual illustration with slides and xerox transparencies;
  - demonstrative pictures;
  - drawings on the blackboard;

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

- The written theoretical exam;
- practical examination (a supervision of the accuracy of the student`s drawings in the personal notebook; the final exam consists in the appraisal, of the student`s drawings of the microscopical specimens; the testing and the evaluation, in the final exam, of the knowledge through the identification of the elements and structures on the microscopical specimens)

7. STRENGTHS
- the teaching activity, integrated in the whole curriculum, and the enlargement of the student’s histological knowledge about the maxillo-facial area, which is facilitated by the modular teaching system.

8. WEAKNESSES

- the research activity is insufficient by supported by the material basa.

9. BEST PRACTICES

- the fulfillment of the dental clinical data in the other courses through the histological correlations.

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

- the development of the research department and of the research facilities

DISCIPLINE OF BIOINSTRUMENTS
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: LECTURER VALERIA LEANCA

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

When the clinics were equipped with modern medical bioinstruments, the idea of having a course for the 1st and the 2nd year of study became very practical. The practical lessons are taught in the clinic, and the students get information on diagnosis and treatment of diseases, including those related to dental topics. The students start during the 3rd year of study their dental specialisation and they must have all the information they need on diagnosis and therapy.

2. PRIMARY AIMS:

The presentation of the physical principles of medical bioinstruments; medical proceedings in specialised clinics.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES:

- Biomedical Instruments and the Measurement of Physiological Events
- Resistive Transducers
- Inductive Transducers
- Capacitive Transducers
- Photoelectric Transducers
- Piezoelectric Devices- medical applications in dentistry
- Thermoelectric Devices
- Chemical Transducers
- Electrodes
- Stimulators and Stimulation

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM:

The discipline does not have a sufficient number of classes. We have 17 hours of courses and 16 for laboratory practice.

5. METHODS OF TEACHING:

Delivering lectures, using projected papers; computer monitorisation

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS:

Consultation hours along the program; internet access

7. STRENGTHS: -

8. WEAKNESSES: -

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

The laboratory practice on computer CD’s and equipment of the discipline with computers and internet access.

SECTION 6: PRE-CLINICAL SCIENCES

ANATOMY AND CLINICAL ANATOMY
ANATOMY AND EMBRYOLOGY

1. DISCIPLINE OF ANATOMY AND CLINICAL ANATOMY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF.DR. CONSTANTIN FATU

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION
The Discipline of Anatomy and Clinical anatomy is placed in the curriculum in the 1st and 5th year of study in an integrated modular system with a number of 128 study hours – 80 practical and 48 theoretical.

2. PRIMARY AIMS:

The placement of the Discipline in the 1st year in two integrates trains the student theoretically and practically in the fundamental notions of the human anatomy so that the student may be familiarized with the anatomical and functional normal condition and with the role of various structures in the local and general pathology.

The Clinical Anatomy, integrated in the module of Surgery and Orthodontics from the 5th year familiarized the student with medical and surgical methods and techniques in the clinical and paraclinical investigation and in interventions made at the level of the cephalic part of the body.

3. THE MAIN OBJECTIVES ARE:

- Familiarizing the student with the normal organ notions.
- The integrative concept of the organ in the unity of the organism
- The relation between structure and functions.
- The spatial relationships and the functional interdependence of the components of a determined space.
- Anatomical principles in exploration of a certain territory/segment;
- Anatomo-surgical principles applied when the diverse structures of the cephalic part of the body are sectioned.
- Principles of facial esthetics when the sectioned structures are repaired;
- Correlation between the resistance systems of the cephalic end and rebuilding the affected bone structures.

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM:

The number of learning hours is 128 - 48 theoretical hours (32 hours in the 1st year and 16 hours in the 5th year) and 80 practical hours (48 hours in the 1st year and 32 hours in the 5th year).

5. METHOD OF LEARNING/TEACHING:

The theoretical activity is made on a modular integrated system using modern technical methods (slide projector, transparencies, posters, phantoms and anatomical preparations). For the practical and theoretical teaching we use Nomina Anatomica, local, national and international references –posted on the Discipline’s posting place).

The practical teaching is made in the Laboratories of the Department of Anatomy, based on the announced practical lesson curriculum and the teaching protocols of the teaching staff. We use modern techniques (overhead projector, transparencies, posters, phantoms and anatomical preparations, CD’s used by the
student), and also classical methods (demonstrative dissections made by the teaching staff assisted by the students.). The demonstrative gross Anatomy dissection with the necessary explanations is followed by the repeating of the demonstration by the student.

The evidence of the theoretical and practical work is established at the beginning of the universitary year based on the curriculum of coursework and practical demonstrations and is kept by the teaching assistant of the group. The result of the activity from the precedent days and the completion of the curriculum of the practical demonstrations are also kept by the teaching staff.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

The practical and theoretical evaluation is made by periodical verifications of the student by the teaching staff.

7. STRENGTHS:

Combining successfully the classical and modern study techniques.

8. WEAKNESSES:

- Insufficient material equipment;
- The number of the students from a group is too large for a medical teaching system where primary is the practical activity.

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES:

- Modular integrated teaching;
- Relationships between morphology and functions;
- Relationships between the anatomical and clinical structure;
- The use of the transferable credits system.

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES:

Increasing the practical/theoretical hours ratio in favor of the practical hours.
- The liberalization of the relationship between the teacher and the student with a better implication of the student in the various aspects of the Discipline.

DISCIPLINE OF ANATOMY AND EMBRYOLOGY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF.DR. GRIGORE MIHALACHE

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION
The didactic activity of the Department of Anatomy and Embryology is spread during both semesters of the first year, within 3 integrates and 4 modules. General Embryology (Embryogenesis) is studied during the I2 integrate (7 hours of lectures and 7 hours of practic activities). It initiates students about formation of the conception product (as a result of fecundation) from the zygote stage (the “egg”) to the tridermic embryo (from which derives every tissues and organs of the future organism). It is present in an integrate together with Cell and Molecular Biology, Histology, Biochemistry and Biophysics. Organogenesis (8 hours of lectures and 8 hours of practic activities) explains and demonstrates how and when the human organs, systems and apparatus are formed. It is presented in the I3A module, together with The Anatomy of the Trunck and of the Limbs, Histology and Physiology.

On the second semester, I3B, they study the Anatomy of the Head and Neck (24 hours of lectures and 40 hours of practic activities), which are in the same module with Propedeutics, Physiology, Biochemistry, Histology.

In the last module, I3B2, they study the Central Nervous System and Peripheral Apparatus of the Special Senses (analysers) (22 hours of lectures and 38 hours of practic activities), that are in the same integrate with Physiology and Biochemistry.

The Department of Morphology of the stomagnat system from the College of Dental Technicians has 60 hours of lectures and 80 hours of practical activities.

Anthropology (for the second year students): 30 hours of lectures.

2. PRIMARY AIMS

a) Students approach to an efficient learning style on theoretical and mainly practical knowledge, with direct implications in the dental medicine.

b) Improving the students skills regarding the usage of dissection tools and practice for the evidentiation of the anatomical elements with latter implications in the medical and surgical practice.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES

a) Knowledge of craniometrical points and craniometry.
b) Discipline the stages of embryogenesis and organogenesis.
c) Recognition of the main structures of the head and neck.
d) Knowledge about the ways for the evidentiation of the organs of the cephalic extremity.
e) Knowledge about the functional anatomical concept.
f) Knowledge on Nomina Anatomica terminology.
g) Knowledge about the structures of resistance and of the lines for transmission and spreading of the forces at the level of the cephalic extremity.
h) Role of the Central Nervous System and Peripheral Segments of Analysers in organising the integrative systems in the organism and the inter-relations between organism and environment.

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM
Dental Medicine – first year (61 hours of lectures, 93 hours of practic activities):
   General Embryology: 7 hours of lectures and 7 hours of practic activities
   Organogenesis: 8 hours of lectures and 8 hours of practic activities
   Anatomy of the Head and Neck: 24 hours of lectures and 40 hours of practic activities
   Peripheral Apparatus of the Special Senses (analysers): 22 hours of lectures and 38 hours of practic activities

College of Dental Technicians – first year (60 hours of lectures, 80 hours of practic activities)

Faculty of Dental Medicine – second year (30 hours of lectures)
   Anthropology (30 hours of lectures)

5. METHOD OF LEARNING/ TEACHING

   a) Students active involvement by interactive and integrative teaching.
   b) The developing of the didactic activity in modular, integrate system, with transferable credits.
   c) Using in the theoretical activities of the audio–visual means, with drawings, molds and conservated pieces.
   d) The stimulation of the individual learning.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

   The assesment of the theoretical and practical knowledges is made by the assistants during the practical laboratories. When finishing each module we evaluate the practical skills on anatomical pieces and on the body, and the theoretical exam is composed by oral and written tests.

7. STRENGTHS

   a) Anatomical study on the body, with students direct participation.
   b) The competence of the membres of our Department.

8. WEAKNESSES

   Insufficient material base;
   Increased number of students in the group of study.

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

   a) The adaptation of the curricula to the critera of the european modern learning
   b) The introduction of the modular integrate system with transferable credits
   c) Modern methods for preservation of the bodies

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES
a) The endowment of the Department with modern apparatus for the practical and theoretical teaching.

b) long distance postgratuated lectures.

c) Experience exchanges within the country and abroad.

d) Participation at national and international congresses.

e) To increase the number of hours for the study of the anatomy.

SECTION 7: PARA-CLINICAL DISCIPLINES

1. MORFOPATHOLOGY
2. IMMUNOLOGY
3. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY
4. PHARMACOLOGY

1. DISCIPLINE OF MORFOPATHOLOGY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF.DR. ELISABETA LABA

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

Our course in pathology is for the 2\textsuperscript{nd}, 3\textsuperscript{rd}, 4\textsuperscript{rd}, 5\textsuperscript{th} year students in Dental Medicine. In the first two years of study we teach General Pathology and Special Pathology of the different human sisters. The next two years are for teaching Oral Pathology.

2. PRIMARY AIMS:

- accumulating knowledge regarding the pathological basis of diseases
- helping students to establish the differential diagnosis by means of pathological diagnosis.

MAIN OBJECTIVES:
- teaching the general principles of diseases
- teaching the most important aspects of general pathology
- learning the pathological processes involved in the main categories of diseases
- giving comprehensive accounts of oral pathology
- classification and cause of disease and the role of diagnostic pathology in clinical practice.
- teaching how to connect clinical signs and symptoms with their pathological explanations
- blending together practical training with the ways of establishing a positive diagnosis and differential diagnosis

HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM:

Second year of study – 3 modules in 15 weeks with 30 hours courses and 30 hours practical training.
Third year of study – 1 module in 4 weeks with 8 hours courses and 8 hours of practical training
Fourth year of study – 2 modules in 2 weeks with 4 hours courses and 4 hours of practical training
Fifth year of study – 2 module in 7 weeks with 14 hours courses and 14 hours practical training

METHODS OF TEACHING:

- lectures
- visual techniques: slides, copier transparencies, CD-ROM
- microscopy slides
- different diseases in macroscopically appearance
- atlases of pathology
- a selected list of bibliography (Romanian and foreign books)

ASSESSMENT METHODS:

each module has one exam with two steps: practical exam and written test

STRENGTHS

The lectures are periodically brought updated.
A close and fruitful collaboration between our Discipline and the same discipline of the Faculty of General Medicine

WEAKNESSES

A scarce material bases.

INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

introduction of modular system of teaching.
PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

The implementation of scientific meetings in which we intend to attract the students from last years of study.

2. DEPARTMENT OF IMMUNOLOGY

HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR CORINA CIANGA

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

The Course of Immunology is taught to the 2\textsuperscript{nd} year students in the Faculty of Dental Medicine. This course represents an essential part of the fundamental disciplines a student in Medicine must study. It offers information concerning the basic mechanisms involved in the organism’s defence against a large variety of self and non-self structures and how those mechanisms can fail or can be affected during pathological situations. The study of immunology is fundamental for a future physician’s formation.

In the second year of study, the students have enough knowledge to establish connections and to understand the relations between the fundamental disciplines they study. It is a proper moment for them to integrate the information about the immunitary system together with other information and understand how a human body is formed and how it functions. These are the basic elements for them to understand and treat the pathology.

2. PRIMARY AIMS:

The primary aims of the course are:
- to help the student understand the information about the immunitary system, its anatomy and its functions in normal and pathological conditions;
- to show how the knowledge concerning the immune system can be used and applied as immunological methods and techniques in the clinic.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES:

Main objectives: to help the student understand:
- the complement system and its role in the modulation of the acute inflammatory response;
- the mechanisms of phagocytosis and the non-specific extracellular cytotoxicity;
- the structure and the functions of the immunoglobulines;
- the role of T and B lymphocytes in the immune response;
- the role of some essential molecules involved in the lymphocytes’ activation: the antigen receptors, the major histocompatibility complex (MHC);
- the principles of some immunological techniques for the detection of the antigen-antibody specific reaction;
- the implication of the immunitary system in pathology – hypersensitivities, dental caries, periodontitis, congenital and acquired immunodeficiencies, HIV infection/AIDS.

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM:

The Curriculum contains a total of 8 courses and 8 seminars, presented during 8 weeks (one course and one seminar per week).

5. METHODS OF TEACHING:

The courses are delivered to the students every week. The information are sustained by pictures and schemes presented on the blackboard or from books. The students have to prepare every course for the seminar. They can consult the course presented by the teacher and can complete the information reading from the manual for the students in Medicine or from any recent book of immunology or immunobiology.

During the seminars, the students have the opportunity to participate in discussions regarding concerning the topic of the course and to improve their knowledge with new information mainly related to with the applications of immunology in clinic.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS:

The work of students is appreciated every seminar, during the discussions or by short tests. At the end of both modules, they have to pass a written exam.

7. STRENGTHS

The importance of the discipline of immunology comes from the necessity of its study as a fundamental part of a physician formation.

8. WEAKNESSES

The weaknesses come from the impossibility to offer the students the opportunity to work and practice the immunological methods in a laboratory, every seminar.

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES:

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES:

For the future, the plans include the finding of the best methods for the courses presentation and for examination of the students.
3. DEPARTMENT OF PATHOPHYSIOLOGY  
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: ASSOCIATE-PROFESSOR MARCEL COSTULEANU

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

INTRODUCTION

THE COURSE AND ITS TIMING IN THE CURRICULUM
- The course of pathophysiology is designed to provide support for understanding the general mechanisms of diseases, be it systemic or oral. It includes two important modules: general pathophysiology and special pathophysiology (integrated with specific medical, surgical or oral subjects). It is destined to the 2nd and 3rd year students (2 integrates) and 3rd year, cumulating a total of 9 credits (ECTS).

2. PRIMARY AIMS:
- to make understandable the mechanisms of diseases
- to provide support for understanding the therapeutic basis

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES:
- to develop the students’ skills of “context” judgement
- to solve virtual cases
- to consider the human body from the point of view of “statistics”, as well as an individual
- to integrate our specific knowledge into specificity of faculty
- to keep in touch with the newest knowledge in the field
- to use modern means for learning
- to introduce the latest possibilities of exploration of functional capacity

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM:
- Faculty: 45 hours = lectures; 61 hours = laboratories
- College: 15 hours = lectures; 15 hours = laboratories (1 semester)

5. METHOD OF TEACHING:
- books of pathophysiology (general)
- lectures of the department
- transparencies, slides, CDs (computer), video films
- internet connection (Medline, Ovid, etc.)
- library

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS:

- lab discussions, lecture discussions, partial and periodic assessment, practical exams, theoretical exams (including multiple choices questions)

7. STRENGTHS:

- youth motivation

8. WEAKNESSES:

- limited

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES:

- alternative methods of learning
- some experimental models on animals (gingival overgrowth induced by drugs, parodontitis, etc.)

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES:

- a deeper integration in faculty necessities

4. DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF.DR. MIHAI NECHIFOR

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

Pharmacology course presents the main knowledge of pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic, pharmacovigilance and also the main groups of drugs used in dentistry medicine. It is underlined the learning of operational knowledge drug-bind and on relations cost/benefice and benefice /risk in using modern medication.

2. PRIMARY AIMS:

A. Knowing and understand the main reasons for efficient drug use
B. Knowing the main medicine groups used in modern pharmacotherapy.
3. MAIN OBJECTIVES

- Understanding drug mechanisms of action
- Pharmacokinetic – pharmacodynamic (PK/PD) correlation with particularities in dentistry
- Knowing, identifying, preventing and correct report of drug side effects
- Pharmacokinetic particularities depending on age and pathological status of patient
- The main drug classes, stressing on the most efficient ones
- Ratio cost/benefice and benefice/risk as essential parameters for pharmacotherapy

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM

PHARMACOLOGY FOR THE SECOND YEAR (2001)
16 HOURS – LECTURES; 24 HOURS - PRACTICAL WORK

- PHARMACOLOGY COURSE IIIRD YEAR
  COURS 34 HOURS, LABORATORIES 40 HOURS
  2001

-CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY FOR IVTH YEAR (2001)
  COURSE 30 HOURS,
  PRACTICAL WORKS 30 HOURS

5. METHOD OF LEARNING /TEACHING

- Courses
- Laboratories
- Monographs

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

- Written tests
- Practical examination

7. STRENGTHS

Experience in scientific research of department’s head
-involvement in scientific research of a large number of graduated students
-experience in book editing (more than 16 books published and book chapters’)
-team’s youth (with evolution possibilities in the future)
-participation with papers in a large number of scientific meetings (in Romania and abroad)

8. WEAKNESS

-Lack of sufficient material resources for experimental activity during laboratories.

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES
10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

- Improvement in young doctors training by graduating studentship and participation in scientific meetings
- Enhancement of experimental activity percentage – pharmacodynamic actions of some drugs – during laboratories
- Greater use of computer program in student’s activity
- Writing courses and monographs for printed in Romanian and English

SECTION 8: HUMAN DESEASES

1. PEDIATRICS
2. INFECTIOUS DESEASES
3. GENERAL SURGERY
4. OPHTALMOLOGY
5. OBSTETRIC AND GYNECOLOGY
6. PNEUMOPHTISIOLOGY
7. PSYCHIATRY AND MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY
8. DERMATOLOGY

1. V-TH CLINIC OF PEDIATRICS
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: ASSISTANT PROFESSOR MARIN BURLEA

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

Our course in pediatrics is for medical students in the second year of study (with a length of 3 months). We also teach pediatrics the first year of study at Stomathology Nurses’ College.

2. PRIMARY AIMS:

Primary aims are:
  - teaching the medical students and the nurses in pediatrics;
  - teaching them the basic nursing of the pediatric patient.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES:

Objectives:
  - learning the essential of pediatrics;
  - teaching of the most common child’s diseases and their treatment;
  - teaching for developing skills in clinical assessment of the patients;
  - training in clinical examination of the child;
  - teaching the basic nursing of the child;
  - showing some specialized investigations like: ultrasonography for the child and upper digestive endoscopy.

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM

Our module has 16 weeks with a course of 2 hours/week and one practical training of 3 hours/week.

   For the Nurses’ College there are 10 weeks with a course of 3 hours/week and one practical training of 2 hours/week.

5. METHOD OF LEARNING/ TEACHING

Methods of teaching:
   lectures
   visual technics: slides, CD-ROM;
   practical training on patients.

   Methods of learning:
   pediatrics books edited by our Assistant Professor;
   free access on Internet in our clinic.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS
The exam is made by practical examination and written test.

7. STRENGTHS:

The students are working at the patient’s bed; they have free access on Internet; they participate at the ultrasonographic examination of the patient and at the upper digestive endoscopy sessions.

8. WEAKNESSES:

For better performance we would need a laptop (Pentium III) with a HHD of 15-20 Gb and a videocapture device to record the endoscopies; also an echograph and colonoscopy equipment to perform upper intestinal biopsies.

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

We have an optional course of Pediatric Gastroenterology for the Stomatological students.

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

Practical training for the students in the Emergency Care Unit of our hospital – in order to learn them about pediatric emergencies, training in CPR and primary aid

2. DISCIPLINE INFECTIOUS DISEASES
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: ASSOC.PROF.CARMEN DOROBĂŢ

DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

In our days we meet in dental practice many different aspects – that’s why the students must know that the infectious diseases are very important for they work. First, they must know the clinical and epidemiological aspects for their own protection; second they can recognize the most important signs of the oro-faringean mucous. We have many infectious disease like viral disease and bacterial disease that have first manifestations in oro-facial space.

2. PRIMARY AIMS
Solid knowledge in antibiotics therapy, etiological aspects, clinical aspects, therapeutically aspects, epidemiological aspects, prevention’s aspects.

5. METHOD OF TEACHING/LEARNING

For practical activity, the students come in Hospital Infectious Diseases where the students can see and recognize the clinical manifestations and can learn the most important therapeutically strategies. They go in HIV department, hepatitis department and eruption illness department. We have special pictures to see the most characteristic clinical aspects. In my department we have Romanian and English course and we give specific information’s for each of them.

8. WEAKNESSES

I think that we need more practical hours because the student must know better the clinical manifestations in infectious diseases and antibiotics.

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

We need a new computer because I think to evaluate the students by computer tests.

3. DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF.DR. MIHAI RADU DIACONESCU

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERISATION

1. INTRODUCTION

Our course in general surgery is for medical students in the 2nd year of study (and lasts for 6 months) and the 3rd year of study (3 months). We also teach general surgery the first and the second year of study at College for Dental Assistants. In our clinic the teaching process is organized in a modular system; 4 modules – 3 in second year of study and one in the third year of study.

2. PRIMARY AIMS:

- teaching the medical students in basic surgery and in surgical diseases;
- teaching the assistants in general surgery and nursing technics.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES:
- learning general principles of surgery;
- teaching the most important elements of basic surgery
- teaching of the most common surgical diseases and their treatment
- taking acquaintance with surgical instruments
- training in CPR and primary aid
- training in clinical examination of the patients
- teaching for developing skills in clinical assessment of the patients
- taking acquaintance with the most general techniques in surgical treatment

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM:

The first module lasts for 12 weeks with 2 courses (3 hours each) and 2 practical training (4 hours each) = 8 hours of practical training per week and 6 hours of courses per week.

The second and the third module lasts for 6 weeks with a course of 2 hours/week and one practical training of 2 hours/week.

The fourth module has 8 weeks with 3 hours of practical training and 3 hours of surgery courses/week.

For the College for Dental Assistants there are 3 modules – 2 modules in the first year of study and one in the second year of study.

The first module lasts for 8 weeks – 4 hours of practical training and one hour/week of surgery courses. The second module has a length of 10 weeks – 4 hours/week of practical training and one hour/week of surgery courses. In addition to these there are 4 hours/week of practical training and 1.5 hours/week of course in surgery nursing. The third module lasts for 8 weeks with 4 hours/week of practical training and one hour/week of surgery course and in 3 weeks in addition to these are 4 hours of practical training and one hour of nursing course/week.

5. METHODS OF TEACHING:

- lectures;
- visual techniques: slides, CD-ROM;
- practical training on patients and using surgical instruments

Methods of learning:
- surgery books - edited by some of our staff members;
- a selected list of bibliography (books in Romanian or in other foreign languages).

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS:

Each exam has two steps: practical examination and written tests.

7. STRENGTHS

The lectures are continuously brought up-to-date and the learning process takes place at the patient’s bed

8. WEAKNESSES

The logistic support must be improved.
9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES:

There are special groups of foreign students for whom the teaching process is delivered in English.

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES:

This year all the lectures will be held with the help of digital imagery.

4. DEPT. OF OPHTHALMOLOGY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR DANUT COSTIN

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

Ophthalmology is a surgical and medical speciality that studies and treats the pathology of the eye.
The purposes of the Ophthalmology course for the third year students are to provide to the future doctors basic knowledge of ocular pathology and connections between ocular and dental pathology.

2. THE PRIMARY AIDS OF OPHTHALMOLOGY
- Modern graduate and postgraduate education, dynamically integrated with the specific of the Faculty of Dental Medicine
- Scientific research and medical and surgical activity at European level.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES
- Modern, up-to-date, courses
- Practice lessons which involve the students in primary care of eye disease patients
- Postgraduate education and practical training of ophthalmology residents
- High quality surgery with video monitorising
- National program integrated research
- Development of a new discipline, which is Neuroophthalmology
- Publishing of our research and experience in national and international profile magazines
4. CURRICULUM SCHEDULE

- 16 hours of lectures and 16 hours of clinics.

5. METHOD OF LEARNING/TEACHING

   The methods of the transformable education are: supporting of rational speech, the equal participation in the rational speech; the student’s encouragement to have medical decisions and to be critic about the learning process (including the personal experience); each student represent a distinct individuality; the student stimulation for the research subjects.
   
   Directed teaching on patients in out-patients/clinic, operating theatres, lectures/seminars, students are invited to Ward rounds and Day Case Theatre.
   
   Teaching students in small groups consisting in about eight students and an academic staff tutor. The tutor's main task is to act as a facilitator of the learning process.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

- Multiple choice questions written test
- Practice test which consists in examination of an ophthalmologic patient

7. STRENGTHS

   The staff is young, dynamic and they were trained in traditional Clinics in Romania and abroad.

8. WEAKNESSES

   The laboratories and clinical facilities are poorly developed and the staff is not enough because of the insufficient financial resources.

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

   Inventor certificate no. 95372 from 10.03.1988. “Oftalmic Insert” – Associate Professor Dr. D. Costin

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

    We will develop the Functional Investigations Compartment and the Neuroophthalmology Department of our Clinic

5. DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRIC AND GYNECOLOGY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: ASSISTANT PROF. MARIE JEANNE ALDEA
1. INTRODUCTION

The Discipline of Obstetric and Gynecology is taught in the 6th year of study in a modular integrated system with a number of 45 hours out of which 15 are theoretical and 30, practical. We also teach an optional course entitled “Problems of Family Planning” that comprises 15 hours of courses and 15 hours of practice. For the College of Dental Assistants the course is taught in the 2nd year of study including 15 hours of courses and 15 hours of practice.

2. PRIMARY AIMS:

- the acquiring of certain notions of obstetric and gynecology necessary to any physician;
- Knowledge concerning the correlation between oral pathology and physiology and the pathology of the female reproductive system.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES:

- gynecologic examination (vaginal exam with speculum, bimanual examination);
- breast exam;
- pregnancy diagnosis;
- preconception consultation, pregnancy follow up, the evaluation of birth prognosis;
- diagnosis and emergency treatment of pathological pregnancy;
- delivery assistance (pelvimetry, third and fourth stages of labor complications, manual separation and removal of the placenta);
- drugs administration during pregnancy;
- the diagnosis and treatment of bucco-dental affections during pregnancy;
- diagnosis and emergency treatment of gynecological affections;
- bucco-dental pathology in the gynecological diseases.

These objectives could be also applied to the College of Stomatological Medical Assistants.

HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM

The number of hours (45) is too small a limited in order to appreciate the quality of the care administered by the students to the patients but quit sufficient in order to acquire the basic notions.

5. METHOD OF LEARNING/ TEACHING

The practical training is achieved in the consultations cabinets, delivery room and the Wards of the 1st Gynecological Clinic by practical demonstrations performed by the teaching staff, followed by consultations performed by students. The evidence of the teaching activity is established in the beginning of the academic year on the basis of the courses and practical working teaching timetable, the students participation in courses and practice being registered by the teaching staff.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

During the practice, the estimation of the acquiring of theoretical notion degree is achieved by seminaries in the teaching room and the patient’s bed.

7. STRENGTHS

In the 1st Gynecological Clinic there is a great rolling of patients (e.g. in 2000: 9500 admissions, 2100 natural deliveries) which enables the students to investigate numerous and various cases during practice.

8. WEAKNESSES

The endowment of the discipline is modest; we are forced to use the existing one in the 1st Gynecological Clinic. The great number of students in a group represents a difficulty of the developing of the practical activity.

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

Best practices:
• presentation of clinical cases;
• assistance at natural deliveries;
• presentation of birth control methods;
• diagnosis and treatment of obstetric emergencies.

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

The enriching of the didactic and auxiliary materials by achieving video materials, possible when the discipline will dispose of the necessary endowment.

6. DISCIPLINE OF PNEUMOPHTISIOLOGY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: LECTURER ANTIGONA TROFOR

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION
1. INTRODUCTION

Students in Dental Medicine must have a complete clinical instruction, in order to establish a correct diagnosis and to provide primary care to their patients, who may also have other diseases, besides the oral pathology. Therefore, we consider necessary to include pneumology in our students’ training.

2. PRIMARY AIMS

To offer our students complete notions about clinical practice and theoretical knowledge in pneumology.

To make students understand their patients’ pathology globally.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES

a) As respiratory contagious diseases are air-born transmitted and our students have to work in close contact with the patients, it is very important to make them aware of:
- the epidemiology of respiratory diseases
- the prevention methods in contagious respiratory diseases.
This will allow doctors to avoid the spreading of this pathology among their patients and themselves.

b) Dental students or doctors may be confronted with situations in which their patients suffer from respiratory disorders. These ones may manifest during the stomatological consult or treatment, in their cabinets.
This is why it is necessary for them to know to establish a diagnosis very well to know the treatment of pulmonary diseases and also some elementary issues about treating emergencies (pneumothorax, haemoptisis, etc).

c) Our discipline is important because of TB-related problems. As it is well known, frequency of tuberculosis is very high in Romania. Since 19997 we have been included in a WHO program for tuberculosis. Dental students must very well know the danger TB represents and help general practitioners to solve this problem.

d) The diagnosis of pulmonary TB can be very difficult. This is why (thinking about its clinical and radiological polymorphism) it is useful for students to know a few things about the diagnosis and the treatment of other pulmonary diseases that may be similar to the pulmonary TB.

e) Smoking habit—related problems also include a lot of pulmonary disorders, and oral pathology. We consider necessary for our students to be aware of the effects of smoking on the lungs and beginning with this year our classes include, elementary aspects of tobacco-related pathology.

f) Clinical disciplines have a specific way of teaching and learning. Getting students acquainted with diseases other than oral pathology, we can enlarge their medical horizon and human
qualities.

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM.

Being conceived as it is (only 3 classes for practical training and 3 courses), we use at maximum the disposable time. Students spend all the time with the patients or visiting our laboratories. They enjoy this, as it is something completely new for them and sometimes they leave late, after classes are finished, asking many questions.

5. METHODS OF LEARNING.

Students have classes and the main notions are also written on slides or landocits, - for courses.

For practical classes—they are accompanied by their clinician-assistants, who explain them all the issues.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS.

Students are graded after passing a written exam first and then, if it is necessary, they may have to pass an oral exam. They also have to pass a practical exam.

7. STRENGTHS.

Strong points of our discipline consist of the fact that our staff is very well trained in pneumology and it has been a part of a universitary clinic since 1990, 1998 respectively.

8. WEAKNESS

The main issue is that we consider useful to affect for our discipline, more time that the actual formula accords. We also need more didactic material, but we are convinced this problem will be solved in the future. The thing can be due to the fact that our discipline is still new, in the Faculty of Dental Medicine.

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES.

We try to attract students by showing them our most interesting clinical cases, involving them into our scientific manifestations in the clinic, etc.

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

Our plan for the future is to enlarge our discipline’s content, by publishing the “Pneumology” course. This will offer a more “European” meaning to our actual teaching plans, which are a little too restricted, as they are especially based on
pulmonary tuberculosis aspects. But this will not be possible until we not increase the number of hours for our discipline. Under these circumstances, it is absolutely necessary to insist on pulmonary TB as it is a major health problem in our country.

**DISCIPLINE OF PSYCHIATRY AND MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY**

**HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF.DR. ROXANA CHIRIȚĂ**

**THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION**

1. **INTRODUCTION**

The Discipline of Psychiatry and Medical Psychology is composed by one professor and two assistant professors. The discipline has two separate lectures - one of Medical Psychology for the students from first year College of Assistants and for the second year - medical students from the University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Faculty of Dentistry, and the second lecture - Psychiatry, for the students from the second year, College of Assistants and the students from the sixth year - Faculty of Dentistry. The lectures and seminars are developing in modular system.

2. **PRIMARY AIMS:**

- to give to the students basic theoretical knowledge of psychiatry and medical psychology
- to make students able to recognise psychiatric pathology and to have knowledge about the physician - patient relationship.

3. **MAIN OBJECTIVES:**

promotion of staff members; a wider area of qualification for staff members; improvement and diversification of teaching methods for enhancing the interest of the students for psychiatry and psychology; extension and improvement of communication with similar departments from Universities in the country and abroad; grants facilities for junior psychiatrists from our staff with the purpose of clinical and teaching experience improvement; extension of material base.

4. **HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM**

- Medical Psychology - 32 hours lectures, 32 hours seminars
- Psychiatry - 32 hours lectures, 32 hours practical seminars

5. **METHOD OF LEARNING/ TEACHING**
Method of learning/teaching: In our lecture presentations we are using retroprojector images, tables and graphics which are helpful in the understanding of the themes we are proposing for discussion. In our teaching we are also using interactive methods such as case presentations with the active participation of the students in the psychiatric interview. We are encouraging the comments and discussions on the base of special clinical cases or diverse interesting themes often suggested by the students.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

As assessment we are using multiple choice examination tests for evaluation of theoretical knowledge and practical abilities. For Psychiatry we are also using oral presentation of two subjects from psychiatric pathology and a clinical case presentation which consist in positive and differential diagnosis and therapeutical options.

7. STRENGTHS:

Attracting the students interest because of the particularities of psychiatry as discipline.
Active implication of the students in the clinical assistance of the patients.

8. WEAKNESSES:

Notional difficulties which would necessitate a longer training period for the understanding of the psychiatric pathology.

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

The Discipline of Psychiatry in collaboration with an Belgian organisation has been experienced the modalities of community assistance of the schizophrenic patients in the protected shelters.

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

Extension of audio-visual methods in the presentations and teaching such as videotapes illustrating cases presentations and methods of psychiatric interview and evaluation.

DISCIPLINE OF DERMATOLOGY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: LECTURER TATIANA TARANU
THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

-The students of the Faculty of Dental Medicine receive information regarding the main disorders of skin and oral mucous membranes and their management to get orientation in the field of dermatology.

2. PRIMARY AIMS

-The teaching process points out to the pathological conditions that constitute the oral dermatology and on the sexually transmitted diseases.

-Other aims of the dermatological training are:

- skin and oral mucous membrane biology
- infectious skin pathology (microbial, fungal, viral)
- allergic dermatoses
- bullous autoimmune dermatoses
- conjunctive tissue diseases with oral manifestations
- malignant epithelial and pigmentedary processes of oral cavity
- the adequate clinical examination of the skin and oral cavity to identify the morphological elements of the diseases

3. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM

-The required time for lectures is 8 hours and for acquisition of the practical elements of the clinical exam is also of 8 hours (within the long module)

4. METHOD OF LEARNING/TEACHING

-The lecture is conceived as a conference comprising schemata and slides.

5. ASSESSMENT METHODS

-The practical training of the students is accomplished in the department of dermatology that has 25 patient beds, and the lectures are held in the amphitheatre of the CFR Universitary Hospital of Iasi.

SECTION 9: ORTHODONTICS AND CHILD DENTAL HEALTH
ORTHODONTICS
PAEDODONTICS
1. DISCIPLINE OF ORTHODONTICS
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF.DR. VALENTINA DOROBĂȚ

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

1. The lectures and practical education in our discipline are as follow:
   - Orthodontics for students in the 5th and 6th year of study
   - Manufacturing techniques of orthodontics appliances – for 3rd year of study – College for Dental Technicians
   - Orthodontics – postgraduate Programme for residents in General Dentistry
   - Orthodontics – postgraduate Programme for residents in General Dentistry
   - Orthodontics – postgraduate Programme for residents in general development of cranio-facial structures.
   - Annual postgraduate lectures for – six weeks
   - Postgraduate lectures for dental-technics – three weeks.

2. PRIMARY AIMS

   - The understanding of theoretical and practical elements which involves the development of cranio-facial structures clinical examination and paraclinic elements for a correct diagnostic.
   - therapy of malocclusions together with dentists from the beginning up to the end of treatment, including measures of prophylaxis and educating programes in school colectivities.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES

   - connect clinical examination of the patient with malocclusion
   - recommendation, making and interpretation of paraclinic examination
   - choosing the individual treatment for patient.
   - accomplish the morphogenesis steps of the development of the arches and occlusion for children and adolescents
   - accomplish the prophilax theories of the malocclusion: possibilities and methods
   - measures of predicting a malocclusion with a crowding.
   - functional therapy for connecting the abnormal functions and oral habits.
   - accomplish the technique of manufacturing of an orthodontic appliance.

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM

   Second year of study – College for Dental Assistants
   1.3h lectures/week x 8 weeks = 10,40 h
   2.8h lab/week x 8 weeks = 22,40 h

   Third year of study - College for Dental Technicians
   8 h lectures/week x 7.5 weeks = 60 hours
   14 h lab/week x 7.5 week = 105 hours

   Fifth year of study - Orthodontic - Faculty of Dental Medicine
   3 h lectures x 7.5 weeks = 22.5 h
4 h practical education /day x 5 days x 3 weeks = 60 h
Sixth year of study - Orthodontic Stomatology
3 h lectures /week x 15 weeks = 48 h
4 h practical education x 5 day x 6 weeks = 120 h

5. METHODS OF TEACHING

- interactive lectures
- clinical presentation
- weekly meeting for dicussions on the theme of lectures
- active laboratory workshops
- participation on scientific meetings

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

Appreciation of the students in according to their participation seminars, clinical presentation and paraclinic interpreted exams and final examination of the student:
- practical exams
- theoretical exams

7. STRENGTHS

assure an active participation of the students and their increasing interest for a better professional education.

8. WEAKNESSES

We would like that materials, instruments and apparatus to be in a sufficient quantity ad constantly delivered for a better functioning.

9. INNOVATIONS

Improvement of the radiological department in our clinic by the delivered ORYGRAF APPARATUS.
Possibilities of investigation the muscle activity and genetic influence in malocclusions.
- minor surgical intervention in malocclusions
- functional therapy of malocclusion and introduction of fixed appliances straight-wire technique; Begg technique

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

The raising interest of the university professors and assistant professors for continuous training.

2. DISCIPLINE: PAEDODONTICS

HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF.DR. ADAM MAXIM
THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

The time duration dedicated to courses and clinical training could be explained through the definition given by specialists and A.D.A. in 1995: “Paediatric Dentistry is an age defined speciality that provides both primary and comprehensive preventive and therapeutic oral health care for infants and children through adolescence including those special care needs”. It is mainly for that we fully agreed with the name of the dentistry schools from the European Community and U.S.A: Paediatric Dentistry, and less or not at all the name of Paedo dontics (which is outdated).

2. PRIMARY AIMS

- to get students acquainted with the principles and objectives of the discipline and of the speciality;
- to get the practical skills of child’s behavioural and stomatological management;

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES

- getting knowledge of child’s psycho-behavioural particularities, according to the stages of child’s age;
- correct evaluation of the first contact with the child-patient;
- practicing in determining:
  - emergency diagnosis
  - preliminary diagnosis
  - final diagnosis
- clinical and therapeutical prognosis;
- correct evaluation of the dental age and of the normal or pathological variables
- getting acquainted with the methodologies and means of ambulatory and non-ambulatory primary prevention in the paediatric dentistry;
- getting knowledge of the therapeutical procedures concerning child’s oro-dento-periodontal affections in cases of emergency and assistance planning and orientation according to the competencies.

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM

Within a clinical training a student gets into contact with a child-patient as follows:
- 15 – 20 minutes in the 3rd year of studies, 20 – 30 minutes in the 4th year of studies, 20 – 40 minutes in the 6th year of studies, according to the stages of child’s age and the clinical circumstances.

5. METHODS OF TEACHING:

- active courses
  - dialogue
  - visual imagery
    slides (diapositive)
- video
  - overhead
  - audio-cassettes

- clinical training
  - assisted demonstrations
  - directly:
    - on simulator
    - on the patient
    - T.V. close circuit
    - presentation of clinical cases (initial, under treatment and therapeutically concluded)

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS:

- periodically and preliminary: levels:
- practical work
- clinical training
  - on simulator
  - on the patient
  - tests
- eliminatory – practical examination:
  - on simulator
  - on the patient
- theoretical examination – written paper – within the integrated module
- final grade: average of: grade at the training + grade at the practical examination + grade at the written examination.

7. STRENGTHS:

- clinical basis
- team working
- patients addressing, students tutoring

8. WEAKNESSES:

- outdated or equipment out of use;
- outdated and insufficient instruments;
- insufficient staff;
- unsatisfactory payment compared to the socio-professional status.

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES:

1. Paediatric Behavioural Dentistry – an optional course – in the 4th year of studies, specialization: Dentistry – the first and the only course of this type in the Romanian higher education;
2. first postgraduate course of Paedodontics in Romania at national level (main lecturer: Honorary Prof. Dr. Dr. S.Z. Wright, West University of Ontario, Canada)

3. implementation at the level of the clinical basis of principles and procedures of prevention and behavioural management in the educational communities from the city of Iasi; their evaluation, recognition and acknowledgment made by I.A.P.D (2001, September Paris, in the I.A.P.D Congress we will be offered *"un plaque that will signify the high quality of our entry and our devotion to children's dental health"* - Stephen J. Moss - I.A.P.D. - BSBF Award Coordinator.

4. involvement as a group of initiative, support and intensification, and foundation of the Romanian National Association of Pediatric Dentistry (ANSPR)

5. Colloquies
   • at a national level - with the Faculties of Stomatology of Bucharest, Cluj, Tg.Mures, Timisoara;
   • at an international level - with West University of Ontario - Canada, Tel Aviv - Israel, Chisinau - Republic of Moldavia .

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES:
   - change of the discipline's name from Paedodontics (which is outdated, and does not correspond to the present reality) in Paediatric Dentistry in correlation with the schools of dentistry in the European Community and the USA;
   - salary raise for the physicians, and the professors working in the Paediatric Dentistry – according to the practical emergency degree;
   - strengthening, intensification and representation at international level of ANSPR.
SECTION 10: PUBLIC HEALTH AND PREVENTION

1. PREVENTIVE AND COMMUNITY DENTISTRY
2. MANAGEMENT FOR HEALTH CARE ORGANIZATIONS
3. INFORMATICS
4. NUTRITION DISEASES
5. MODERN LANGUAGES

1. DISCIPLINE OF PREVENTIVE AND COMMUNITY DENTISTRY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF. DR. IOAN DĂNILĂ

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION
The Discipline of Preventive and Community Dentistry has two main distinct parts: Preventive Dentistry which scheduled in the IIIrd year of study and Community Dentistry in the 6th year of study. Our team is made up of 8 members (1 professor, 1 lecturer, 3 assistant professors and 3 junior instructors).

2. PRIMARY AIMS
The main aims of our Discipline is to learn and to prepare the future young dentists to take the correct preventive decision for dental caries and periodontal disease at an individual and community level.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES
- Clinical examination of the patients to detect dental caries, gingivitis and periodontitis;
- Assessment of oral hygiene index, dental plaque and calculus indices, gingival index and CPITN;
- The control of dental plaque by toothbrushing methods and antiplaque agents;
- Methods of primary prevention of dental caries (general and local fluoridation, diet, oral hygiene and pit and fissure sealant);
- Methods of secondary prevention of dental caries by preventive restorations with adhesive materials;
- Prevention of periodontal diseases (scaling and root planning);
- Dental education for healthy teeth;
- Caries risk assessment and indicator risk factors for periodontal disease at individual level and community level;
- Application of preventive programs for dental caries and periodontal disease.

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM
The curriculum for Preventive Dentistry has 32 hours of courses and 16 hours of practical work/ year.
The curriculum for Community Dentistry has 30 hours of courses and 30 hours of practical work.

5. METHOD OF LEARNING/TEACHING

The students attend the courses, and during the practical work the students work on simulators and then in the office they assess each other the dental plaque indices, oral hygiene index, and on the patients.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

The first step in the assessment process is the practical exam, which consists in practical evaluation of the students' activity during the practical work and applying this knowledge at patient level. The second step is the assessment of theoretical knowledge by a written test.

7. STRENGTHS

Members of our discipline are very well prepared, some of them having had specializations abroad.

8. WEAKNESSES

Lack of access to the information (Internet), old computers, some old dental units, lack of International Dental Journals.

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

- Application of preventive programs for dental caries in Iași in school with pupils from six to ten by rinsing with 10 ml of NaF 0.2% once a week.
- Application of pits and fissure sealant in first and secondary molars.
- Developing the research activities to have a scientific support for practical applications.
- Assessment of risk patients for dental caries and periodontal disease by clinical and microbiological methods for saliva and dental plaque.
- Development of new methods to assess the etiologic factor of dental caries by cariogram

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

We intend to increase the number of practical classes for the student and to introduce modern methods in clinical practice (Dentobuff-strip, Strip-mutans and Lactobacili, cariogram).
2. DISCIPLINE: MANAGEMENT FOR HEALTH CARE ORGANIZATIONS
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: LECTURER CARAUSU ELENA MIHAELA

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

The Discipline: „Management for Health Care Organizations” made itself known in the last decade as a necessity in the context of the structural reorganization of the Romanian Health System and the instauration of the free competition in the dental practice as a part of a market economy.

The Discipline: „Management for Health Care Organizations” is a part of the teaching plan, being introduced in the I.18 integrate.

2. PRIMARY AIMS

The purpose of the course is to present the main notions of the health management in dental practice and to implement to the students the abilities of organizing, leadership, managing and evaluation of dental activities.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES

The course has the following main objectives:
- Presentation of the overall notions of the health management in dental practice;
- Presentation of the structures, principles of organization, functions and duties of the dental health services;
- Evaluation the quality of the dental treatments; evaluation of the medical and economic efficiency in dentistry.
- Presentation of the methods of evaluation of dental treatment needs of the population.
- Improving the managerial abilities of the future dental practitioners.

4. NUMBER OF TEACHING HOURS

The discipline has in the teaching schedule a number of 5 course hours and 11 hours for practical demonstrations.

5. METHODS OF TEACHING/LEARNING:

- Lectures/ Courses
- Practical demonstrations
- Solving specific practical problems.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

- Written theoretical examination – 60% of the final mark
- Practical examination – 30% of the final mark
- Test papers during the module – 10% of the final mark
- Final mark = 0.6 x mark of written theoretical examination + 0.3 mark of practical examination + 0.1 x mark of test paper in the time of the term.

7. STRENGTHS

The courses are designed for an average number of 130-150 students of the Faculty of Dental Medicine.

8. WEAKNESSES

The Weaknesses of the discipline are:
- an insufficient number of courses and practical demonstrations given to this discipline as a result of the increased amount of the notions in this field,
- limited number of material resources of the discipline which sometimes slows down the teaching and research activities,
- insufficient material and financial resources given to the discipline in the last three years.

10. PLANS FOR THE FUTURE CHANGES

Our future plan is to introduce a course of health marketing suitable for the dental services.

3. DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL INFORMATICS
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: LECTURER COSTINESCU LUMINIȚA

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

The computer is used in the medical informatics area as an instrument for the theoretical research as well as element into a system in which the scientific device is connected on-line at the computer.

The medical informatics course is about the automatic processing method of the investigation specific information medical area as well as with learning their
method of management and evaluation by using databases which structured information and edits reports based on pre-established medical criterion.

2. PRIMARY AIMS

The principal objectives of the medical informatics course are to teach the students to interpret and to process the medical experimental data from the usual clinical activity and to use the medical expert systems and the neural network models.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES

The principal theme of the course:
The role of the informatics in an informational system, the possibilities and the limits of a computer
The logic bases of the computers
Hardware resources of the processing system
Software resources
The using of the computer network
Internet
The expert systems
The simulating of the biological processes by computer
The aspects of the medical robotics
The statistical systems uses in the investigation of the medical phenomena

4. HOURS IN CURRICULUM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of education</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faculty</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College for Dental</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technicians</td>
<td>1 (optional)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College For Dental Technique</td>
<td>3 (optional)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College for dental assistants</td>
<td>1 (optional)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College for dental assistants</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. METHOD OF TEACHING

The teaching of the theoretical notions based on on-line presentations
The interactive system for visualising the notions learned from the course
The multimedia system for learning the practical notions
The techniques of working with data base

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

The periodical testing system based on a data base for examining student’s knowledge by tests with many answers.

7. STRENGTHS
In order to offer a serious base for the medical research and to give up the traditional models of statistical analyses we realised a investigation and sampling system drive on the computer which is occupied by the evaluation of the test parameters, automatic processing of the test data, making the models for analysing the data.

8. WEAKNESSES

The poor material base, the less of the internet

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

The structuring of the medical informatics education by three levels:
The first level is for the future dentists, potential users of processing technique, offering base notions about hardware and software architecture of a computer
The second level, optional is for the students which want to improve their knowledge in medical informatics
The third level is for the future specialists in medical informatics, offering a general view about the applications in the medical informatics

4. DISCIPLINE OF NUTRITION DISEASES
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: LECTURER LUCIAN LAURENTIU INDREI

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

The course focuses on the problem of nutrition and nutritional requirements of healthy and also ill individuals with a specific attention to the relation between nutrition and dental problems. The course is placed in the 6th year.

2. PRIMARY AIMS:
   • assessment of nutritional requirements for different population groups
   • assessment of nutritional status

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES:
   • recall of nutrients biochemistry
   • information regarding major food groups
   • elements for establishing a balanced diet
• nutritional requirements for different age groups
• assessment of nutritional deficiencies
• nutrition problems in dental illnesses

4. HOURS IN CURRICULUM:

• 15 hours - lectures
• 15 hours – seminars/laboratory training

5. METHODS OF LEARNING/TEACHING:

The students take part in lectures and laboratory/seminar activities. Lectures are presented using slides and transparencies in addition to the written material. During the laboratory activities students are encouraged to take part in demonstrations and in case-study presentations.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS:

Theoretical and practical knowledge are evaluated separately. The practical knowledge is evaluated use a written test and a demonstration and the theoretical knowledge is evaluated use a written paper.

7. STRENGTHS:

The correlation between dental practice and nutrition knowledge.

8. WEAKNESSES:

Lack of equipment and some problems in contacting private practice.

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICE:

The course uses the student knowledge in dentistry and correlates them with nutrition aspects.

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

In the future we intend to:
• be more actively involved in clinical trials, in cooperation with other disciplines, in order to acquire more data regarding the relation between nutritional status and dental health
• participate in regional and international study groups

5. Modern Languages
HEAD OF DISCIPLINE: ASSOC. PROF. MARIANA FLAISER
1. INTRODUCTION

The general courses of English, French, Romanian and Latin at the Faculty of Stomatology are designed for the students in Stomatology (1st & 2nd year). The courses provide a comprehensive learning program. The time taken to complete the course (conventional hours) is: junior & senior instructor: 11.5; lecturer: 11.5; associate professor: 9.

2. PRIMARY AIMS:

- to develop the students’ writing (producing an affective argumentative text), speaking (expressing opinions, giving reasons), listening and reading (intensive reading for features of text organization) skills in English.
- to develop the students’ vocabulary regarding medical terms.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES:

- participation of the students in a wide range of communication activities
- develop shimming, scanning and intensive reading skills through a range of authentic and semiauthentic texts.
- develop the students’ awareness of the use of the English, French, Romanian and Latin (also, to develop the students’ ability to translate a text from Romanian into a foreign language and viceversa).
- make students understand a lecture or a printed text
- develop students’ skills to write a successful presentation, to raise the students’ awareness about the planning and organization of an affective argument.
- develop the students’ awareness of British, American, French culture and civilization

4. –

5. METHOD OF TEACHING:

Whilst a wide range of familiar techniques and activities are used to achieve the structural and functional objectives of the course, its methodology is basically as communicative as possible. Students are asked to practice the new language that they are learning, and to extend their command of the language they have already acquired through a series of authentic tasks involving: the collection or transfer of information, reporting, describing, the preparation of short project and so on.

The main emphasis is always placed on using classroom time for the development of speaking and listening skills, through more attention is paid to reading and writing as the course progresses in activities involving: the use of authentic reading texts, the completion of questionnaires, note-taking, summarizing, report and letter writing, and so on.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS:
As the end of the course students will have to pass a test in order to be graded. However, throughout the hole semester students are confronted with various types of texts.

7. **STRENGTHS:**

The members of our Department devote a lot of time and energy on working on the making up of medical dictionaries and glossaries that the students in stomatology might need, they participate in all the lectures and conferences organized by the University of Medicine and Pharmacy, but also outside this academic context.

8. **WEAKNESSES:**

We lack the necessary teaching facilities (tape recorders, TV sets, computers, Xerox copier etc.)

9. **INNOVATION AND BEST PRACTICES:**

- the making up of medical dictionaries
- researches in the field of medical linguistic

10. The members of our department always seek to perfect their academic performance.
SECTION 11: RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY

1. CARIOLOGY-ODONTOLOGY
2. ENDODONTICS
3. GERONTODENTISTRY
4. SEMIOLOGY
5. DENTAL TECHNOLOGY
6. PARTIAL REMOVABLE DENTURE
7. MAXILO-FACIAL PROSTHESIS
8. THERAPY OF DENTAL PATHOLOGY
9. FIXED PROSTHODONTICS
10. GNATHOLOGY
11. ESTHETIC DENTISTRY
12. IMPLANTOLOGY
13. ERGONOMICS

DISCIPLINE OF CARIOLOGY-ODONTOLOGY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF.DR. LACATUSU STEFAN

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

The Discipline of Cariology is one of the fundamental clinical disciplines in dental teaching. The object of this discipline is to study the etiopathogeny, the diagnosis and the treatment of caries. The discipline is studied by students of our faculty during the third year in two different modules. The first module of "Cariology" lasts for 8 weeks and includes 30 hours of courses and 60 hours of practical work in the simulation laboratories. The second module of "Clinical Cariology": lasts for 8 weeks and includes 30 hours of courses and 45 hours of clinical stages. Cariology is also studied during the sixth year, for 6 weeks as part of the module of "Complex Odonto-Parodontology Rehabilitation". The students particularly interested about
the problems of remineralization of hard tissues may attend an optional course; "Remineralization of Dental Caries" during the fourth year of study. The discipline of "Cariology" is also studied by students of the College of Dental Assistants and College of Dental Technicians during the second year of study (8 weeks).

2. PRIMARY AIMS:

The aims of our discipline are to make our students understand the complex mechanisms of caries pathology and to enable them to apply diagnosis criteria and to perform effective prevention and treatment.

3. THE MAIN OBJECTIVES

of our discipline are:
- To explain cariology in an ecological basis and convince the students that dental caries is not a lesion, but a disease that must be exquisitely understood in order to perform an etiological effective treatment;
- To enable the students to make clinical examination, to interpret the diagnosis tests, to evaluate the cariogenic risk and to decide the management and prevention of caries;
- To educate students according to the modern fundamental principles: conservation of tooth structure and prevention of dental disease;
- To present best information and new technologies for restorative treatment including esthetic adhesive techniques;
- To develop the practical skills of our students and to train them to provide the best care for the patients with caries;
- To provide references regarding the assessment of restorations and the need for replacement dentistry.

5. LEARNING AND TEACHING METHODS are:

Courses: theoretical presentation in an interactive way, using slides, posters, video-tapes, video-projection completed with a thematic bibliography.

Practical activities: demonstration in simulation class, and activity on human patient: case reports, establish cariogenic risk, etiological therapy, restorative therapy with amalgam, composite resins, glassionomers. Clinical activity begin with practical demonstration on patients followed by discussion with students and practical activity on patients achieved by students who prove good knowledge of theory and good skill in simulator class.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS include:

- The evaluation of the students taking into account the practical work, seminars and written tests during the clinical stages;
- The practical examination consists of a simulation of clinical procedure using realistic phantoms (at the end of the first module students in Dental Medicine and in Colleges) and one case report and a clinical procedure at the end of Clinical Cariology and Odonto-Periodontology Rehabilitation modules;
- The written examination consists of minimum 3 questions and it will assess the knowledge and understanding of the course and bibliography content.

7. STRENGTHS.

Our students practice the clinical procedures on modern realistic phantoms and then they can perform clinical work with real patients. Thus, they gain a valuable clinical experience in the diagnosis and treatment of caries. The courses use the latest information from basic and clinical sciences, include data from the research performed in the discipline in the last years, published in different journals of dentistry. Most of the courses became parts of several books that could help students educate in cariology and practice modern operative dentistry.

8. WEAKNESSES.

The material base still requires improvement of the clinical and research facilities.

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES:

- Introduction of the medical concept in the therapy of caries;
- application of remineralization techniques in conservative treatment of different types of caries;

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES.

Efforts should be made to get financial resources from research contracts and sponsors, in order to support long-standing research programs and to improve the material base for clinical teaching.

DISCIPLINE OF ENDODONTICS

HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: ASSISTANT PROFESSOR MARIA VATAMAN

DEPARTMENT CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

For a better understanding of pulpal and periapical pathology, along with the treatment possibilities, Endodontics is taught starting with the 4th year, when students get the basic theoretical and practical elements, having the possibilities to examine, diagnosis and treat the patients.

In the 6th year the students will be able to improve their knowledge regarding the endodontic pathology, that so they are able to solve difficult cases by special techniques.

2. PRIMARY AIMS
Substantial knowledge of normal and pathological aspects of the pulpo-dentinar and periapical tissues, and the connections they have with the rest of the human body. Good knowledge and handling of the therapeutic means (technics, devices, substances).

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES

Knowledge of the morphology of the endodontic space and the changes occurring in the dentinal walls structure.
Assessment of the theoretical element regarding the macroscopic and microscopic structure of the pulp tissue.
Knowledge regarding pulpal and periapical pathology.
The therapy of the endodontic pathology.
Alternates methods of treatment.
Evaluation of the successes and failure in endodontic therapy.
Pain management in endodontics.
Endodontic retreatment.

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM

For the 4th year, the Endodontics module consists of 45 hours of courses and 120 hours of clinical training (including 8 hours in the simulation lab).
In the 6th year, inside the Complex Oral Rehabilitation Module, for the Endodontics are allocated 8 hours of course and 28 hours of clinical training.
At the end of the study, the student accumulate 53 hours of courses and 148 hours of clinical training in Endodontics.

5. METHODS OF TEACHING

Teaching process consists in a theoretical section (courses sustained by graphics on projectors, and computer tridimensional reconstructions) along with clinical training (on simulation lab, on extracted teeth, in the dental office) consisting in case presentation, practical demonstration, clinical examination, diagnosis, treatment plan.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

The evaluation is made during clinical training (tests) and at the end of the module by theoretical and practical examination.

7. STRENGTHS

Unconventional treatment methods: sonic and ultrasonic devices.

8. WEAKNESSES

Poor material base and the deficit of information sources.

9. INNOVATIONS

Bentonin based treatment in the infected root canals.
10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

Improving the material base, obtaining access to electronic information sources.

DISCIPLINE: GERONTODENTISTRY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF.DR. MARIA URSACHE

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

Gerontodentistry is a clinical discipline based on the study of the physiological ageing state, pathology and the recovery principles of the oral functional integrity at the III-rd age patients, having allocated 15 course hours during the IV-th year of study.

2. PRIMARY AIMS:

Gerontodentistry has as a main objective the familiarization of the students of 4th year with the pathological, emotional, social, and economic particularities of this category of people as well as with the particulary management of the dental treatment of he adult people.

3. THE MAIN OBJECTIVES

Gerontodentistry is proposed to offer the students the possibility to be initiated in the knowledge of the so-called problems of the somatognat system ageing in contexta bio-psio-social and understand the complexity of the modification in order to find the best treatment solutions in context of the complex oral rehabilitation.

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM

The practic activity carried out on a modular system, 15 hours of practic instruction/year, during the 4-th year of study, 8 weeks, 2 hours/week.

5. METHOD OF TEACHING:

Interactive courses which use multi-media means (slices, retro-projector folio) bibliographical trends, clinic probations, practic demonstrations at the pacient, case presentations, the interpretation of the paraclinic exams.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

Evaluation during the seminars, written and self-estimation proofs, final theoretical and practical exams.
7. STRENGTHS:

The importance of this populational category for the dentist, of a majority as addressing.

8. WEAKNESSES:

Scanty endowment with gear, medical instruments and materials, taking into account the complexity peculiar to the treatment of this age class, the great input of the materials and the effort of the medical team and dental technics laboratory.

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES:

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES:

The development of the discipline by increasing the number of hours necessary to a complex approach of the patient.

DEPARTMENT OF DENTAL SEMIOLOGY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF.DR. MARIA URSACHE

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

Dental Semiology is a basic discipline that links clinical and preclinical disciplines on the one hand and dental disciplines on the other hand during 30 course hours.

PRIMARY AIMS:

The main objective of this discipline is to help students acquire and use the clinical and complementary methodology of the examination the elements of stomatognatic system.

MAIN OBJECTIVES:

The development of the students’ clinical sense and the familiarization with the typical aspects of disease in order to establish the correct diagnosis.

HOURS IN CURRICULUM:

Theoretical and practical activity develops in a modular system, 30 hours of training per year during 6 weeks, 5 hours per week.
METHODS OF LEARNING/TEACHING:

Interactive courses that use multimedia methods, bibliographic perspectives, clinical training, practical simulations, casuistic, interpretation of paraclinical exams.

ASSESSMENT METHODS:

On-going evaluation by seminars, written tests, and auto-evaluation tests, practical and theoretical final exam.

STRENGTHS:

The using of the latest techniques for examination and diagnosis (intra-oral video camera).

WEAKNESSES:

Insufficient equipment, instruments and materials.

INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICE –

PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

The improvement of the discipline by increasing the number of hours necessary to a complex approach of the patient.

DISCIPLINE OF BIOMATERIALS
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: ASSISTANT PROFESSOR STELEA OVIDIU

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION
Dental materials discipline is a subject for study for students in years III, IV and V of the Faculty of Dental Medicine and College for Dental Technicians and the College for Dental Assistants. In the context of developing concepts and methods of dentistry it is necessary to have an approach and knowledge based on the science of materials which are used in dental practice, products which have a large availability and development, in variety and quality, based on fundamental scientific progress.

2. PRIMARY AIMS

• the knowledge of physical, chemical, biological and clinical properties of non-biological materials which are used to make dental prosthetics for reconstruction and restoration of dental structures affected by cavities, periodontitis and edentulous.
• the detailed knowledge of the composition and properties of dental materials which can be modified incorrectly through inadequate utilisation or through rigorously respecting the technology in the dental technique laboratory.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES

• the knowledge for use, selection and manipulation of dental materials available at this time in the context of minimal, annual and final competence for dental students.
• the knowledge of dental materials used in the dental technique laboratory for making dental prosthetics in the intermediate and final stages.
• the knowledge of the possibility of structure and properties improvement of casting metal prosthetics for students of the dental technique college.
• the knowledge, selection, manipulation and clinical usage of dental materials used in the surgery for students of the nursing college.

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM

For students of Faculty of Dental Medicine, the Discipline of Biomaterials is taught through courses and practical work in the form of modules which are linked by clinical disciplines during years the 3rd, 4th and 5th years of study.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

Information learnt is assessed through weekly seminars and written works in the framework practical work, through final practical test (eliminatory test) and through the written theory test.

8. WEAKNESSES

The weak aspects of our discipline are:
- a continual reduction of the number of hours for courses and practical work with the growing volume of information to be taught.
- in the colleges for dental technicians and dental assistants we think that Discipline of Biomaterials is placed in the structures of years I and II, much too soon, as they
don’t have the necessary knowledge of prosthetics technology, organum dentale lesions, partial and complete edentulous which they may meet in complementary situation and which they must integrate.

10. PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

Regarding our future plans, we think about changing the analytical program by increasing the number of hours of lectures and practical work to a volume which allows for greater knowledge. The assessment of knowledge is continually done during module with the aim of obtaining the annual and final professional competence and examination at the end of each module.

DISCIPLINE OF DENTAL TECHNOLOGY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF. DR. ŞTEFAN PANAITIE

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

The Dental Technology Discipline is part of the Oral Rehabilitation Department. There are different skill levels and interests in all aspects of dentistry, and the dental laboratory is no exception. Manual skills form only a part of the capabilities required of future dentists, but they are a very important component, which should be tested, evaluated and developed. Manual dexterity is only one of the important requisites for practicing the profession of dentistry. Education is both a task and a tool. Sometimes, as when students are struggling for the first time with prosthetic preparations, the activity itself is the entire focus of attention. As a general rule, the process of mastering any discipline consists of alternating tasks and tools to achieve greater flexibility, effectiveness and range of purpose. By being better educated the students can establish cooperative goals and help each other to identify significant facts and potential difficulties posed by specific materials, techniques on stages of the work in progress.

The topics of the dental technologies courses describe specific procedures for prosthesis fabrication and the opportunities each step provides for the cooperation between clinical and laboratory procedures.

The dental technology is studied by the students of our university during the first year - dental morphology, the third year – the technology of dental crowns, on the forth year – the dental technology of bridges and the dental technology of dentures, and in the fifth year – the dental technology of removable partial dentures, into an integrating system with the prosthetic clinical courses, biomaterials and operative dentistry.

2. PRIMARY AIMS
• Accumulation of knowledge or skills;
• Professional growth as a succession of stages from novice to expert.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES

1. Teaching of the specific technology and laboratory aspects of fixed and removable prosthetic appliances realisation.
2. Laboratory training of the students.
3. Improvement of the manual dexterity.
4. To ensure a rational and nearly complete transfer of responsibility for performance from the Department to the dental students.
5. Implementation and learning of new systems and new technologies.
6. Acquisition of the theoretical and practical aspects related to: diagnostic waxing, provisional restorations, fabrication of master dies, wax patterns modelation for fixed and removable prosthesis, treatment waxing, selection of materials, color selection.

4. HOURS IN CURRICULUM

**DENTAL TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT**

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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**DENTAL STUDENTS**

**COLLEGE OF DENTAL TECHNICIANS**

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Dental morphology</td>
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<td>II</td>
<td>I 4</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dental technology of bridges</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>32</td>
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Iasi – School Visit Report
Laboratory training of the dental students should be regarded as a progressive educational process. The training and the education have to produce dentists with a high skill levels. We consider that an adequate and lucid communication represents the key for a good final result.

The teaching process has some different steps:

- Theoretical presentation realised using slices, video tapes, the intraoral camera or a computer. The theoretical presentation is realised during the courses by a professor, a lecturer assistant or an associate professor and during the practical laboratories by an assistant.
- The practical demonstration realised by a dental technician according to the topic of the practical lab. She presents the instruments, the biomaterials and the technological method. She is working with an assistant for every group of students.
- The practical execution realised by each student for every technological step.
- Documentation to the department library and to the university’s library and on Internet. Our discipline receives constantly next journals: “Les cahiers de prothèse”, “Dental Labor”, “Quintessenz zahntechnik”, “Quintessence of Dental Technology”. The scientific work are used to improve the quality of the theoretical presentation.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

Every student is noted during the modul in every practical lab receiving a mark for the theoretical and practical instruction level. At the final of every modul the students are examined into an integrated system. The final exam includes a writing test and a practical examination. For the final examination every student receive according to his educational and training level a certain amount of credits.

7. STRENGTHS
Our discipline has a cooperant group of professors with real qualities to collaborate in developing the teaching activities and the researching activities. We collaborate with others prestigious universities, such as: Albert-Ludwigs Universitat Freiburg – Germany and Dental University Romalinda – California U.S.A.

8. WEAKNESSES

Our discipline consider to have some weaknesses regarding the material base for the laboratory processing the new aesthetic components (composites and others new biomaterials).

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

1. Electronic Pletismograph to Study the Periodontal Circulation (which is already brevetated);
2. Analysing Mathematic Model by Finite Elements Method to Study the Induced Tensions into the Dento-Periodontal Structures by the prosthetics elements.

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

Achieving of the new electronic technologies, including CAD/CAM, electrogalvanic procedures for inlays and onlays fabrication, Targis-Vectris system and the new technologies for esthetic crowns and bridges realisation. Another objective is represented by the enhancement of the relationship with other dental universities from abroad.

DISCIPLINE OF PARTIAL REMOVABLE DENTURE
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: ASSOC. PROF. FORNA NORINA

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

The notions about the clinic and therapy of P.E.E. are taught to the 5th students Faculty of Dental Medicine. Subsequently, these notions will be developed in the VIth year at the Discipline of Prosthetics. The notion acquired will complete the practical and theoretical preparation of the student in the framework of Gnathoprosthetics discipline.

The pathological aspects of P.E.E. will be also taught at the College for Dental Assistants, with the implications of its activity at the impact with this pathology and at the College for Dental Technicians. Here, we shall insist upon the practical and theoretical preparation of the future dental technician in the finalisation of the clinico-technological algorithm of a partial removable prosthesis realization.

2. PRIMARY AIMS
Our purpose is the acquisition of a correct examination of the patient with affections in the territory of partial extended edentulous pathology, with a view to establishing a correctly directed diagnosis and treatment plan.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES:

- the knowledge of a partially extended edentation pathology;
- clinical and paraclinical examination at a partially extended edentulous patient;
- utilisation of provisional and final gnatho-prosthetic treatment means in different clinical situations of P.E.E.;
- the establishing of the clinico-technological algorithm for the realization of a removable partial prosthesis, of a mixed and compared prosthesis.

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lecture Faculty PEE Vth YEAR 43 h VI 21,6</th>
<th>Nurse College IIIrd YEAR 15 h</th>
<th>Dental technique College IIrd YEAR 15 h</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Practical activities 116 h VI 46,8</td>
<td>45 h</td>
<td>30 h</td>
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</table>

5. METHOD OF LEARNING/TEACHING

Teaching will be done separately for each series of students of the Faculty and for student in the College - 4 hours/week for the Faculty, 2 hours/week for the College, on the basis of film slides with examples from the discipline case-book record and videotapes.

The practical activity program - 8 hours training/group/week. During this period, the students acquire some of the theoretical notions stipulated in the curriculum. They also take part in practical demonstrations, necessary for the pre and proprosthetic preparation or in practical demonstrations of prosthetics proper, making correct examination techniques for the patients with P.E.E. They establish a diagnosis, a project essay, they choose the election solution for which they realize the manufactures stipulated in the compulsory practical standard (or the presentation to the examination).

The College for Dental Assistants/Technicians realize the manufactures accessible to a nurse and respectively to a dental technician, which we stipulated in the examination standard.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

The practical examination is initially done with the standard examination, continuing with the test of practical notions for the realization of the partial removable prosthesis, for the Faculty as well as for the Colleges.

The written examination is done on the basis of multiple choices tests or topic students.

7. STRENGTHS
The special interest that the students in the Faculty of Dental Medicine and in the College for Dental Assistants and Dental Technicians have for this course is highlighted by successive presence at the lectures and clinical activities periods, by their active participation the practical demonstrations and in the practical execution of the prosthesis.

8. **WEAKNESSES**

The lack of modern endowment for inconografic presentation (videoprojector, computer) and of the materials for the execution of some skeletized or composite gnathoprosthetic apparatus is however felt.

9. –

**10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES**

The alignment to the European standard of students instruction at the Faculty of Dental Medicine and the College for Dental Assistants and Dental Technicians College, future dental medics, nurses and dental technicians.

**DISCIPLINE OF MAXILLO-FACIAL PROSTHESIS**

**HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: ASSOC. PROF. FORNA NORINA**

**THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION**

1. **INTRODUCTION**

   1. The notions of maxillo-facial prosthesis are taught to the 6th students in Dental Medicine as well as to those in College Dental Technicians 2nd year. Restaurative gnatho-prosthetic therapy aim is the clinico-technological algorithm, a subject of interest both for the students of the Faculty of Dental Medicine and for those of the College for Dental Technicians.

2. **PRIMARY AIMS**

   The acquisition of correct examination of the patients with intraoral, extraoral and mixed substance loss with ankylosic articulary pathology after the traumatic affection, with tumoral or embriological affection and with their prosthetic restauration.

3. **MAIN OBJECTIVES :**

   - knowledge of patient pathology with intraoral and extraoral substance loss;
   - realization of a clinical and paraclinical examination at the patient with a pathology centred on oro-facial substance loss;
   - the establishing of the clinico-technological algorithm for the realization of some intraoral prosthetic substitutes and of some facial epithesis.
   - treatment possibilities with maxillo-facial prosthesis.
4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
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<th>College MFP-CTA</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Practical activities</td>
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<td>30 h</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIth YEAR</td>
<td></td>
<td>IIIrd YEAR 15 h</td>
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5. METHOD OF LEARNING/ TEACHING

Courses are delivered separately for each series of students for the Faculty and the College. According to the hours stipulated in the teaching plan, on the basis of film slides with examples of different clinical cases with substance loss, slides, videotapes.

The program of prosthetic activity stipulates the acquisition of the techniques of clinical examination of patients with substance loss, the diagnosis assessment, project essays of treatment plan and the acquisition of manufacture abilities for obturation prosthesis or facial epithesis.

The College of Dental Technicians will complete these clinical techniques and the technological algorithm of their realization.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

The practical examination consists in the testing of the practical notions of maxillo-facial prosthesis realization at the Faculty and College.

The written examination is done on the basis of multiple choices tests or exposition of topics.

7. STRENGTHS

The special interest that the students from the Faculty of Stomatological Medicine and from the College for Dental Assistants and College for Dental Technicians have for this course in highlighted by successive presence at the lectures and clinical training periods, by their active participation at the practical demonstrations and in the practical execution of the prosthesis.

8. WEAKNESSES

The lack of modern endowment for inconografic presentation (videoprojector, computer) and of modern laboratory and clinical means necessary for the execution of some specialized techniques for the realization of facial epithesis.

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES –

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

The alignment to the European standard of students instruction at the Faculty of Stomatological Medicine and the Nurse College and Dental Technique College, future stomatological medics, nurses and dental techniciens.
DISCIPLINE PROSTHETIC THERAPY OF DENTAL PATHOLOGY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: ASSOC.PROF. IFTENI GABRIELA

DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

The “Prosthetic Therapy of Dental Pathology” discipline is studied on the III-th year on the Dentistry Faculty, on the I-th year on the Dental Technicians College and on the II-th year on the Nurses College.

This discipline stands as the first contact of the students with prosthetic therapy. They learn for the first time the different types of tooth preparations for micro-prosthesis, representing the base knowledge of the future in-vitro preparations.

2. PRIMARY AIMS

- Understanding the dental pathology requiring prosthetic treatment;
- Understanding the most important directions of the prosthetic treatments;
- Practical skills on clinical preparations on fixed appliances.

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM

The numbers of theoretical and clinical classes are as follows:

Dentistry Faculty:
- Theoretical classes: 32 h
- Clinical classes: 48 h

Dental Technicians College:
- Theoretical classes: 16 h
- Clinical classes: 32 h

Nurses College:
- Theoretical classes: 16 h
- Clinical classes: 48 h

Clinical classes take part on the special lab on dental simulators. The students have to achieve the technical skills of dental preparations on artificial models. During the whole class module each student has to fulfill 6 h / week.
5. METHOD OF TEACHING/LEARNING

- Theoretical classes exemplified by photos and graphics;
- Clinical cases;
- Practical preparation of each type of prosthetic treatment.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

The students are tested on the end of the class module consisting of both clinical (eliminatory probe) and theoretical exams. Clinical one consists of:
- Evaluations of the clinical preparation during the module classes;
- Simulator execution of a clinical preparation;

Theoretical part consists of a written paper.

The final mark is given by a weighted sum between clinical exam, theoretical exam and global appreciation.

7. STRENGTHS

- In the same time with the Prosthetic Therapy of Dental Pathology classes the students learn the conservative treatment of dental pathology, as well as methodological technical steps on fixed appliances. This way the students are able to achieve a large perspective about the fixed appliance treatments.
- Starting with 1999 year, the special lab represents the focus of discipline due to the up-to-date apparatus and artificial human models.
- On the special lab the connections with other disciplines are realized:
  - Partial edentulous;
  - Total edentulous;
  - Oral rehabilitation;
  - Semiology;
  - Anesthesiology;
  - Gnatology;
  - Oral Surgery;

8. WEAKNESSES

A major drawback of the discipline is given by the number of clinical classes, not large enough to allow the students a complete instruction. Moreover, a strong correlation between theoretical and clinical cases is missing.

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

- It is considered to be usefully to increase the number of practical classes with clinical cases to be resolved by the students itself, with all intermediate steps: diagnosis, treatment plan and practical execution.
• The future of the disciplines is related by dental material supplying for covering the whole dental treatment spectrum. In the same time, the acceptance of the clinical classes by the board of the University would be an important step on the discipline development.

DEPARTMENT OF FIXED PROSTHODONTICS
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF. DR VASILE BURLUI

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION
    Fixed prosthodontics is taught in the 4th year, in the Prosthodontical Clinic of the Faculty of Stomatological Medicine.

2. PRIMARY AIMS:
    • The objectives of the Fixed Prosthodontical Teaching are integrated in the Dental Education Curricula, by the core of the conception of this curricula at the Faculty of Stomatological Medicine of Iasi.
    • The achievement of theoretical knowledge and practical skills in Fixed Prosthodontics in order to integrate the students in the stomatological activity.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES:
    • The requisite academic knowledge and understanding to develop their clinical skills in Fixed Prosthodontics in order to provide a prosthodontic service for their patients
    • The achievement of an integrated approach to clinical examination, diagnosis and treatment planning in Fixed Prosthodontics
    • A problem solving approach to patient treatment, the concept of the individualized oral rehabilitation
    • Expertise in Fixed Prosthodontics integrated within other disciplines in dentistry
    • Solid knowledge on the laboratory stages necessary for the construction of the bridges, the ability to understand the technological problems and the capacity to communicate with the dental technician
    • Communication skills necessary for establishing a real professional relationship with the patient.

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM:
    Lectures: 36 hours/ weeks
    Practicals: hours/ weeks/practicals week

5. METHODS OF TEACHING:
- We use the classical course which assures the students with the theoretical knowledge necessary to perform the practical activities
- The course is presented using the following means:
  - Audio-visual techniques (static and dynamic images on the intraoral camera, videotapes)
  - Computer aided prosthodontical teaching
- for the practicals we use the following didactic methods:
  - Simulation method (demonstration and training)
  - Case study method
  - Incidence method
  - Application of the clinical procedures of Fixed Prosthodontics on real patients.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS:

- The instructor evaluates the activity of each student during the whole module
- The students are required to complete the treatment of 2 patient that need bridges
- At the end of each module there is a final evaluation using a mannequin (for clinical procedures) on a patient (for clinical examination, diagnosis, treatment planning) in Fixed Prosthodontics
- Theoretical knowledge is evaluated through a classical examination

7. STRENGTHS

- A new integrative medical orientation of Fixed Prosthodontics
- Systematic clinical examination, integrated and complexe diagnosis schema and treatment planning
- Small group clinical and technical instruction
- Patient-based instruction combined with mannequins instruction

8. WEAKNESSES

- Scaricity of the materials (due to the economical support)
- Decrease number of patients due to the lack of proper legislation

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

- Complexe and integrative treatment planning in Fixed Prosthodontics
- An original schema for teeth preparation
- Dento-parodontal impression
- The concept of simultaneous therapy
- The concept of temporized therapy

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

- Introducing in daily practice new modern technologies (Empress, Targis Vectris, ceramic techniques)
- Introducing CAD-CAM technology
• Self-access of the educational staff and dental students to Computer Assisted Learning Programmes.

DISCIPLINE OF GNATHOLOGY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF. DR VASILE BURLUI

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

Gnathology, a modern and complex discipline, has been introduced in the Curricula of Faculty of Dental Medicine for over 20 years and it is the only Faculty of our country which has it.

It is taught in the beginning of the 3rd year during one module in which the students attend courses and practicals on the morphology and function of the stomatognathic system and dysfunctional syndrome of stomatognathic system (aetiology-genetics, clinical examination, investigation, diagnosis and treatment planning).

2. PRIMARY AIMS

• The acquisition and understanding of theoretical knowledge in Gnathology.
• The development of skills for clinical examination of the patient (emphasizing on: fundamental cranio-mandibular relationships, occlusion), investigation of the patient with TMJ, diagnosis and treatment planning.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES:

• To enable students to acquire theoretical knowledge on:
  a) The normal clinical morphology of the stomatognatic system’s elements.
  b) The study of function and dysfunction of the stomatognatic system.
  c) The interrelation between the stomatognatic system’s elements.
  d) The aetio-pathogical theories of the TMJ and the dishomeostasis Theory.
  e) The processes, clinical features and principles of management of TMJ.
  f) The complex therapeutic schema of TMJ.
• To develop in students skills relating to the clinical and technical aspects of dental practice in relation to Gnathology:
  a) The acquisition of skills in clinical examination, diagnosis and treatment planning for TMJ patients.
  b) The acquisition of skills in clinical examination of occlusion and cranio-mandibular relationships, TMJ, muscles.
  c) The ability to advise patients on prevention, including dental health education in correlation with TMJ.
  d) Interpretation of specific investigations: study casts, TMJ tomography, OPG, cephalometry.
  e) Occlusion examination and analysis, methods of occlusal adjustment.
4. **HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM**

Year 3 = 30 hours of course  
= 30 hours of practicals  
1 module

5. **METHOD OF LEARNING/ TEACHING**

At this discipline we use the classical course supported by video-taped recordings, computer-assisted teaching.

The practicals are organized as follows:

- Demonstrations and training on mannequins,
- Demonstrations and training on study casts for occlusion examination,
- Simulations of dynamic occlusion on charts,
- Case presentations – classical method  
  - incidence method
- Demonstrations on real patients – chair-side teaching (clinical examination, diagnosis, treatment planning).

6. **ASSESSMENT METHODS**

Continuous assessment is used during the period of the module to assess clinical training of the students on the main objectives.

At the end of the module the students are examined by:

- Practical examination to evaluate the ability in clinical exam, diagnosis and treatment plan.
- Theoretical classical examination.

7. **STRENGTHS**

- The integration of the Gnathology teaching within the dental specialities.
- Systemic assessment of the TMJ patient.
- The Dishomeostasis Theory of TMJ.
- The Complex Therapeutic Schema for TMJ.
- T-scan evaluation of occlusion.

8. **WEAKNESSES**

The training of the students should be built up in parts in connection to the receiving of other clinical data.

9. **INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES**

- Classification, clinical examination, diagnosis and treatment planning for cranio-mandibular malrealtions.
- Malocclusion (diagnosis, occlusal adjustment schema).
1. INTRODUCTION

The course of Esthetic dentistry is taught in the 6th year of study and it is integrated with Implantology and Complexe Oral Rehabilitation modules. This discipline has been recently introduced in the Curriculum and, from our knowledge, it is unique in our country.

2. PRIMARY AIMS

(a) It allows the dental students to have a better understanding of the concept of individualized therapy.

(b) It develops a new perspective over the dental therapeutic measures from the esthetic point of view.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES

- Understanding the basic principles of Esthetics and their application in Dentistry
- A new approach of different therapeutical procedures from the Esthetic point of view
- It is pointing out to the importance of realising individualized restorations
- Enhancement of a new method of facial analysis
- Emphasise the importance of the Esthetic Function among the functions of the Stomatognathic System
- Underlines the importance of clinical examination in order to make a diagnosis and a treatment planning
- Ability to diagnose and refer the patients with esthetic disorders to a specialist treatment source
- Settling the fundamental notions for Continuous Education after graduation

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM

Lectures: 15 hours
Practical activities: 20 hours

5. METHOD OF LEARNING /TEACHING

Our course presents the information using the formal lectures in order to allow the access of each student to knowledge. The lectures are sustained by Computer Aided Presentation which brings together general information about Esthetics and Esthetic Dentistry and also by clinical cases presentations.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

At the end of the module the students are evaluated by a written examination paper which comprises questions that requisite a complete answer in order to show a global understanding of the problem.

7. STRENGTHS

• The integration of Esthetic Dentistry within all the dental specialities.
• The course of Esthetic Dentistry provides the means of understanding the concept of individualized therapy.
• Introducing new terminology

8. WEAKNESSES

• Absence (low number) of hours for practicals.
• Due to the logistics, difficulties in real presentation of each therapeutical and assessment method presented by the course.
• Low levels of academic staff.

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

• It is the only course with this kind of approach and bibliography in the country.
• Development of a diagnosys scheme for Esthetic Disorders (Unbalances).
• A complexe method of facial analysis
• A completely new approach of this subject

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

• Increasing the number of hours for the practical activities
• Self access of the educational staff and dental students to Computer Assisted Learning Programme

DISCIPLINE OF IMPLANTOLOGY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF.DR. VASILE BURLUI

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION
1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this course in Implantology at an undergraduate level is to train the qualifying doctor in the implants and the implantary techniques. This course is taught in the 6th year of study and it is integrated with Esthetic Dentistry and Complex Oral Rehabilitation.

2. PRIMARY AIMS

- Allows the future to be doctors to recognise the need and indication for implants.
- Acknowledgement and acquiring the basic skills of the main implantary techniques.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES

- Understanding the importance of treating the edentulous patient by using implants
- An ability to conduct a structural relevant clinical examination
- An ability to conduct relevant diagnostic tests
- An ability to formulate a coherent policy for clinical management.
- Understanding the risks and the benefits attached to any therapeutical implantary strategy.
- Setting the fundamental notions of Continuous Education after graduation.

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM

Lectures: 15 hours.
Practical activities: 25 hours.

5. METHOD OF LEARNING/TEACHING

We use the formal lecture in order to assure the student with the necessary knowledge. The lecture is sustained by Computer Aided Presentations and also by videotapes with practical demonstrations recorded during our implantological procedures using an intraoral camera.
For the practicals we use:
  - Simulation Method
  - Case study Method

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

The practical assistant evaluates the activity of each student during the whole module and at the end of the module the students are examined by a written examination paper.
The students are required to perform different types of implantological procedures on phantoms.

7. STRENGTHS

- Small groups of clinical and technical instruction
- A new perspective over the treatment possibilities and also for Continuous Postgraduation Education.

8. WEAKNESSES

- Low number of hours for practical courses
- Impossibility of performing each method on the phantom that has been taught in the course, due to the logistics.

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

The Theory of Relative Biological Integration of the Implants

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

- Increasing the number of hours for the courses and practicals
- Self access of the educational staff and dental students to Computer Assisted Learning Programmes.

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DISCIPLINE OF DENTAL ERGONOMICS
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: ASSOC. PROF. DR. CATALINA MORARASU

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

Ergonomic in dentistry comprises all aspects of organisation, management, working methods, etc. necessary to make possible an effective and efficient care for patients, with a reasonable profit, and such that a dentist experiences worksatisfaction and is able to avoid health risks as a result of practising dentistry; it is an important aspect of training dental students to prepare them both as a dentist and entrepreneur, rendering services to patients. The course is introduced at the beginning of the 3rd year.
2. PRIMARY AIMS:

- The achievement by the dental students of the fundamentals of dental ergonomics.
- The training of dental students to use the own capacities and the possibilities of equipment, instruments, organisation, infection control.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES:

- The training to the dental students to use the correct working positions and correct positioning of the patient
- The achievement of the handling instruments rules
- Hygienic procedures in the dental office
- Practice organisation and management
- Realise safe working environment
- Positive relationship within the dental team, a holistic approach of the dental team
- Directions for continuous dental education
- The acquisition of patient management skills

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM:

hours of course – 3rd year

5. METHODS OF TEACHING:

- basically, we use the traditional lectures the access of our students to the modern ways of information is limited by the financial aspects
- we also use the simulation method and practical demonstrations (on real patients on video-taping recordings)

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS:

The assessment are held at the end of the module by a written paper. We evaluate the theoretical knowledge, by a classical written exam that uses questions with answers that need to be drew up.

7. STRENGTHS

The educational programme of Dental Ergonomics in our Faculty is an integrated part of the Dental Curricula, being the only one in the Romanian Dental Educational System.

8. WEAKNESSES
The training of the students has to be built up in parts in connection with the progress of the study.

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

- Ergonomic Criteria in Dental Practice

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

- The introduction of the practical training for a better achievement of the correct working style.
- The correlation of the study of Dental Ergonomics with the specific of the different parts of the dental curriculum.
SECTION 12: PERIODONTOLOGY

DISCIPLINE OF PERIODONTOLOGY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR MÂRTU SILVIA

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

Periodontology is a basisal discipline in the Faculty of Dental Medicine, having of 11 credits, and being studied in the 5th and 6th year. It represents 20% all activities during one year of study. Periodontology is also studied for 15 weeks during the 5th year and 6 weeks during the sixth year, as a part of the module of "Complex Odonto-Parodontology Rehabilitation". The discipline of "Periodontology" is also studied by students of the College of Dental Assistants during the second year of study and College of Dental Technicians during the third year of study (8 weeks).

2. PRIMARY AIMS:

The aims of our discipline are to make our students accumulate theoretical and practical information by the student in order to establish a correct diagnosis in periodontal diseases.
Another aim is to make students perform specific treatments in patients with periodontal disease.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of our discipline for students formation are:
a) evaluation of periodontal index
b) control of bacterial plaque, professional toothbrushing
c) co-factors identification
d) establish the correct diagnosis
e) scaling, root-planning
f) small surgical intervention
g) occlusal rehabilitation, splinting teeth

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM

Course:
Faculty of Dental Medicine:
1. 45 hrs – 5th year
2. 8 hrs – 6th year
Colleges:
3. 15 hrs – College of Dental Assistants
4. 48 hr – College of Dental Technicians

Practical hours:
Faculty of Dental Medicine:
5. 120 hrs – 5th year
6. 18 hrs – 6th year
   Colleges:
   - 48 hrs – College of Dental Assistents
   - 48 hrs – College of Dental Technicians

5. METHODS OF TEACHING

Learning and Teaching methods are:

Courses: theoretical presentation in an interactive way, using lides, posters, video-tapes, video-projection completed with a thematic bibliography.

Practical activities: demonstration in simulation class, and activity on human patient: case reports, establish periodontal index, professional toothbrushing, scaling, root-planning, small surgical interventions, occlusal rehabilitation and splinting teeth.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

Assessment methods include:
7. Case report presented by students
8. Assessment of practical skills by direct observation
9. Verifying the registrations made by the students on the examined and treated human patients during the module
10. Periodical written tests
11. Verifying the student completes at least the requested dental procedures during the clinical stages.
    Final assessment by theoretical and practical tests.

7. STRENGTHS

Simulation laboratory, the possibility of practice skills on patients with a large and various pathology, the possibility to perform surgical therapy with guided tissue regeneration.
We have young well prepared, team, attending postgraduate courses in countries of the European Community (Freiburg, Germany), we have a good interdisciplinary collaboration and access to the university fundamental research laboratory and university library.

8. WEAKNESSES

We need more materials and armamentarium. We also need materials to support didactical activities.

9. INNOVATION

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES
We need to specialize the young members of our team in best clinics and universities from the European Community Countries. We hope that the supply with materials and devices will became more numerous.
SECTION 13: ORAL SURGERY AND DENTAL RADIOGRAPHY AND RADIOLOGY

1. MAXILO-FACIAL SURGERY
2. RADIOLOGY
3. ORAL SURGERY

1. DEPARTMENT OF MAXILO-FACIAL SURGERY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF.DR. DAN GOGALNICEANU

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

For the discipline of Maxillo-Facial Surgery, the future doctors have to learn how to examine the patient with maxillo-facial disease, to establish an correct diagnose, prognostic and treatment indication. Also, the students learn to apply the surgical principles, methods and techniques training for acquiring skill and sureness in practice. The study domains include some affection possible to find in a stomatologic cabinet: the congenital disease and abnormalities, trauma infections and tumors of the maxillo-facial domain, the temporomandibular joint and salivary gland disease.

2. PRIMARY AIMS:

- The students assume the theoretical notions necessary for the evaluation of the health status of the patient and the establishing of the diagnostics and the treatment plan
  - The students assume the needs for the oro-maxillo-facial emergencies
  - The acquirement of the prophylactic practice for oro-maxillo-facial disease.

3. THE MAIN OBJECTIVES

Aims:
- Assume the patient’s clinical examination methodology
- Assume the interpretation of the examination the laboratory findings in strict correlation with the clinical finding methods
- Assume some competenci parameters for the future dentist in practical solving of some surgical oro-maxillo-facial lesions possible to appear in stomatologic cabinet

3. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM

- Courses: 45 hours/year
- Practical work: 105 hours/year
  (5 weeks = 26 days x 4 hour/days)

4. METHOD OF TEACHING:
- 3 hours/week of free presentation and slides projection; free discussion with students through questioning and answering each other.
- 4 hours/day of practical work –in the Clinic of Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery which consists in case presentations, patient examination, interpretation of laboratory findings, execution of some practical maxillo-facial surgical manoeuvre: fracture immobilizations, abscess incisions, cooptation in operative teams, all under the coordination of the assistant and of the professor

5. ASSESSMENT METHODS

Practical examination – eliminatory
Written theoretical examination

6. STRENGTHS -

7. WEAKNESSES:

Insufficient didactic materials and appliances in accordance with modern didactic activity.

8. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES: -

9. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES: -

2. DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF.DR. CORNELIU C. ALDESCU

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

Dental and maxillofacial course started in 1965 and since 1997 it has a new format. It is spread over 4 years of study starting from the second year and ending in the 5th. The first two years cover basic aspects of radiology, while the other two are concerned with dental and maxillofacial radiology.

We also teach dental and maxillofacial radiology and the second year of study at College of Dental Assistants. The teaching process is organized in a modular system: 5 modules - one in the 2nd, 4th and 5th year of study and two in the 3rd year of study.

2. PRIMARY AIMS

-Teaching the medical students the basic principles and applications of the use of ionizing radiation for the diagnosis of oral-maxillofacial disease. This includes an appreciation for the biologic hazard attendant to the use of ionizing radiation, as well as the use of a systematic radiographic approach to the identification of normal anatomy and pathologic conditions.
-Teaching the assistant basic principles and applications of the use of ionizing radiation and nursing techniques.

3. **OBJECTIVES**

- appreciation of the biologic hazard attendants to the use of ionizing radiation
- presentation of the concepts of radiological imaging
- accommodation with radiographic techniques and procedures
- the use of a systematic radiographic approach to the identification of normal anatomy
- the use of a systematic radiographic approach to the identification of pathologic conditions
- the establishment of radiologic-pathologic correlation of oral-maxillofacial diseases
- accommodation with special imaging techniques.

4. **HOURS**

- First module (**I-6**) has 6 weeks with 3 courses (2 hours each).
- The second module (**I-6c**) has 6 weeks with 4 courses (2 hours each).
- The third module (**I-8b**) has 6 weeks with 1 course (1 hours)
- The fourth module (**I-8c**) has 8 weeks with 7 courses (3 hours each) and 7 laboratory works (3 hours each).
- The fifth module (**I-13**) has 8 weeks with 5 courses (2 hours each) and 5 laboratory works (2 hours each).
- For the College of Dental Assistants a module of 8 weeks with 16 courses (2 hours each) and 8 laboratory works (4 hours each).

5. **METHOD OF TEACHING**

   Lectures, Workshop/Laboratory works, visual techniques: slides, CD-ROM.

   **Method of learning**
   Radiology books-edited by some of our staff members;
   Selected list of bibliography (Romanian and foreign books).

6. **ASSESSMENT METHODS**

   There will be one final exam. The grade will be determined by:
   - Written tests: 70%
   - Practical examination: 30%

7. **STRENGTHS**

   A competent and motivated team

8. **WEAKNESSES**

   The logistic support must be improved
9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

There are special groups of foreign students for which the teaching process is made in English language.

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

Extension of digital imaging in panoramic radiography, introduction of CADx (computer aided radiodiagnostic)

3. DISCIPLINE OF ORAL SURGERY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF.DR. EUGENIA POPESCU

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

Assimilating the clinical examination and paraclinic exploration methodologies specific to oral surgery:

- Guiding and techniques in dental extraction; endodontic surgery; pathology of dental growth.

2. PRIMARY AIMS

Accumulation of oral surgery current techniques.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES:

- Dental extraction: indications and contraindications;
- Main principles and extraction techniques;
- Dental extraction by alvelotomy;
- Alveoloplastic dental extraction;
- Treatment of postextractional plaque;
- Accidents and complications of dental extraction and their treatment;
- Incisions and sutures in oral surgery.

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM

Courses – 30 hours; practical laboratories – 90 hours (per year of study/ per student).

5. METHOD OF LEARNING/ TEACHING
• Theoretical courses, supported by a large iconography, pointing on to theoretical knowledge.
• Romanian and foreign bibliography.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

• The assessment is made through theoretical questions and clinical phases on patients during the 90 hours of laboratories. Each student is graded for his performance from the assistant.

• The exam itself consists in a practical test (a dental extraction and a written test).

7. STRENGTHS

Strengths: the possibility of learning all of the oral surgery steps on patient, under the guidance of an assistant.

8. WEAKNESSES

The Ambulatory Clinic of the hospital needs more new instruments and materials for good standard of oral surgery.

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

• The possibility to practice anestesiology and dental extraction techniques on patients, after a correct acknowledgement of the theoretical and practical notions (on simulators).

• The chance of the 4-th year student to enter the oral surgery operating room from Ambulatory.

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

Theoretical knowledge of the students are checked by multiple choice tests.

SECTION 14: ORAL MEDICINE AND ORAL PATHOLOGY

1. ORAL AND MAXILO-FACIAL PATHOLOGY
2. ORAL MEDICINE

DEPARTMENT OF ORAL AND MAXILO-FACIAL PATHOLOGY
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF.DR. CARMEN VICOL
THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

INTRODUCTION

The students in the Faculty of General Medicine (VI\textsuperscript{th} year) are taught the notions of Oral and Maxillo-Facial Pathology, in order to complete the training of the future general practitioner with the complex problems of the Oral and Maxillo-Facial area, a domain with an important impact in the general pathology of the human body.

PRIMARY AIMS:

Learning the correct examination of the patient with illness of the Oral and Maxillo-Facial area, in order to establish a diagnostic as correct as possible and to apply an emergency treatment.

MAIN OBJECTIVES:

- Knowing the patient both from a physical and psychic point of view;
- Complete examination of a patient with Oral and Maxillo-Facial illness, establishing the role of other organs or systems in the etiopathogenesis of the illness and repercussions of the illness on the rest of the body;
- Development of the clinical reasoning with the formation of the still to establish the diagnostic, prognostics and treatment indications;

HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM:

- Courses: 15 hours/year
- Practical works: 15 hours/year

METHODS OF TEACHING:

- The teaching is performed for each series of students, within the course, 1 hour/week using slides with many examples from the practical activity of the discipline;
- The practical activity program is 1 hour/week for each group, when time the students acquire the correct examination techniques of the patient with Oral and Maxillo-Facial illness, establish the diagnosis, discuss the possible complications and establish treatment plan.

ASSESSMENT METHODS:

- Practical assessment of each student;
- Written theoretical tests.

STRENGTHS

The remarkable interest shown by the Faculty of General Medicine students on toward these courses – confirmed by the good attendance at the course and the practical works.

WEAKNESSES
The absences of a modern endowment for the presentation of graphical material (video-projector, computer)

INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES:

PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES:

Alignment to the European standards of training for the students in the Faculty of General Medicine – future general practitioners

DISCIPLINE OF ORAL MEDICINE
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: ASSISTANT DR. CRISTINA APETREI

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

This discipline has as its main objective the study of nondental and nonsurgical diseases of oral cavity. Oral forms of some systemic diseases with various ethiology (genetic, immunologic, dismethylabolic, contagious, dermatologic, reactive, etc.) are approached through a didactic view and are classified upon primarily forms of diseases. Thus, Oral Medicine is a crossover discipline, well correlated with dentistry itself.

2. PRIMARY AIMS

Diagnosis criteria and therapeutic conduct for oral cavity mucosal diseases patients.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES:

- to recognize and detect lesions with maligncy potential;
- diagnosis of vesiculo-bullosa lesions with viral origin, or those associated with immunologic malfunction;
- diagnosis of ulcerative lesions with reactive, bacterian, fungal diseases or associated with immunologic malfunction;
- positive or differential diagnosis criteria of oral mucosa leucokeratozis;
- positive or differential diagnosis criteria of oral mucosal candidosis.
- diagnosis criteria in blood dyscrasia (acute or chronic leukemias, agranulocytosis);
- diagnosis of pigmentosum lesions of oral mucosa (Addison disease, melanoma, nevus, hard metal and drugs pigmentosum).

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM

30 hours of courses and 14 hours of laboratories per year/per student.
5. METHOD OF LEARNING/TEACHING

Lectures (courses) and laboratories have a very diverse iconographic background, so that the student will understand every form of oral lesion or disease.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

The exam consists of a practical test (to recognize a disease), insisting on positive and differential diagnosis. The practical exam is following a written test.

7. STRENGTHS

Complete and suggestive iconographic material to acknowledge the theoretical notions.

8. WEAKNESSES

Our discipline does not own too many atlases of Oral Medicine for all the students.

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

The theoretical test is a multiple choice test.

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

SECTION 15: INTEGRATED DENTAL CARE AND EMERGENCIES AND SPECIAL NEEDS PATIENT

1. GENERAL ANESTHESIA AND MEDICAL EMERGENCY
2. ANESTHESIA AND MEDICAL-SURGERY EMERGENCY
3. ORAL REHABILITATION

1. DISCIPLINE GENERAL ANESTHESIA AND MEDICAL EMERGENCY IN DENTAL PRACTICE
HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF. MARIA VORONEANU

DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

The course “General Anesthesia” and “Medical Emergency” in dental practice is thought for the students in the last year, because they need such kind of information’s.

In our days the dental practice has many different aspects - that’s why we think that the student must know the intensive therapy for any accidental medical situation and information’s about the modern anesthesia.
2. PRIMARY AIMS

We give the main directions in such emergency situations like:
- acute respiratory failure;
- acute cardiac failure;
- cardio-respiratory resuscitation;
- shock (anaphylactic shock, cardiogenic shock);
- hypoglycemic and hyperglycemic coma;
- endotraheal intubation;
- narcosis with N₂O + O₂;
- the most important properties of anesthesia.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES

For practical hours, the students must learn to recognize the most important signs of cardiac and respiratory dysfunction. They must learn the right way for appreciate TA, FC, FR.

5. METHOD OF LEARNING/TEACHING

We have a modern reanimation section – here the students can see the most important aspects of the technical resuscitation and anesthesia. We show patients with severe cardiac failure, respiratory failure and the intensive therapy, that they can practice in their work.

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

- a special space for applications with modern ventilation and monitoring techniques.
- a new computer because I think to evaluate the students by computer tests.
- research the side effects of anesthesia in dental practice and it is benefits, too.

The modern dental practice must use the general anesthesia and must use the intensive therapy in emergency medical situation.

2. DISCIPLINE ANESTHESIA AND MEDICAL-SURGERY EMERGENCY

HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: PROF. DR. MARIA VORONEANU

THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

The cours try to show to the students everything about clinical activity, the risc and the importance of a correct therapeutic plan, awarning the students about knowing the patient – physically and psychally. We try to establish the role of the other organs and systems for making a complete and correct diagnosis and an adequate therapy planning among learning the local – regiona techiques of anesthesia.
2. PRIMARY AIMS

Primary objectives:
- surgical training
- asepsia and antisepsia
- techniques of local – regional anesthesia

3. THE MAINS OBJECTIVES

Main objectives:
- dental practice in O.M.F. Ambulatory particularities: *asepsia and antisepsia; emergency devices; drugs administration
- dental patient – particularities – pathological and physiological ground
- the risk and the allergic reactions
- emergency care
- local – regional anesthesia’s importance

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM

Courses planning – 30 hours; Objectives:
- connections between preclinical and clinical objectives
- surgical training
- medical behaviour
- local – regional techniques of anesthesia
- accidents and complications – emergency care

LP – Planning – 30 hours; Objectives:
- clinical and paraclinical assessment
- patient impact
- practical manoeuvres (techniques of local – regional anesthesia)

5. METHOD OF LEARNING/ TEACHING

Teaching and learning methods:
After the first courses, the next ones begins with a short knowledge questionary, for keeping the students in touch with the materia and stimulate them permanently.
The LP follow as:
- Lesson’s objective: purpose
- Principles – active – diagnosis made by the student
  - passive – recognize the diagnosis
    (teacher made the diagnosis)
- Lesson follows as: analitical method; learning, dialog, evaluation; bibliography; tests, questionares, practical manoeuvres.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

The theoretical and practical informations are scheduled so the students passes enough time for learning and training. Practical labors offer to the students the best
opportunity to accommodate in the dental office, to the dental practice, dental emergency and prepare them to riks situation impact and decision.

7. **STRENGTHS**

The course prepares the students for clinical training. Practical labor has three major advantages: - the student motivation  
- easily perceived  
- easily accepted

8. **WEAKNESSES**

The students have’nt claimed that our discipline is havely accepted or comprehended.

9. **INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES**

Best practices:

- short-standing anesthesia for children in Ambulatory conditions
- NLA
- Conscious sedation pain and anxiety level evaluation

10. **PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES**

Discipline improvement

- alternative methods of pain management
- clinical status assesment by interdisciplinary coroboration

3. **DISCIPLINE OF ORAL REHABILITATION**

**HEAD OF THE DISCIPLINE: ASSOC. PROF.DR. CATALINA MORARASU**

**THE DISCIPLINE CHARACTERIZATION**

1. **INTRODUCTION**

This discipline supports the wholistic philosophy of complex oral rehabilitation of each patient, the rehabilitation of oral health of the patient in the context of general health. The module is in the 6th year when the students are supposed to have complex knowledge in dentistry. This course has been designed to underline those aspects of oral rehabilitation that are of particular relevance to the practitioner. The treatment planning is based on modern complex concepts of oral rehabilitation which represent the fundamental things in treatment decision-making and it presents the latest dental procedures and technologies.

2. **PRIMARY AIMS**
(a). To improve the students’ understanding of the modern concepts and the value of complex oral rehabilitation

(b) To provide students with experience and practice in a number of complex clinical cases that supports an integrated and complex approach of the treatment planning and delivery of oral health care.

3. MAIN OBJECTIVES

(a) Students education and training in patient entire oral care.

(b) At the end of the course students should be able to:
   • understand the processes, clinical features and management of the dental patient.
   • Understand and put into practice the modern concepts of complex oral rehabilitation.
   • Acquisition of skills in history-taking, clinical examination and treatment planning in different dental patients who need complex oral rehabilitation.
   • The acquisition of the patient management skills in complex oral rehabilitation.
   • Understanding and putting into practice of dental team approach.
   • Expertise in integrated oral rehabilitation of patients.
   • Quality assessment.

4. HOURS IN THE CURRICULUM

Academic instruction during the module:
• Lectures : 24 hours
• Practical activities : 46 hours

5. METHOD OF LEARNING/TEACHING

This course is taught by a combination of formal lectures, clinical and technical demonstrations and case studies followed by the students carrying out clinical training procedures themselves, under the supervision of the clinical staff.

6. ASSESSMENT METHODS

The students are required to complete the treatment of 2 patients (under supervision) requiring complex oral rehabilitation and are evaluated during the period of the module for the practical skills. At the end of the module there is a theoretical examination through a formal exam that uses questions with answers that need to be written down.

7. STRENGTHS
• The Complex Oral Rehabilitation introduces the modern holistic approach of the patient.
• Chairside practicals on real patients during which the students carry out themselves complex oral rehabilitation under supervision.
• Practical instruction small groups.

8. WEAKNESSES

• few dental materials for treatment (as a result of the financial problems)
• improper regulations in order to support the Clinics of the Faculty as Community Clinics as well as few means of financial support.

9. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

• fundamental notions of the concepts of complex oral rehabilitation
• wholistic approach of the patient.

10. PLANS FOR FUTURE CHANGES

• to introduce in practical training of the students the modern technologies Empress, targis Vectris, Ceramic rehabilitation.
• interactive teaching using the web
• problem-oriented teaching.
Section 17: Examinations, Assessments and Competences

Person in School who will explain and show this to the visitors:

Name:

Fax:

1. Question 1

The modular system of education implies fractioning the educational process into modules addressed to each discipline. At the end of each module the students must pass through an examination of their both theoretical and practical knowledge. In order to improve the training of our students we divided the education period in three parts—three stages of training:

- Stage1: the 1st and the 2nd years of study;
- Stage2: the 3rd and the 4th years of study;
- Stage3: the 5th and the 6th years of study;

Acceding from one level to another is conditioned of passing all the examinations of one stage with the minimum score (resulting from multiplying the grade with the number of credits of each discipline—table 1.), as following:

- Stage1: the 1st year: 350 points and the 2nd year of study: 350 points;
- Stage2: the 3rd year: 400 points and the 4th year of study: 400 points;
- Stage3: the 5th year: 450 points and the 6th year of study: 450 points.

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<td>Clinical Anatomy</td>
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<td>Partial Removable Dentures</td>
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<td>Dent. Technology</td>
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<td>6th Year</td>
<td>Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery</td>
<td>Chir.OMF</td>
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<td>Anaestesiology and Dental Emergencies</td>
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<td>Orthodontics</td>
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<td>Maxillo-Facial Prostheses</td>
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Forensic  ML  1
Psychiatry  Psh  1
Obstetrics and Gynecology  Obst.  1
Medical Informatics  Infor  2
Community Dentistry  St.Cm.  6
Hygiene  Igiena  1
Epidemiology  Epid  1
Dental Management  Mng.  1
Complex Oral Rehabilitation  ROC  8
Full Dentures; Partial Removable Dentures; Fixed Prosthodontics; Prosthetic Therapy of Dental Pathology  ET;EPI;EPR;LOC  8
Endodontics; Odontology; Periodontology; Endo. Cario., Parod  8
Implantology; Esthetic Dentistry  Implan.,Estet.  5

According to the Transferable Credits System each discipline has a number of credits in correlation with its importance within the educational process and also with the amount of time necessary in order to accumulate the knowledge in an adequate manner. This system annihilates the notion of repeating a year or the notion of equivalence. It also allows Cooperation Agreements between our Faculty and other Faculties of Dental Medicine in our country (Bucuresti, Timisoara, Cluj-Napoca, Targu-Mures, Craiova, Constanta, Oradea).

Examinations are designed to confirm that the aims and the objectives of each course have been achieved.

The student is evaluated with grades from 1 to 10, the minimum passing grade being 5.

1 - no answer given;
2 - hopeless answer;
4 - less than satisfactory;
5 - bare pass;
6 - better than pass;
8 - good response;
10 - excellent and complete response;

Examinations are designed to confirm that the aims and the objectives of each course have been achieved.

Practical examination evaluates the practical skills of the student and also his manual dexterity by using:

- Clinical Case Presentation
- The examinee is asked to perform a clinical task, to do a technical procedure or to make data interpretation.

In fact, the elements of student’s clinical work are the subject of continuous assessment and it is done in order to confirm that it is safe to allow students to progress to the treatment of patients.

Theoretical knowledge assessment is done by using a written paper with:

- Two or Three Short essay Questions,
- Ten Short Answer Questions
Multiple Choice Questions of various formats. Compensation will not be permitted between paper and clinic examination. The **integrated modular system** of education is a superior form of organising the modular education. The modules are grouped around 1 or 2 main disciplines for each of the three stages of study together with those parts of the basic medical disciplines that are needed in order to complete the information that has been sent. The disciplines that cannot be integrated with the clinical dental disciplines are grouped in separate modules within separate integrates.

At the end of these three stages of studies the student is assessed through the **Licensure Examination** in order to obtain his/her’s MD. The Licensure Examination implies to pass through:

- Two theoretical examinations (Basic Medical Disciplines and Dental Disciplines).
- A practical examination
- Diploma Paper.

By graduating the Faculty of Dental Medicine from Iasi the Student obtains the following competences:

### 2. Question 2

All the assessment methods we used are designed to allow the student to have a realistic feed-back over his education, to show his deficiencies and the proper methods to correct them and also, because of the integrative modular system, to be assessed whenever he feels that he is ready.

### 3. Strengths

- The modular integrative system that allows the student to present himself to each examination whenever he is ready;
- Specialised members of our educational staff, grouped in special Comites (Comitee of the Strategy and Development Management of the Faculty, Comitee for the Coordination of the Modular Teaching, The Comitee for the Management of the Practical Activity, The Comitee for Psychopedagogical Training of the Educational Staff) trained in order to ensure continuing development of the Curriculum and the assessment methods which both drive and ensure quality in student learning.

### 4. Weaknesses

- Difficulties in adapting the educational staff and also the students to the new methods of assessment as a consequence the well-established old methods

### 5. Innovations and Best Practices

- Deleting the notion of repetency and equivalence.
- Possibility of choosing the moment of the examination.
6. Plans for future changes

Developing new methods of assessment, more objective and more eloquent

7. Explain as to what level external examiners are involved:

8. What formal completion of an exam is required of the school? University for students to qualify and register as dentists.

The students undertake the Licensure Examination in the circumstances detailed above. The “Gr. T. Popa University of Medicine and Pharmacy “ is the degree awarding authority.

9. The extent to which the school seeks those competences recommended by the EU Advisory Committee on the Training of Dental Practitioners.

10. Visitors Comments

Faculty of Dental Medicine
Academic Year 2000-2001

1st Year of Study – The Modular Integrated Teaching Plan
Integrate 1 – Cellular and Molecular Biology
Coordinator: Univ. Prof. Cotrutz Carmen Ph.D.
1. Cellular Biology
2. Biochemistry
3. Biophysics
4. Physiology
5. Histology
6. Genetics

Integrate 2 – Tissue Biology
Coordinator: Univ.Prof. Nita Maria Ph.D.
1. Cellular and Molecular Biology
2. Biochemistry
3. Histology
4. Physiology
5. Embryology

Integrate 3 A – Systematic Biology
Coordinator: Univ. Prof. Neamtu C Ph.D.
1. Biophysics
2. Anatomy I
3. Histology I
4. Genetics
5. Biochemistry
6. Physiology
7. Embryology (genesis of organs)
8. Anatomy II
9. Physical Training

Integrate 3 B – Systematic Biology
Coordinator: Univ. Prof. G. Mihalache Ph.D.
1. Cellular and Molecular Biology
2. Biophysics
3. Histology II
4. Biochemistry
5. Physiology
6. Anatomy
7. Anatomy IV
8. Prosthesis Technology and the morphology of Teeth-independent module
9. Bioinstrumentation independent module
Optional disciplines: Modern Languages: English, French, German, Russian, Latin, Romanian (for foreign students)

2nd Year of Study – The Modular Integrated Teaching Plan
Integrate I General Pathology
Coordinator: Assoc. Prof. Marcel Costuleanu Ph.D.
1. Morphopathology
2. Microbiology
3. Physiopathology
4. Genetics
5. Immunology
6. Physiology
7. Bioinstrumentation
8, 9, 10. General Anthropology/Anatomy – Clinical Neuro-Anatomy; Modern Languages
11. Physical Training

Integrate I5 Oral Medical-Surgery
Coordinator: Univ. Prof. Diaconescu Mihai Radu
1. Internal Medicine
2. Surgery
3. Physical Training

Integrate I6 Medical-Surgery Pathology
1. Internal Medicine
2. Surgery
3. Physiopathology
4. Morphopathology
5. Pharmacology
6. Radiology
7. Microbiology
8. Infectious Diseases
9. Physiology
10. Pediatrics
11. Medical psychology
Optional Disciplines: Pediatrics: Oral Manifestations in the digestive diseases of children
Neurology: The Synaptic Pathology in the oral-maxilo facial territory

3rd Year of Study - The Modular Integrated Teaching Plan
Integrate I6C – Medical-Surgery Pathology

1. Internal Medicine
2. Surgery
3. Physiopathology
4. Morphopathology
5. Radiology
6. Pharmacology II

Integrate I6D – Independent Modules
Coordinator: Assoc. Prof. Costin Danut Ph.D.

1. Endocrinology
2. Neurology
3. Ophthalmology
4. Dermatology

Integrate I7 General Dentistry
Coordinator: Univ. Prof. Voroneanu Maria
1. Ergonomy
2. Oral Diagnosis
3. Anesthesiology
4. Gnatology

Integrate I8A – Odontal Pathology
Coordinator: Assoc. Prof. S. Andrian Ph.D.
1. Prophilaxys
2. Pediatric Dentistry
3. Cariology-Odontontology
4. Histology
5. Microbiology

Integrate I8B – Odontal Pathology
1. Cariology II–Odontology
2. LOC Clinic And Therapy
3. Prosthesis Technology
4. Biomaterials
5. Dental Radiology

Optional Disciplines:
1. Neurology
2. Dermatology

4th Year of Study – The Modular Integrated Teaching Plan
Integrate I8C, I8D
Coordinator: Lecturer Vataman Maria Ph.D.
1. Pediatric Dentistry
2. Histology
3. Endodontics
4. Microbiology
5. Morphopathology
6. Biomaterials
Integrate I9 Fixed Prosthodontics
1. Fixed Prosthodontics
2. Technology of Fixed Prosthodontics
3. Radiology

Integrate I10, I11
Coordinator: Univ. Prof. Eugenia Popescu
Integrate I10 – Oral Surgery
1. Oral Surgery
2. Morphopathology
3. Microbiology
4. ORL

Integrate I11 – Total Denture
1. Total Denture
2. Technology of Total Denture
3. Biomaterials
4. Gerontodontistry

5th Year of Study – Modular Integrated Teaching Plan
Integrate I12 – Oral and Maxilo- Facial Surgery
Coordinator: Univ. Prof. Dan Gogalniceanu
1. OMF Surgery
2. Clinical Anatomy
3. Oral Medicine
4. Morphopathology
5. Microbiology

Integrate I13 – Orthodontics
Coordinator: Univ. Prof. Valentina Dorobat Ph.D.
1. Orthodontics
4. Dental Radiology
Integrate I14 Periodontal Pathology
Coordinator: Lect. Aurel Moldovanu Ph.D.
1. Periodontics
2. Histology
3. Microbiology
4. Morphopathology
5. Partial Dentition
6. Biomaterials
Integrate I15
Coordinator: Assoc. Prof. Norina Forna Ph.D.
1. Partially Removable Dentures
2. Technology of Removable Dentures
3. Biomaterials

Optional Disciplines:
1. Nutrition Diseases
2. Didactics

6th Year of Study – The Modular Integrated Teaching Plan
Integrate I16 A – Total Oral Rehabilitation
Coordinator: Univ. Prof. Valentina Dorobat
1. Oral and maxillo-facial Surgery
2. Anesthesiology, Emergencies in the Dental Office
3. Orthodontics
4. Paedodontics
5. Anesthesiology – General Anesthesiology
6. Maxillo-facial Prosthesis

Integrate I17 Independent Modules
Coordinator: Lect. Costinescu Luminita
1. Legal Medicine
2. Psychiatry
3. Obstetrics – Gynecology
4. Medical Computer Science

Integrate I18 – Prophylaxis Disciplines
Coordinator: Univ. Prof. Marin Georgica
1. Community Dentistry
2. Hygiene
3. Epidemiology
4. Gerontology – geriatrics
5. Optional Disciplines – General Anthropology/ History of Dentistry/ Genetics and Oral-Maxillo-Facial Pathology
6. Sanitary Management

Integrate I16B – Complex Oral Rehabilitation
Coordinator: Univ. Prof. Vasile Burlui Ph.D.
1. Complex Oral Rehabilitation
2. Total Dentition, LOC, EPI, EPR Clinic and Therapy
3. Endodontics, Cariology, Periodontics
4. Implantology – Dental –Facial Esthetics

Optional Disciplines
1. Obstetrics – Gynecology
2. Cellular Biology
3. Dental Radiology
Section 18 Other influences

18.1 Regional Oral Health Needs
18.2 Evidence Based Treatments
18.3 Involvement in other University activities
18.4 Recreation and sport
18.5 Students Selection Procedures

Person who will show and explain this to the visitors:

Name:
Fax:

18.1 Regional Oral Health Needs

All of our clinical training activity takes place in Dental Clinics where the members of our educational staff are providing dental services for the population and our students can have their own patients after a very thorough assessment during which they have proved good theoretical knowledge and manual dexterity in specific dental procedures. Public health including oral health needs, is an integral part of the programme, as is prevention. Training programmes, both clinical and didactic, are modified according with the changing needs of the community.

18.2 Evidence based treatments

during the training period our students are expected to review the literature on different specific problems and provide evidence for their opinions. This method becomes very important in the clinic area where treatment planning must have a very strong scientific base.

18.3 Involvement in other University Activities.

18.4 Recreation and sport

18.4 Student selection procedures

Any person who have graduated a highschool and has a Highschool Diploma can submit to our Faculty. Romanian graduates are admitted to the Faculty of Dental Medicine from Iasi after a written paper contest on Biology, Physics, Organic Chemistry (for the 6 years training) and on Biology and Physics or Chemistry for the 3 years training (Colleges). The written papers consist of Multiple choice Questions and the contest takes place at the beginning of September. The degree obtained at the end of the highschool represents 25% of the admission degree. The foreign candidates are declared admitted after the Romanian language test.

What efforts are made to ensure students have sufficient time for student reflection
The new approach of the Curriculum, according to the integrated, modular system allows the student to focus on the essential knowledge and also gives him time to process and aprofundate the notions because each matter is taught is devided in small amounts which are linked within the integrates and taught during the 6 years of study. But we are still working on our Curriculum in order to improve this aspect.
SECTION 19: STUDENTS AFFAIRS

Person in school who will show and explain this to the visitors:

Name:
Fax:

Visitors should meet the full class of the final year together with the class representatives of the other years.

Name of the Student representatives who will discuss this:

Final Year: CRACIUNESCU ADRIAN
Fifth Year: SIPOTEANU MIREL
Fourth Year: AGA IONEL
Third Year: MACOVEI GEORGIANA
Second Year: VLASOV LAVINIA

This will be the basis of the discussion with the visitors.

19.1 Basic Data of the Faculty of Dental Medicine

a) Average number of dental students per year: 118/2\textsuperscript{nd} year, 165/3\textsuperscript{rd} year, 179/4\textsuperscript{th} year, 161/5\textsuperscript{th} year, 126/6\textsuperscript{th} year.
b) Average number of dental students admitted in the first year: 86
c) Length of the courses: 6 years
d) Is there a separate period for vocational training following graduation as a dentist in your country? YES/NO
e) Is that organized by the University? Dental School? YES/NO

The Vocational Training Year is followed by all the Romanian Dental graduates. The scheme is nationally organized by the Ministry of Education in cooperation with the Ministry of Health. The graduates are trained either in the Universitary Dental Policlinics under the supervision of the members of the educational staff or in general practices where the practitioner must have the MD degree. At the end of this training period the graduate has to take an examination (Residency) that takes place at a national level (Bucharest). According to the score he will obtain, he can join the Residency Program or he will obtain the right to practice dental medicine without supervision.

19.2 List different postgraduate courses

Research degrees: Ph.D., Master’s Degree, Residency Program

Postgraduate Courses at the Faculty of Dental Medicine Iasi

1. Current techniques of oral surgery (Prof. dr. Dan Gogalniceanu)
2. Implantology I (Prof. dr. Vasile Burlui)
3. Implantology II (Prof. dr. Vasile Burlui)
4. Metal-Ceramic Systems I (Prof. dr. Vasile Burlui)
5. Metal-Ceramic Systems II (Prof. dr. Vasile Burlui)
6. Dental facial Esthetics (Prof. dr. Vasile Burlui)
7. Gnatology (Prof. dr. Vasile Burlui)
8. Novelties in the prophylaxes and treatment of the simple and complex dental caries (Prof. dr. Stefan Lacatusu)
9. Total Denture (Assoc. Prof. Maria Vataman)
10. Novelties in the clinic and treatment of total denture (Assoc. Prof. Elena Antonescu)
11. Present-day methods in the prophylaxes of the oro-dental problems (Prof. dr. Ioan Danila)
12. Novelties in Paedodontics (Prof. dr. Adam Maxim)
13. Novelties in the clinic and treatment of malocclusions (Assoc. Prof. Marilena Pasareanu)
14. Periodontal trauma at children and adolescents (Assoc. Prof. Adriana Balan)
15. Novelties in the treatment of the temporary and permanent teeth (Prof. dr. Asdam Maxim)
16. The implication of the dental assistants in surgical emergencies in paedodontics (Assoc. Prof. Marilena Pasareanu)
17. Clinical Aspects of treatment in mixed dentition (Assoc. Prof. A. Fratu)
18. Orthodontic and functional devices of interception used in the malocclusions during the period of mixed dentition (lect. dr. L. Pasnicu)
19. The treatment of malocclusions through fixed techniques (Prof. dr. Vasile Dorobat)

19. 3 List different auxiliary/technology/other courses and state number who qualify per year

Dental Assistants 18
Dental Technicians 20
SECTION 20
RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

TOTAL NUMBER OF BOOKS: 62
TOTAL NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS: 553

1. DISCIPLINE OF ANATOMY AND CLINICAL ANATOMY
   NUMBER OF BOOKS: 4

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS:

The research activity of the Discipline is including all its members and has now the following topics:

a. The microcirculation in the feminine genital area.

b. The microcirculation at the level of the stomatognatic system.

c. Quantitative appreciation regarding the menopausal osteoporosis.

d. The vascularization of the acustico-vestibular nerve and the auditive pathway.

e. Anatomo-clinical aspects of the sentinel lymph nodes in various neoplasms.

f. Anatomo-clinical research about the vascularisation of the heart.

g. Anatomo-clinical computer assisted investigations.

In the last 3 years the staff of the Discipline published the following books:


On the research activity of the Discipline our staff is cooperating with the members of the Discipline of Anatomy from the General Medicine Faculty, with the Department of Pathology -Heidelberg University, with the Faculty of Automatics and Computers -U.T.I, and with the head of the Pathology Laboratory from Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital, Sendai-Japan.

The research activity has its results consisting in a number of approximately 10 scientific works per year published in local, national and international magazines.

2. DISCIPLINE OF ANATOMY AND EMBRYOLOGY
   NUMBER OF RESEARCH: 7

RESEARCH TOPICS AND TEAMS:


In the last three years our Department has issued:
- 14 communicated articles;
- 25 articles published in extenso;
- 39 articles published as abstracts.
- 1 published book: The functional anatomy of the thoracic limb

3. DISCIPLINE OF HISTOLOGY

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

NUMBER of books:10

Research
The entire department staff is involved in an non-financed research activity, focused mainly on the morphological issues maxilo-facial field, especially in the tooth area.

Publications

Books

Sites on the Internet

number of articles: 18

Articles
Physiological and Pathological Implications of the Natriuretic Atrial Factor (Implicațiile normale și patologice ale factorului natriuretic atrial), Clinica, III, 3, 31-34, 1998 - Irina-Draga Căruntu.
The Role of the Histological Investigations in the Diagnosis and the Assessment of the Renal Transplantation Dysfunction (Rolul investigațiilor histologice în diagnosticul și evaluarea disfuncției grefei renale), INFORMedica, 8(54), 24-28, 1998 - Irina-Draga Căruntu, A. Covic.
The Value and the Limits of the Immunomorphology in Stomatological Pathology (Valoarea și limitele imunomorfologiei în patologia stomatologică), Medicină
The Influence of the Hialuronic Acid Derivatives in the Repairing Process in Different Types of Lesions – Experimental Study (Influența derivațiilor de acid hialuronic asupra procesului de cicatrizație la diferite tipuri de plăgi – studiu experimental), Medicină Stomatologică, 5, 1, supl., 71-72, 2001 – Xenia Patraș, C. Tudose, Irina-Draga Cătunutu, Gioconda Dobrescu.

Recent Data About the Role of the Osteopontine, Osteocalcine, and Dentinsialoproteine in Dental Tissues (Actualități privind rolul osteopontinei, osteocalcinei și dentinsialoproteinei în țesuturi dentare), Medicină Stomatologică, 5, 1, supl., 73, 2001 – Ana-Maria Filioreanu, Alexandra Hârțan.

The Role of the Amelinel in the Development of the Root - Therapeutical Implications (Rolul amelinelor în radiculogenезă – implicații terapeutice), Medicină Stomatologică, 5, 1, supl., 74, 2001 – Ana-Maria Filioreanu, Alexandra Hârțan.

Recent Data About the Role of the 2-Cyclooxygenase in the Development of the Periodontium Disease Following Traumatic Oclusion (Date recente privind rolul ciclooxygenazei 2 în apariția bolii parodontale ca urmare a ocluziei traumatiche), Medicină Stomatologică, 5, 1, supl., 240-241, 2001 – Alexandra Hârțan, Ana-Maria Filioreanu.

Tobacco Effects on the Periodontal Integrity – A Literature Review (Efectele tabacului asupra integrității parodontale – date din literatură), Medicină Stomatologică, 5, 1, supl., 242-243, 2001 – Alexandra Hârțan, Ana-Maria Filioreanu.

Recent Data About Some Enzymes in the Gingival Fluid – Markers for the Periodontium Disease (Date recente asupra unor enzime din fluidul gingival ca indicatori ai bolii parodontale), Medicină Stomatologică, 5, 2, supl., 124-125, 2001 – Ana-Maria Filioreanu, Alexandra Hârțan.

Some Data Regarding The Role of the Enamel Matrix Proteins In the Periodontium Repair (Date cu privire la rolul proteinelor matriceale amelare în regenerarea parodontală), Medicină Stomatologică, 5, 2, supl., 311-313, 2001 – Alexandra Hârțan, Ana-Maria Filioreanu.

4. DISCIPLINE OF MORFOPATHOLOGY

RESEARCH

Number of publications: 22

Research and publications in the last three years:

Research topics: Soft tissue tumors in Oral Pathology; Wilms tumor in childhood; Biotechnology application in respiratory tract therapy.

Publication:

Elisabeta LABA Professor:


Oral Pathology, Apollonia Publishing House, Iasi, 1999


14 articles published

22 articles orally presented at different scientific meetings in pathology.
PLAMADEALA Petru:  
8 articles published  
18 articles orally presented at different scientific meetings in pathology

5. DISCIPLINE OF PHYSIOLOGY  
**Number of publications:** 17  
**RESEARCH**

The research themes are:
- Neurochemical mechanisms of the acute pain
- The platelets aggregativity in normal and pathological conditions by physical methods (spectroscopy)
- The influence of pH in the muscular pain;
- The study of pain at persons by the II†≈ age;

Were published in extenso /in the country we alread a number of 17, and were delivered a number of 6 scientifical papers.

6. DEPT. OF BIOPHYSICS  
**RESEARCH**

The research themes are:
- Action of physical factors on byological tissues. NMR studies.
- Studies of atomic spectrometry regarding the changes produced by lead in teeth.
- Studies of biomecanics of dento-maxilary sistems using computer modelling

7. DEPARTMENT OF IMMUNOLOGY  
**RESEARCH:**

The level of the antibodies in the saliva in caries-resistant and caries-susceptible subjects.

8. DEPARTMENT OF CELL AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY  
**Number of books:** 3  
**Number of publications:** 32  
**RESEARCH**

**TOPICS**
- tissue biocompatibility for oral implants,
- apoptosis during normal and pathological condition,
- fluoride effects on odonton, pathology of enteroendocrine cells;

TEAM
Univ. Prof. Dr. CARMEN ELENA COTRUTZ – MD, PhD, on cell and molecular biology, specialist in Laboratory Medicine
Univ. Prof. Dr. CONSTANTIN COTRUTZ – MD, PhD, on cell and molecular biology
Lecturer MINODORA BALTATESCU – chemist, PhD student on cell and molecular biology
Prof. Asist. Dr. MONICA MEDRIHAN – biologist, PhD student on cell and molecular biology
Prof. Asist. Dr. CRISTINA MORARIU – MD, PhD student on cell and molecular biology
Prof. Asist. Dr. CORNELIU MOSOIU – MD, PhD student on cell and molecular biology
Asist. Univ. Dr. TUDOR PETREUS – MD, PhD student on cell and molecular biology
IULIA DRIMBA – laboratory assistant

BOOKS, ARTICLES in the last 3 years
- 3 books and 1 chapter in a monography
- 32 articles in extenso and abstracts

9. DEPARTMENT OF PATHOPHYSIOLOGY
Number of publications: 4
RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS:
- gingival overgrowth induced by drugs as cyclosporin A
- smooth muscle contractility (receptor internalization, polyamines, imidazolines, adenosines, etc.), in cooperation with the Department of Physiology
- “Fundamentals of Pathophysiology”, 1999, masterpiece of our work (in Romanian)
- some important papers under consideration or “in press” in ISI cited journals

10. DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY
Number of publications: 6
RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS:
- modifications of biochemical parameters in oral diseases
- interactions between liposomes and cellular fractions
- smooth muscle contraction, in cooperation with the department of Physiology and Pathophysiology.
- “Biochemistry of the oral cavity”, 1997 (in Romanian)
11. DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY

Number of books: 3
Number of publications: 116

RESEARCH

- Eicosanoids and pharmacological interference of their metabolism
- Experimental pharmacodependences
- Bivalent cations pharmacology
- Antibacterial chemotherapy – bioequivalence and clinical efficiency

Research team of Prof. dr. M. Nechifor
- dr. Elena Teslariu
- dr. Dan Chelarescu
- dr. Alina Murariu
- dr. Vasilica Matei
- dr. Anca Stoica

PUBLICATIONS

BOOKS

1. Pharmacological Receptors
   NECHIFOR M., Capitol VI, Ed. Cuparencu B., Timar M., Gloria Publishing
   House, Cluj-Napoca, 1998
2. Actualitati in chimioterapia antibacteriana
   NECHIFOR M., E. Diaconu - editori, ed. Timpul, Iasi, 1999
3. Tuberculaza: o introducere in pneumologie
   sub redactia prof. dr. T. Mihaescu -
   M. NECHIFOR - Medicatia antituberculoasa - ed. Dan, Iasi, 1999

PUBLICATIONS 1998

4. Teslariu E., Mihai D., Spac A., Dorneanu V., Negru A., Nechifor M. - The investigation of some pharmacokinetic and pharmacodinamic parameters of


PUBLICATIONS 1998


4. NECHIFOR M. - Use of Acomprosate in the Treatment of Alcohol Dependence - Psihofarmacologie clinica, (fascicula aparuta cu ocazia Sesiunii Stiintifice cu tema

5. NECHIFOR M., RUSU V., COCU F., FILIP C., A. MARGINEANU, NEGRU A., DANILA GH. - The influence of PGF$_{2\alpha}$ analogue on plasmatic levels of some hormones in female rats pretreated with lithium and zinc salts - Physiology, 1998, vol. 8, Nr. 2, (18), pg. 33


7. NECHIFOR M. - Magneziul la sfarsit de mileniul - Viata Medicala, Nr. 25, 19iunie 1998, p.8


PUBLICATIONS 1999

1. Nechifor M., Matei V., Teslariu E., Filip C., Pavel M., Gheorghita A., Cocu F. - Influenta unui analog al PGF2$\alpha$ in hepatopatia toxica experimentala indusa cu paracetamol la sobolan, Congresul National de Farmacologie Terapeutica si Toxicologie Clinica, Constanta, 27-29 mai, 1999, p.31 (in rezumat)


6. Mihaï Nechifor, Marcel Costuleanu, Dan Chelarescu, Cristiana Filip, Elena Teslariu, Adriana Negru - The Influence of a PAF Antagonist in Experimentaly Induced Diabetes in Rats, Al XXV-lea Congres National de Diabet si Boli de Nutritie, 18-20 mai, 1999, Cluj-Napoca


8. Mihaï Nechifor, Anca Indrei, Elena Teslariu, Cristiana Filip, Ion Mindreci, Maria Miftode, Vasilica Matei , Adriana Negru - Influenta cationilor bivalenti
(Cu2+, Zn2+, Mn2+, Pb2+, Mg2+) in ulcerul experimental indus cu antiinflamatoare nesteroidale la sobolan, A XVII-a Sesiune Stiintifica Anuala a SNBC, 28-29 mai, Constanta, 1999, p.131


23. M. Nechifor, C. Filip, E. Teslariu, A. Negru, F. Cocu - Efectul unor analogi sintetici ai prostaglandinelor asupra adictiei morfinice experimentale la sobolan, Prima Conferinta Nationala de Farmacodependenta, 6-9 oct. 1999, Campulung Moldovenesc
24. M. Nechifor - Rolul receptorilor imidazolinici la nivel cardiovascular - implicatii in patologie si terapeutica, Al II-lea Simpozion National "Factori de risc cardiovascular la varstnici, 4-6 nov. 1999, Iasi, p. 93
25. M. Nechifor - Rolul icosanoizilor in fiziologia si patologia vasculara, Al II-lea Simpozion National "Factori de risc cardiovascular la varstnici, 4-6 nov. 1999, Iasi, p. 94
28. M. Nechifor - Zinc involvement in pathology and pharmacotherapy, 19th Workshop on Macro and Trace Elements, 3-4. dec. 1999, Jena,
32. C. Filip, Elena Teslariu, Vasilia Matei, Anca Indrei, Ion Mindreci, Maria Miftode, Mihai Nechifor –The influence of two ions, admiu and cooper, on experimental induce ulcer, by nonsteroidal antiinflamatory aministration, in rats, 7th European ISSX Meeting Budapest, Hungary, 22-26 august 1999, p.82, abstr 163
34. Mihai Nechifor, Anca Indrei, Elena Teslariu, Cristina Filip, Ion Mindreci, Maria Miftode, Vasilia Matei , Adriana Negru – The influence of bivalent cations (Cu2+, Zn2+, Mn2+, Pb2+, Mg2+) on experimentally induced ulcer by non-steroid anti-inflammatory drugs in rats, A XVII-a Sesiune Stiintifica Anuala a SNBC, 28-29 mai, Constanta, 1999, Current problems in cellular and molecular biology IV, p.435

PUBLICATIONS 1999


**ABSTRACTS 2000**


2. M. Nechifor - Influenta unor icosanoizi asupra aparatului digestiv, Ziua Fac. de Medicina stomatologica, 1martie 2000, p. 15


22. Nechifor M. – Particularitati ale prescrierii medicamentelor la persoanele in virsta – Viata Stomatologica, 2000, nr. 6, p. 20
23. Nechifor M., Vaideanu C., Mandreci I., Boisteanu P. – Alterations of the serum trace elements in patients with major depression, Metal Elements in Environment, Medicine and Biology, 4th International Symposium, Timisoara 6-8 noiembrie, 2000, p. 48


35. M. Nechifor C. Vaideanu, D. Chelarescu, I. Mindreci, P. Boisteanu – Clinical research about Mg2+ influences on smoking, VII World Conference on Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics and 4th Congress of the European Association for Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Florenta, 15-20 July, 2000, P-A5 abstr. 426

36. V. Matei, A. Stoica, M. Nechifor, V. Luca – The side and opposite effects to aminoglicosides and β-lactamic antibiotics on hospitalized patients, VII World Conference on Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics and 4th Congress of the European Association for Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Florenta, 15-20 July, 2000, P-A1 abstr. 318

PUBLICATIONS 2000

3. Nechifor M. – Implication of some cations in glycemia and glucidic metabolism regulation, Metal Elements in Environment, Medicine and Biology, 4th International Symposium, Timisoara 6-8 noiembrie, 2000, p. 47
11. Nechifor M. – Al doilea Congres European de Farmacologie 181-183

12. DISCIPLINE OF PNEUMOPHTISIOLOGY
Number of publications: 9
RESEARCH. AND PUBLICATION.

Topics and teams in research

1. “Possible risks for persons working in railways domain”-all the staff in our discipline.

2. Clinical study regarding side-effects of drugs reported to the patient’s age.-all the staff of the discipline.

3. Tobacco as a risk factor for respiratory diseases.-all the staff of the discipline.

Publications

1. Investigations techniques in pneumology-Edit Dan-IASI, 1998-Tr. Mihaescu, Antigona Trofor

Articles in medicine magazines

1. Diagnosis and treatment particularities in partial pulmonary hypoplasia-Antigona Trofor, Mihaela Duduc, -ANALECTA- nr. 1 1998.
2. Pulmonary abscess due to bacillus cereus- Daniela Diculencu, Tr Mihaescu, Antigona Trofor, -Pneumology- nr. 4, 1998.
5. Tuberculose simultanee:pulmonaire, osteoarticulaire ganglionnaire et pleurale.-rev des Maladies Respiratoires, suppl. Ian 1999- M. Duduc, A. Trofor., V.D. Bejan-
We also had about 40 participations at national symposia in our country and 12 participations at international Congresses, in the last three years.

We are having in follow up also, now, as clinical study 10 patients treated with Zyban, for smoking cessation.

Dr Antigona TROFOR had sustained her doctoral degree entitled “Pulmonary Hypoplasia” since Dec. 1997.

Dr Elena –Cristina Danciu is now working for doctoral degree – “Heparinotherapy-to chronic heart failure in COPD”

Also, Dr. Elena –Cristina Danciu is benefitting now a scholarship in Tours-France for a year, in a Pneumology Department.

13. DISCIPLINE OF PSYCHIATRY AND MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Number of books: 2
Number of publications: 22

RESEARCH

We are involved in clinical studies in psychopharmacology regarding the efficacy of psychotropics (antipsychotics, anxiolitics, antidepressants) in psychiatric care and in epidemiological surveys in Alzheimer Disease, affective disorders and alcoholism.

Articles and books published in the last three years:

Books


Articles published in revues


- Roxana Chiriuță, V. Chiriuță, N. Cosmovici, Camelia Hriban: Criterii diagnostice în tulburările depresive, pp. 167-174
- Roxana Chiriuță, V. Chiriuță, Cr. Ștefănescu, A. Papari: Opițiuni terapeutice în tulburările afective, pp. 295-301
- V. Chiriuță, Roxana Chiriuță: Alternative terapeutice în tulburările nevrotice, pp. 393-396

- V. Chiriuță, Roxana Chiriuță, Camelia Hriban, D. Iliescu: Ipoteze biochimice privind mecanismul de acțiune al antidepresivelor: sistemul de fosforilare AMP ciclic dependent, pp. 42-51

In the volume *Modele în psihoterapia individuală și de grup* - Editura Psihomnia 1998:
- Andreea Silvana Szalontay, Irina Balauta, Carmen Grigorovici: The importance of psychological configuration and social factors in suicidal attempt, pp. 151-159

In the volume *Perspective in asistenta psihiatrica* - Editura Psihomnia 1998:
- Andreea Silvana Szalontay, Irina Balauta: Genetics in Alzheimer Disease, pp. 175-185
- Andreea Silvana Szalontay, Irina Balauta, Carmen Grigorovici: Psychic disturbances in epilepsy, pp.265-270
- Andreea Silvana Szalontay, Irina Balauta: Electroencephalographic aspects in Alzheimer Disease, pp.185-195
- Ana-Maria Grigorescu, Carmen Zaharia, P.Boisteanu: Lyme Disease - psychic symptoms - case report
- Andreea Silvana Szalontay, Roxana Chiriuță, V. Chiriuță: Depression Associated with Alzheimer Disease, published in Medical Dentistry Revue, June 2000

Scientific works published in volumes abroad
- Roxana Chiriţă, V. Chiriţă: Subjectivity and Quality of Life in Schizophrenia, pp. 78-83

Abstracts published in revues and volumes abroad

In Abstracts of the 11th Congress of European College of Neuropsychopharmacology, Paris, France, 1998:
- Andreea Silvana Szalontay: SSertraline versus Fluoxetine in the treatment of Mixed depression and anxiety

In Abstracts XI World Congress of Psychiatry -PSYCHIATRY ON NEW THRESHOLDS, Vol.II, Hamburg, 1999:
- Roxana Chiriţă, V. Chiriţă: Ethical issues in psychiatric care: a Romanian view, p.43
- Camelia Hriban, Andreea Szalontay, D. Iliescu, V. Chiriţă, Roxana Chiriţă: Nicotine use and nicotinic receptors in schizophrenia, p. 155
- Andreea Szalontay, Camelia Hriban, V. Chiriţă, Irina Bâlătuţă, Roxana Chiriţă: Schizophrenia’s treatment: effect on cognitive capacities, p. 171

In the Abstracts of Nineth Congress of the International Psychogeriatric Association, Vancouver, BC, Canada:
- Andreea Silvana Szalontay: Delirium in Alzheimer Disease

14.DISCIPLE OF DERMATOLOGY
number of publications:14
RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

- In our department new medications are being under research
clinical – therapeutical studies, clinical and immuno - morphological studies in cutaneous lymphoma; the discipline is in collaboration with the Vth Pediatric Clinic. The colaboration theme is “Oral Manifestation In Child Digestive Pathology”

- During the last three years there have been published the following articles and monographies:


4. Les valences de l’etude morphologiques des keratoses premalignes, – Tatiana Taranu, T.Taranu (the 82 th Congress of the Morphologists Association, abstracts volume Dijon, p.50-51, june 2000)

5. Discussion sur deux tests enzymologiques a-propos de l’histogenese des keratoses actiniques. – Tatiana Taranu, T.Taranu (the 82 th Congress of the Morphologists Association, abstracts volume Dijon, p.49-50 june 2000)


7. La morphopathologie du grand epiploon dans la chirurgie – T.Taranu, Tatiana Taranu (the 82 th Congress of the Morphologists Association, abstracts volume Dijon, p.50-51, june 2000)


15. V-TH CLINIC OF PEDIATRICS

number of books: 2
number of publications: 24

RESEARCH

Books

- Pediatrics for Stomatological Students – edited by M. Burlea in 1999,

Articles: 14 articles published (2 in foreign countries);
10 articles orally presented at different Pediatric Reunions

Research topics:
- Research in child’s gastroduodenal pathology: gastritis and peptic ulcer and the involvement of Helicobacter pylori

16. DISCIPLINE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

I am implicated in research like: the infection with hepatitis B virus, HIV infection and the antibioticotherapy in severe infection.

In my department we have Romanian and English course and we give specific information’s for each of them.

In our days, the dental practice must have information for medical implications – that’s why I have articles for this specific practice.

17. DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

number of books: 3
number of publications: 40

RESEARCH:

- “The National Textbook of Surgical Pathology”; the chapter of Endocrine Surgical Pathiology (Thyroid and Parathyroids glands), National Medical Edition, 2000

Articles:
17 articles published (3 in foreign countries, one on the Internet);
23 articles orally presented at different Surgical Reunions (national and international Reunions)

Research Topics:
- Research in endocrine surgery – M.R. Diaconescu
- Research in NSV (neuro-vegetative system)– I. Costea
- Research on abdominal surgery in elderly patients – R. Terinte
- Skin parasites on human (with National Pediculosis Association - USA) – R. Terinte
- Surgery of the vagus nerves – R. Chiriac
- Surgery in Hiperthyroidism Syndroms – M. Glod
- Abdominal surgical reinterventions – V. Bulimar
18. DEPT. OF OPHTHALMOLOGY
  number of books: 10
  number of publications: 42

RESEARCH (TOPICS, TEAMS) AND PUBLICATIONS (ARTICLES, BOOKS,
IN THE LAST THREE YEARS ON THE DISCIPLINE)

- **research:**
  - Polimer systems – active principles with biomedical applications
  - Retard drugs – bioactive supports
  - Study of information transmitting in neuroophthalmology

- **publications:** 42 articles published in national and international profile magazines

- **books:**

19. DISCIPLINE OF PREVENTIVE AND COMMUNITY DENTISTRY
  number of books: 2
  number of publications: 10

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

Comparative longitudinal study on different methods of prevention of dental caries (started in 1992);
Supervision of the application of the National Preventive Programs for dental caries in Iași by rinsing with 10 ml of NaF 0,2% solution once a week with (Fluorostom is a Romanian NaF 0,2% solution made by the National Institute of Pharmacy);
We participated in a Romanian National clinical examination in collaboration with prof. Pettersen (Danmark) to assess the dental status (DMF, DMFT and gingivitis) of Romanian schools with pupils of 6 and 12 years old.

Books:

In 1999 Carmen Hanganu obtained the Diploma for Master’s degree in Dentistry at the University of Bergen. Carmen Hanganu introduced for the first time the "Checkerboard DNA-DNA hybridization" method at the University of Bergen-Norway.

"Clinical and Microbiological Status in Romanian Schoolchildren after Six Years of Application of Two Caries Preventive programs". Carmen Hanganu, master deseration.

We participated with two studies in NOF Congress (1999 -Turkq, Finland- dr. Carmen Hanganu, and 2000-Varshaw-Poland -dr. Monica Părus who obtained the first prize).

We published about 10 articles in the Romanian Dental Journal.

20. DISCIPLINE: MANAGEMENT FOR HEALTH CARE ORGANIZATIONS
number of publications: 23
MEDICAL RESEARCH ACTIVITY AND PUBLICATIONS

15.A. Internal research project
Title: „Dental health service quality management in private and public system”
Period: 2 years, between 1 October 2000 and 1 October 2002
Human resources:- Lecturer dr. Elena Mihaela Carausu
- Laboratory assistant Bogdan Tasmoc

15 B. Scientific works published in extenso in medical publications in the last three years - in Romania:
B.1. Contributions about evaluating the negotiation abilities of dental practitioners,
Elena Mihaela Carausu

B.2. A study of periodontal disease morbidity by social and professional status;
Silvia Martu, Elena Mihaela Carausu

B.3. Cervico-facial and oral manifestations in HIV/AIDS infection;
Catalina Luca, Elena Mihaela Carausu

B.4. Designing and management of a data base for monitoring the efficiency of dental cavity prevention programs in children;
Elena Mihaela Carausu

B.5. A study of fluoride availability in water resources and dental caries morbidity-a synthesis for Moldova region;
Elena Mihaela Carausu, R. Duda, Maria Bradatan, C. Lipsa, I. Antohi
B.6. A study of team work abilities in dental practice;
Elena Mihaela Carausu
Rev. Medicina Stomatologica, vol. 4, no 3, July-august 2000, p. 82-87

B.7. Health Services in the new millennium,
Elena Mihaela Carausu, Mariana Voitcu, Diana Grigore

B.8. The importance of the informed consent in the doctor-patient communication relationship,
Elena Mihaela Carausu, B. Tasmoc

B.9. A retrospective study concerning general health status among dentists of Moldova region,
Elena Mihaela Carausu
Supplement of the rev. Medicina Stomatologica, published with the occasion of the “Days of the Faculty of Dentistry” scientific manifestation, vol. 5, no 2, p.278-283

B.10. The evaluation of the cognitive and behavioral status concerning oral health education in a group of pregnant women from Iassy county;
Elena Mihaela Carausu
Supplement of the rev. Medicina Stomatologica, published with the occasion of the “Days of the Faculty of Dentistry” scientific manifestation, vol. 5, no 2, p. 284-289

B.11. Drugs demand management;
Elena Mihaela Carausu, Mariana Voitcu, Diana Grigore

15.C. Scientific works published in extenso in medical publications in the last three years - from abroad:

C. 1. Community Pharmacy and Public Health,
Mariana Voitcu, Elena Mihaela Carausu, Streit G.

C.2. Community Pharmacy: improvement of the pharmacist-patient communication,
Mariana Voitcu, Elena Mihaela Carausu, Diana Grigore, Sandu M.

15. D. Scientific works published in abstracts at scientific manifestations in Romania

D.1. A study of human resources morbidity of the public dentistry system,
Elena Mihaela Carausu, I. Danila
Scientific Session dedicated to the 120 years of medical teaching in Iassy, 29.11-04.12.1999
D.2. A study of medical efficiency of the dental assistance in Dental University Clinic of Iassy, in a period between 1994 and 1999,
   *Elena Mihaela Carausu*, V.Burlui, Norina Forna
   Scientific Session dedicated to the 120 years of medical teaching in Iassy, 29.11-04.12.1999

D.3. Considerations of dental health care quality in the private dental practice establishments of Iassy,
   *Elena Mihaela Carausu*, I. Danila
   Scientific Session dedicated to the 120 years of medical teaching in Iassy, 29.11-04.12.1999

D.4. Implementation of the health insurance system: achievements and difficulties,
   *Elena Mihaela Carausu*, C. Amariei
   Scientific session dedicated to the 120 years of medical study in Iasi, 29.11-04.12.1999

D.5. The evaluation of the cognitive and behavioral status concerning oral health education of the teachers from Iassy county,
   *Elena Mihaela Carausu*, C.B. Mihaila
   “Days of the Faculty of Dentistry” Scientific Manifestation, March 2000.

D.6. The role and place of managerial communication in the public dental assistance,
   *Elena Mihaela Carausu*, B. Tasmoc
   “Days of the Faculty of Dentistry” Scientific Manifestation, March 2000.

15.E. Scientific works published *in abstracts at scientific manifestations from abroad in the last three years:*

E.1. Periodontal morbidity on social environments and professional categories,
   *Elena Mihaela Carausu*, Silvia Martu, Norina Forna, C.B. Mihaila,

E.2. Descriptive study on periodontal morbidity
   Silvia Martu, *Elena Mihaela Carausu*, Norina Forna, C.B. Mihaila,

15.F. *Scientific manifestations organized by the discipline:*

   **The round table** entitled “Dentistry in transition” in the time of the Scientific Session dedicated to the 120 years of medical study in Iassy, 29.11-04.12.1999

21.DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL INFORMATICS
   number of publications:25

**RESEARCH**

The research team includes all our teaching staff.

The research topics include various aspects of Medical Informatics, which included the integration of the medical informatics in medical system.

There are one books published in the last three years:

*The principles and the resources of the computers uses in medicine ( Luminita Costinescu ) ed. Apollonia, Iasi, 1998*
Published scientific research:
In abstract: 18
In extenso: 7

22. DISCIPLINE OF NUTRITION AND FOOD SAFETY
number of publications: 12
RESEARCH TOPICS AND PUBLICATIONS:

- influence of trace elements on teeth
- food groups and dental caries

12) A. Indrei, C.L. Zamfir, L.L. Indrei, N. Forna, M.D. Scutaru, S. Mârto, M. Nechifor, Acțiunea unor microelemente asupra sistemului...
23. DISCIPLINE OF CARIOLOGY
   number of publications: 43
   number of books: 2

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

Research themes in course; the results are exposed in oral presentation and published articles (1999-2001)

11. The study of remineralisation processes of dental tissues in therapy of cavitary and noncavitary dental caries with acute and cronical evolution.
   Coordonator- Prof.dr. Lacatusu St.
   Associates- Asist.dr.Ghiorghe Angela, Asist.dr. Apreutesei Marta, Asist.dr. Pancu Galina,
   Prep.dr.Stelea Cristina, Prep.dr. Topoliceanu C.

12. Role of salivary factors on functionality of direct restorations.
   Coordonator- Prof.dr.Lacatusu St.

13. Identificarea condiţiilor de apariţie and elaborating of preventive and curative management models in rampant caries
   Coordonator- Prof.dr. Lacatusu St.

4. Evaluation of biological properties of some adhesive materials
   Coordonator- Prof.dr. Lacatusu St.

5. The study of design of preparations for restorations with adhesive materials.
   Coordonator- Conf.dr. Andrian S.

Books (1999/2001)

Dental Caries- Protocols and Technics
   S. Andrian, Lacatusu St. Editura Apollonia, Iassy, 1999
   Esthethic restorations with plastic materials in cariology.
   S. Andrian, Editura Panteon, Iassy, 2000
Published articles in extenso (1999/2001)

Aspects on assessment biocompatibility of five endodontic sealers
*S. Andrian, St. Lacatusu, Eugenia Patras, Gianina Iovan, Cristina Stelea.*

Successes in therapy of dental caries through adaptation of of medical model of treatment.
*St. Lacatusu, Gianina Iovan, S. Andrian, Sorina Solomon.*

The necessity of re-estoration in operative dentistry. An actual problem?
*Sorina Solomon, St. Lacatusu, Gianina Iovan, Camelia Ambrono*

Role of technique of coronal restoration in adhesion of material to cavity walls.
*Gianina Iovan, St. Lacatusu, S. Andrian, Simona Stoleriu.*
Supplement - Journal of Stomatological Medicine 2001 vol.5, nr.1:259-262

Clinic and laboratory data on effectivity of techniques of remineralisation in therapy of dental caries. 
*St. Lacatusu, Maria Ursache, Gianina Iovan, Galina Pancu, C. Topoliceanu, C. Cotaie.*
Supplement - Journal of Stomatological Medicine 2001 vol.5, nr.1:259-262

Preparation techniques of modern cavitary design in adhesive restorations.
*S. Andrian, St. Lacatusu, Simona Stoleriu, I. Ichim.*
Supplement - Journal of Stomatological Medicine 2001 vol.5, nr.1:259-262

Review on possible etiopathogenic mechanisms on non-cariogenic cervical lesions.
*Sorina Solomon, Silvia Marchu, St. Lacatusu.*
Supplement - Journal of Stomatological Medicine 2001 vol.5, nr.1:259-262

Microscopic aspects of microleakage on amalgam restorations according on liners.
*V. Pendefunda, M. Vataman, S. Andrian, G. Iovan.*

Aspects of prevention in restorative dentistry.
*Maria Ursache, St. Lacatusu, M. Scutariu, C. Untu, L. Plenovici.*
Supplement - Journal of Stomatological Medicine 2001 vol.5, nr.1:259-262

Study on biocompatibility of some modern coronal restorations materials using intramuscular and subcutaneous implant.
*Gianina Iovan.*


The assessment of apical microleakage through three technics of obturation.
*S. Andrian, E. Patras, G. Iovan, I. Ichim.*
Journal of Stomatological Medicine (Nr.7-2000)


Role of methods of canalir preparation on apical sigilation.

Abstracts (1999/2001)

Elements of dispersion analysis of amalgam restorations
Lacătusu St., Luminiţa Costinescu, Andrian S., Gianina Iovan, Valeria Pendefunda, Sorina Solomon, Topoliceanu C.
15th Edition of the Balkan Medical Days, Stomatological Section, Abstract nr.109,1999

The imagistic processing of amalgam restoration-
Lacătusu St., Luminiţa Costinescu, Andrian S., Gianina Iovan,Valeria Pendefunda, Sorina Solomon, Topoliceanu C.
15th Edition of the Balkan Medical Days,Stomatological Section,Abstract nr. 106,1999


Quantification of odontoblast and dentinal tubules reactions in enamel caries- Francu L.L., Francu D.L., St.Lacatusu, A.Ciobanu- Abstracts volume-Congress of Academy of Operative Dentistry European Section- oct.1999
Study on shapes and dimensions through three techniques of canal preparation.

Comparative in vivo study of five endodontic sealers using subcutaneous implants. G. Harnagea, S. Andrian, L. Ghinet. 3rd Congress of Medicine and Dentistry for Students and Young Doctors, nov. 1999, p.40 abstracts vol.

Corelation between dieete and caries on the root surface
Stoleriu Simona, Lacatusu Stefan– 3rd Balkan Congress of Medicine and Dentistry for Students and Young Doctors- 5-7 XI 1999

Epidemiological study on caries pathology on XVI-XIX population in Central Moldove.
Stoleriu Simona, Iovan Gianina- International Session of scientific presentation for Students and Young Doctors – Dentis 2000


Dental and periodontal lesions in human skulls found in some archaeological sites from sec. XV-XVIII
St. Lacatusu, D. Botezatu, Simona Stoleriu, Gianina Iovan

Role of dentinal status on hybrid layer in adhesive systems with acid conditioning.
Gianina Iovan, St. Lacatusu, S. Andrian, Simona Stoleriu

Concept of failure and success in endodontic therapy.
Eugenia Patras, Cristina Ungureanu, Mihaela Salceanu, S. Andrian

Silvia Martu, Ursache Maria, St. Lacatusu, C. Moland, Sorina Solomon, C. Popovici, Norina Forna-

24. DISCIPLINE OF ENDODONTICS
number of publications: 8
RESEARCH

The research team includes all our teaching staff.
The research topics include various aspects of Endodontics, ranging from lab research to clinical research.
There are two books published in the last three years:
Endodontie Practica (Constanta Mocanu, Maria Vataman), ed. Apollonia, Iasi, 1999
Elements of Endodontics Therapy (Maria Vataman, Constanta Mocanu, R. Vataman),
ed. Junimea, Iasi, 1999

Published scientific research:
The value of the photopletismographic examination in the inflammatory diseases of the oral mucosa, Maria Ursache, Maria Vataman, Anca Purdu, Moonica Scutariu,
Rev. Med. Stomato. 1999, III, 1, 11-14
Pulpar mineralisation reactions due to the action of the external factors, Maria Vataman, St. Lacatusu, S. Andrian, R. Vataman, Rev. Med. Stomato. 1999, III, 2
The effects of different irrigants on the parietal dentinal status, S. Andrian, St..
Lacatusu, Maria Vataman, Rev. Med. Stomato. 1999, III, 2,
Relationship between clinical diagnosis and the morphopathological aspect in pulpal inflammations, S. Andrian, N. Forna, Maria Vataman, Constanta Mocanu, I. Ichim,
Acta neurologica Moldavica, 1999
Treatment alternative in epulis, Maria Vataman, R. Vataman, Rev. Med. Stomato.
1999, III, 3
The pH measurement of some canalar sealers in vitro and its implication in dental practice, Maria Vataman, Eugenia Patras, Sorin Andrian, Mihaela Barhan, V. Dorneanu,
XVth Edition of Balkan Medical Days, Iasi, 1999
Le determination de la signification statistique de la reaction douloureuse dans la traitement des pulpites des dents monoradiculaires, Lumiñita Costinescu, Maria
Vataman, S. Andrian, Mihaela Barhan, XVth Edition of Balkan Medical Days, Iasi, 1999
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Ichim, Daniela Archip, Mihaela Salceanu, Med. Stomatologica in prag de mileniui III,
Iasi, 2001
Aspects regarding the efficiency of several shaping techniques, Maria Vataman, Luminita Coostinescu, I. Ichim, Mihaela Salceanu, VIth BASS congress, Abstracts, 2001

25. DISCIPLINE: GERONTODENTISTRY

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS:

Number of books: 1
Number of publications: 20

Printed books:
The Clinic Gerontostomatology (Editura “Apollonia”, 1998
V. Miller, Maria Ursache

The scientific works

1998:
1. Characteristics in removable prosthetic treatment in the aged edentulous patients.
Maria Ursache, Anca Purdu, V. Miller, Monica Mihaela Scutariu
Rev. Medico-Chirurgical, 1998, nr. 5-6

2. Media estimation on the upright stance modifications at the adults.
V. Miller, Maria Ursache
Rev. Medicina Stomatologic\ vol.2, nr.4, iulie-august 1998, pp.53-55

V. Miller, Maria Ursache
Rev. Medicina Stomatologic\ vol.2, nr.5, septembrie-octombrie 1998, pp.73-77

1999:
1. Modifications to some physico-chemical properties of the oral fluid to the adults.
V. Miller, M. Ursache
Rev. Medicina Stomatologic\ vol.3, nr.4, iulie-august 1999, pp.14-16

2. Considerations concerning the peculiarities of the surgical interventions to the 3-rd age.
Maria Voroneanu, Carmen Vicol, Maria Ursache
Rev. Medicina Stomatologic\ vol.3, nr.4, iulie-august 1999, pp.33-35

3. Iatrogeny aspects in the removable therapy in the aged edentulous patients.
Maria Ursache, Mihaela Silva[, Monica Scutariu, C. Untu
4. The importance of the Gastrostomatological Assessment for the Establishment of Biological Age
Maria Ursache, Anca Purdu, Monica Scutariu

5. Les aspects de l’incidence des affections stomatologiques du III-eme age
V. Miller, Maria Ursache, C\lina Gherman
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6. Les difficultes de l’education sanitare III-eme age
V. Miller, Maria Ursache, C\lina Gherman, Aureliana Caraiane
Final Program Abstracts of the 15th edition of the Balkan Medical Days, Ia\[i, Romania, 28-30 April 1999

7. Variation metriques du visage chez les ages
V. Miller, Maria Ursache, C\lina Gherman, Aurelia Caraiane (Ia\[i)
Final Program Abstracts of the 15th edition of the Balkan Medical Days, Ia\[i, Romania, 28-30 April 1999

2000:

Bone modifications of the temporo-mandibular articulation at the old person with total edentation with senile osteoporosis
M.S. Silva[, Maria Ursache, N. Forna, C.Stadoleanu, L. Plenovici

2. The psycho-somatic problems in the gnato-prosthetic treatment at the entire edentulous institutionalized patient.
Mihaela Silva[, Carmen Stadoleanu, Maria Ursache, Norina Forna, Anca Mihaela Cilibiu

3. The paraprosthetic stomatopathies – possibilities and limits of the prosthetic surgical treatment at the entire edentulous III-rd age.
Mihaela Silva[,Maria Ursache, Norina Forna, Monica Scutariu, C. Untu, Anca Mihaela Cilibiu

Rev. Medicina Stomatologic\ vol.3, nr.5, septembrie-octombrie 1999, pp.54-56
4. The effects of the urgent prosthetics on the residual alveolate tops at the aged entire edentulous.
Mihaela Silva, Norina Forna, Maria Ursache, Cristina Moraru, L. Marcu, Oana \nculescu
Volum de rezumate la Al IV-lea Congres Na\[ional U.N.A.S. Bucure\[ti, 25-28 octombrie 2000

5. Clinic, morpho-pathologic and remedial-prophylactic aspects of the caries which develops on old teeth.
\{t. L\[u, Maria Ursache, Silvia M\[r]u, D.L. Fr\[ncu
Volum de rezumate la Al IV-lea Congres Na\[ional U.N.A.S. Bucure\[ti, 25-28 octombrie 2000

6. Aspects of the periodontal status in relation with the dishomeostasis in the aged pacients.
Maria Ursache, \{t. L\[u, Silvia M\[r]u, Lumini\a Costinescu, Anca Purdu, C. Untu, Monica Mihaela Scutariu
Volum de rezumate la Al IV-lea Congres Na\[ional U.N.A.S. Bucure\[ti, 25-28 octombrie 2000

7. Modifications of the periodontal status in aged edentulous patients.
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8. Periodontal status health aspects at the elderly accordinglz with dishoemostasis
Maria Ursache, Anca Purdu, Silvia M\[r]u, Monica Scutariu, C. Untu, Loredana Plenovici
Filan Program Abstracts, Congress FDI, Paris, December 2000

9. Gerontogical implications in fixed prosthetic treatment
Maria Ursache, Norina Forna, Silvia M\[r]u, Mihaela Silva[, Loredana Plewnovici
Final Program Abstracts, Congress IRCOI, Athens, Greece, December 2000

10. The effect of complete dentures upon residual ridges in aged edentulous patients
Mihaela Silva[, Norina Forna, Maria Ursache, Cristina Moraru, L. Marcu, Oana \nculescu
Final Program Abstracts, Congress IRCOI, Athens, Greece, December 2000
Research subjects:

“The forward diagnostic methods in the oral-maxillo-facial field cancer at III-rd age.”

26. DEPARTMENT OF DENTAL SEMIOLOGY

number of publications: 68

number of books:

RESEARCH TOPICS AND PUBLICATIONS:

Articles & abstracts:

1998

1. Studiul metalografic al unor aliaje seminobile și nobile de uz protetic privind structura, compoziția și duritatea lor.
Gh. Ionescu, Maria Ursache, Cornelia Brezuleanu, L. Teofănescu, Dana Mălăncioiu

2. Aspecte biochimice în salivă la copii și adolescenți cu parodontită marginală cronică
Eugenia Cura, Maria Ursache, Cristina Antohi
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol.2, nr.2 martie-aprilie 1998 pp 8-10

3. Cercetări privind rezistența la abrazie a țesuturilor dure dentare
V. Miller, Maria Ursache
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4. Aspecte iatrogenice în terapia edentației parțiale prin aparate gnatoprotetice conjuncte
Maria Ursache, Gh. Ionescu, G. Costin, Mona Mihaela Scutariu
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol. 2, nr.2 ,martie-aprilie 1998 pp.22-25

5. Semiologic aspects of orofacial pain
Maria Ursache, Anca Purdu, Mihaela Monica Scutariu
Final Program Abstracts -3 RD Balcan Dental Congress- Sofia , 2-5 april 1998

6. The variability of the occlusal symptomatology for young adults
Anca Purdu, Maria Ursache,
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7. Researches concerning the mechanisms of drug-induced gingival overgrowth in rat
Costuleanu M., Ursache M., Vataman L., Costuleanu N., Săilă V., Foia I., Nechifor M.,
Negrău A.
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8. Eficiența unor metode de examen radiologic în precizarea diagnosticului afecțiunilor stomatologice
G.Costin, Maria Ursache, Luminița Crețu

9. Variația raportului dintre canalul mandibular și apexurile molarilor
M.D.Scutariu, Monica Mihaela Scutariu

10. Aspecte semiologice ale parametrilor morfologiei ocluzale la tineri
Maria Ursache, Anca Purdu, Monica Mihaela Scutariu

11. Cercetări experimentale privind acțiunea agresivă a unor agenți fizici asupra țesuturilor dentare
Victor Miller, Maria Ursache
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12. Considerații privind biocompatibilitatea aparatelor protetice conjuncte realizate din aliaje pe bază Al-Cu-Ni
G. Costin, Gh. Ionescu, Maria Ursache
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol.2, nr.4, iulie-august 1998 pp.20-24

13. Valoarea examenului stomatoscopic în stomatopatii paraprotetice
Maria Ursache, Carmen Vicol, Eugenia Popescu, V. Miller
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol.2, nr.4, iulie-august 1998 pp.50-52

14. Aspecte ale protezării imediate cu amprentă preextractională
Maria Ursache, Maria Voroneanu, Anca Purdu, G.Costin, Monica Scutariu
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol.2, nr.4, iulie-august 1998 pp.62-65

15. Valoarea examenului histoenzimatic în stomatopatii paraprotetice
Maria Ursache, Eugenia Cura, V. Miller
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16. Aspecte morfofuncționale moderne privind distribuția arterei maxilare
M. D. Scutariu, Monica Scutariu
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol.2, nr.5, septembrie-octombrie 1998 pp.19-21

17. Contribuții la studiul corelației între patologia odontală și oculară: prezentare de caz clinic
Șt. Lăcătușu, Maria Voroneanu, Maria Ursache
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18. Condiționarea suprafețelor metalice ale lucrărilor protetice prin lustruire chimică
Gh. Ionescu, Maria Ursache, Lucian Teofănescu
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19. Studiul potențialului oxido-reductor al salivei în stomatopatii paraprotetice
Maria Ursache, Șt. Lăcătușu, Cristina Antohi, V. Miller, Gh. Costin
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20. Determinarea momentului optim de instituire a tratamentului gnatoprotetic prin aparate conjuncte provizorii și definitive pe dinții cu amputație corono-radiculară
G. Costin, Gh. Ionescu, Maria Ursache, Lumința Crețu
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol 2, nr. 6, noiembrie-decembrie 1998 pp 46-48

21. Ontogeneza maxilarelor
M. D. Scutariu, Monica Mihaela Scutariu, Odette Garaciu
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol 2, nr. 6, noiembrie-decembrie 1998 pp 58-60

1999

1. Valoarea examenului fotopletismografic în afecțiuni inflamatorii ale mucoasei orale
Maria Ursache, Maria Vataman, Anca Purdu, Monica Scutariu, stud. M. Ursache, stud. Loredana Plenovici
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol 3, nr. 1, ianuarie-februarie 1999 pp 11-14

2. Traumatismul occlusal în etiologia afecțiunilor parodontale
Lumința Crețu, G. Costin, Maria Ursache, Carmen Stadoleanu
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol 3, nr. 4, iulie-august 1999 pp 29-30

3. Gangrena pulpară – complicație a chiuretajului parodontal
Lumința Crețu, Maria Ursache, Carmen Stadoleanu
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol 3, nr. 4, iulie-august 1999 pp 31-32

4. Flora microbiană periimplantară de la nivelul stâlpilor aparatelor gnato-protetice conjuncte: dinte natural și implant, în situații de succes și eșec implantar
Carmen Stadoleanu, Norina Forna, Maria Ursache, Cătălina Morărașu, Loredana Plenovici
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol 3, nr. 4, iulie-august 1999 pp 39-41

5. Cercetări privind relația închiderii marginale dento-protetică-sănătate periodontală
Carmen Stadoleanu, Maria Ursache, Norina Forna, Cristina Preda, Cătălina Morărașu
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol 3, nr. 4, iulie-august 1999 pp 42-43

6. Aspecte epidemiologice ale durerii, ca simptom în contextul asistenței stomatologice la solicitare
Maria Ursache, Carmen Stadoleanu, Monica Scutariu, Anca Purdu, C. Untu
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol 3, nr. 4, iulie-august 1999 pp 72-75

7. Dental Health Education Knowledge Level of the Educators
Ioan Dănilă, Hanganu C., Ursache M., Liga M., Amăriucă T.

8. "In vivo" exploration of the Sanguine Vascularization of the Denture Bearing Mucosa by Photopletismographic Methods
Maria Ursache, Maria Vătăman, Carmen Stadoleanu, Anca Purdu, Monica Scutariu, M. Costuleanu, Loredana Plenovici

9. Complexe Oral Rehabilitation on Implants through Metal-Ceramic Prosthesis
Carmen Stadoleanu, Norina Forna, Maria Ursache, Daniela Budaie, Sorin Doagă, Florențiul Hulea

10. The statistical Study of Controled Discharge from Metronidazol Polimer Conjugate of Active Principle
Xenia Patraş, Luminiţa Costinescu, Constanţa Mocanu, Maria Ursache
Final Program Abstracts of the 15th edition of the Balkan Medical Days, Iaşi, Romania, 28-30 April 1999

11. Determination of Surface of Total Edentulous Prosthetic Field Through a Computer Assisted Method
Carmen Stadoleanu, Maria Ursache, Gabriela Ifteni, Norina Forna, Aurelia Caraian, R. Georgescu, C. Dumitraşcu
Final Program Abstracts of the 15th edition of the Balkan Medical Days, Iaşi, Romania, 28-30 April 1999

12. Epidemiologic Aspects of Pain as a Symptom in the Context of Stomatological Solicited Assistance
Maria Ursache, Anca Purdu, V. Boza, Monica Scutariu, Loredana Plenovici
Final Program Abstracts of the 15th edition of the Balkan Medical Days, Iaşi, Romania, 28-30 April 1999

13. Preventive and Ergonomics Aspects Concerning Clinical Assessment of the Muscles at the Stomatognathic System into Stomatological Semiology
Maria Ursache, Anca Purdu, Monica Scutariu, C. Untu, Loredana Plenovici
Final Program Abstracts of the 15th edition of the Balkan Medical Days, Iaşi, Romania, 28-30 April 1999

14. Considerations on the Evaluation of Ortopantomografics in Semiologic Consultation Oriented Upon the Axis of Stomatological Medicine
Anca Purdu, Maria Ursache, Gh. Scripcaru
Final Program Abstracts of the 15th edition of the Balkan Medical Days, Iaşi, Romania, 28-30 April 1999

15. Pulp Gangrene- Complication of the Parodontal Curettage
L. Creţu, Maria Ursache
Final Program Abstracts of the 15th edition of the Balkan Medical Days, Iaşi, Romania, 28-30 April 1999

16. Aspecte ale iatrogeniei în terapia amovibilă a edentatului total
Maria Ursache, Mihaela Silvaş, Monica Scutariu, C. Untu
Rev. Medicină stomatologică vol. 3, nr. 5, 1999, pp 54 Iaşi
17. A Comparison between Subgingival Bacterial Plaque Associated to Natural Teeth and Fixed Prosthesis
Carmen Stadoleanu, Daniela Bosnea, Anca Purdu, Cătălina Gherman, Cristina Preda, D. Buiuc
Final Program Abstracts of the 15th edition of the Balkan Medical Days, Iaşi, Romania, 28-30 April 1999

18. Efectele fixării aparatelor gnatoprotetice conjuncte asupra închiderii marginale
Carmen Stadoleanu, Gheorghe Ionescu, Norina Forna, Maria Ursache, Cătălina Moraruşu, Cristina Preda, Mihaela Silvaş
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol.3, nr.6, noiembrie-decemvrie 1999

19. Istoricul medical şi evaluarea riscului în stomatologie
Maria Ursache, Maria Voroneanu, Monica Scutariu, Oana Catargiu
Volum de rezumat la al-II-lea Simpozion Naţional ” Factori de risc cardio-vasculari la vârstnici” 4-6 nov. 1999, Iaşi

2000
1. Considerations of importance of semiologic evaluation of occlusion – TMJ interrelation in youth
Maria Ursache, A. Purdu, S. Mărțu, C. Untu, L. Plenovici
Final Program Abstracts 5th Congress of the Balkan Stomatological Society, BASS 2000, Thessaloniki, 13-16 April 2000

2. Gingival inflammation significance in modulating the ethiotropic periodontal therapy
C. Mocanu, S. Mărțu, Maria Ursache, V. Pendefunda
Final Program Abstracts 5th Congress of the Balkan Stomatological Society, BASS 2000, Thessaloniki, 13-16 April 2000

3. Epidemiologic study on periodontal morbidity in a high risk population
S. Mărțu, Lăcătușu St., Maria Ursache, E.M. Cărăuşu, N. Forna, V. Pendefunda, S. Solomon
Final Program Abstracts 5th Congress of the Balkan Stomatological Society, BASS 2000, Thessaloniki, 13-16 April 2000

4. Importanţa determinărilor microbiene în diagnosticul şi tratamentul bolii parodontale
Constanţa Mocanu, Silvia Mărţu, Maria Ursache
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol.4, nr.1, ianuarie-februarie 2000

5. Studiu comparativ asupra plăcii bacteriene subgingivale asociate dintelui natural şi aparatelor gnato-protetice conjuncte
Carmen Stadoleanu, Maria Ursache, Norina Forna, Silvia Mărţu, Mihaela Silvaş, Cristina Preda
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol.4, nr.1, ianuarie-februarie 2000

6. Consideraţii privind importanţa evaluării semiologice a interrelaţiei ocluzii-A.T.M. la subiecţii tineri
Maria Ursache, Silvia Mărțu, Irina Grădinaru, Monica, Mihaela Scutariu, C.Untu
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol.4, nr.4, iulie-august 2000

7. Camera intraorală-o metodă diagnostică indispensabilă
Maria Ursache, C.Untu
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8. Iatrogenia ca entitate etio-patogenică a bolii parodontale
Maria Ursache, Silvia Mărțu, Constanța Mocanu, Irina Grădinaru, Daniela Popovici
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol.4, nr.5, septembrie-octombrie 2000

9. Modelul infectios în boala parodontală
Silvia Mărțu, Maria Ursache, Constanța Mocanu, St.Lăcătușu, C.Popovici
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol.4, nr.5, septembrie-octombrie 2000

10. Rezorbția osului alveolar în terapia protetică de substituție
Lumița Crețu, G.Costin, Maria Ursache
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol.4, nr.5, septembrie-octombrie 2000

11. Bazele clinico-biologice ale factorilor de risc în boala parodontală
Maria Ursache, Silvia Mărțu, C.Untu, Irina Grădinaru, C.Popovici
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol.4, nr.3, iulie-august 2000

12. Considerații privind teoriile etiopatogenice ale dishomeostaziei sistemului stomatognat
Anca Purdu, V.Burlui, Maria Ursache
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol.4, nr.3, iulie-august 2000

13. Limita apicală a detartrajului. Conceptul profilactico-curativ în boala parodontală
Silvia Mărțu, Constanța Mocanu, Maria Ursache, St.Lăcătușu, C.Popovici
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol.4, nr.6, noiembrie-decembrie 2000

14. Compozitele posterioare cu densitate crescută utilizate ca soluție de înlocuire a restaurațiilor din amalgam
Maria Ursache, Irina Grădinaru
Rev. de Medicină stomatologică vol.4, nr.6, noiembrie-decembrie 2000

15. Prevenția parodontală în zona laterală prin utilizarea tehnicii Yamamoto de refacere morfofuncțională a suprafețelor active ceramică.
Irina Grădinaru, Șt.Panaite, Maria Ursache, Silvia Mărțu, Norina Forna, Ioana Bărbieru

16. Posibilități de evaluare calitativă a comportamentului biomecanic al aparatelor parțial amovibile
Daniela Suciu, Norina Forna, V.Burlui, Maria Ursache, Valeria Pendefunda, Carmen Stadoleanu, Monica Andronache, K.Earrar

17. Limita apicală a detarträjului – conceptul profilactico-curativ în boala parodontală
Silvia Mârțu, Maria Ursache, St.Lăcătușu, Constanța Mocanu, C.Popovici

18. Evaluation of periodontal treatment needs in a high risk population group
S. Mârțu, Maria Ursache, Șt. Lăcătușu, C. Mocanu, S. Solomon, C. Popovici, N. Forna
Final Program Abstracts FDI Congress, Paris, December 2000

19. Electrochemical study concerning the electrochemical corrosion resistance of some titanium-based materials in acid media
N. Forna, Maria Ursache, V. B Burlui, S. Mârțu, G. Nemțoi, M. Silvaș, R. Chelaru, D. Aelenei, N. Aelenei
Final Program Abstracts FDI Congress, Paris, December 2000

20. Limita apicală a detarträjului – conceptul profilactico-curativ în boala parodontală.
S.Mârțu, C. Mocanu, M. Ursache, St. Lăcătușu
Volum rezumate la Zilele U.M.F. Iași, 14-15 decembrie 2000

21. Probleme ale refacerii estetice în pritezarea conjunctă
G.Iftene, M. Ursache, D. Axinia, D. Luca, C. Rădiță
Volum rezumate la Zilele U.M.F. Iași, 14-15 decembrie 2000

22. Metodă de utilizare a teoriei F.C.P. în reconstrucția protetică fixă
G.Iftene, M. Voroneanu, M. Ursache, D. Axinia
Volum rezumate la Zilele U.M.F. Iași, 14-15 decembrie 2000

23. Aspecte iatrogenice în protezarea amovibilă
N.Forna, S. Mârțu, M. Ursache, M. Andronache, O. Țânculescu, L. Plenovici, A. Indrei, D. Ailenei
Volum rezumate la Zilele U.M.F. Iași, 14-15 decembrie 2000

24. Modelarea prin elemente finite a mijlocilor de menținere, sprijin și stabilizare în protezarea amovibilă
N.Forna, V. B Burlui, M. Ursache, S. Mârțu, O. Țânculescu, M. Andronache, I. Ichim
Volum rezumate la Zilele U.M.F. Iași, 14-15 decembrie 2000

25. Camera intraorală – sistem de informare asupra sănătății orale
M. Ursache, I. Grădinaru, S. Mârțu, M.M. Scutariu, C. Untu
Volum rezumate la Zilele U.M.F. Iași, 14-15 decembrie 2000

26. Influența nickelului și manganului asupra cavitații bucale
Volum rezumat la Zilele U.M.F. Iași, 14-15 decembrie 2000

27. Involvement of the immunological factor in the pathogenesis of denture stomatitis.

Maria Ursache, Monica Mihaela Scutariu, C. Untu, Irina Grădinaru, Loredana Plenovici

Final Program Abstracts, Congress IRCOI, Athens, Greece, December 2000

28. Secondary morphopathological aspects of the removable dentures

Norina Forna, Maria Ursache, G. Costin, Daniela Budea, Anca Indrei, Mihaela Silvas, Silvia Mârmăru, Oana Țânculescu

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Research topics:
1. The evaluation of the stomatognat system dishomoestasy
2. The variation of symptomatology of stomatological diseases in a systemic context.

27. DISCIPLINE OF PERIODONTOLOGY

RESEARCH themes 2000-2002:
1. STUDIES OF IMPLICATION OF HOST FACTORS IN PERIODONTAL DISEASE
   Prof. Dr. Stefan Lacatusu
   Colaborators: Martu Silvia, Liliana Pasarin, Catalin Popovici

2. CLINICAL AND HISTOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN TISSUE REGENERATION BY EMDOGAIN
   Assistant Professor. Dr. Martu Silvia
   Colaborators: Vasile Burlui, Stefan Lacatusu, Catalin Popovici, Liliana Constantin, Catalina Danila

3. CLINICAL AND HISTOLOGICAL STUDY OF BIOMATERIALS (HYDROXILAPATITE, COLLAGEN) USED IN PERIODONTAL REGENERATION
   Liviu Zetu, Gheorghe Nicolau
   Colaborators: Aurel Moldovanu, Doina Popovici, Maria Stan, Silvia Teslaru, Oana Potarnichie

Books 1999-2000: 4
1. CLINICAL PERIODONTOLOGY
   Authors: Silvia Martu, Constanta Mocanu
   Apollonia Publishing House, Iasi, 2000

2. PERIODONTOLOGY. SURGICAL TREATMENT
   Authors: L. Zetu, Doina Popovici
   Junimea Publishing House, Iasi, 1999

3. PREVENTION IN PERIODONTOLOGY
   Authors: Silvia Martu
   Apollonia Publishing House, Iasi, 2000

4. ELEMENTS OF CLINICAL MORPHOLOGY OF STOMATOGNATIC SISTEM
   Authors: Stefan Panaite, Silvia Martu, Monica Tatarciuc
Published articles: 50

1. Mechanical particularities in right arch technique
   Authors: Irina Zetu, L. Zetu, L. Efstratios, Gina Chirakis, E. Gerogianis

2. Clinical efficiency of subgingival irrigation in the treatment of periodontal disease
   Authors: S. Andrian, L. Zetu, Valeria Pedefunda
   Rev. Medicina Stomatologică, 1999, vol. 3, nr. 1, 72-75

10. Role of embryological factors in the etiopathogenity and treatment of furcation lesions
    Authors: L. Zetu, Oana Potârnichie, Doina Popovici, Elena Stan

4. Study of factors which influence the result of periodontal regeneration: morphology of the lesion
   Authors: L. Zetu, A. Moldovanu, Doina Popovici, Elena Stan
   Congresul Național al Medicilor Stomatologi, 1999, Chișinău, Moldova, 77-79

5. Testing of biomechanical parameters in IOS concerning periodontal sustain.
   Authors: Monica Tatarchiu, St.Panaite, Silvia Martu

   Authors: L. Zetu, Oana Bucur

7. Palatal coronary groove of upper incisors-frequency and consequences
   Authors: L. Zetu, Doina Popovici, Oana Bucur
   Rev. Viata Stomatologică 1999, nr.3, pag. 18-20

8. Possibilities of fixation in orthodontic treatment
   Authors: Irina Zetu, Mariana Păcurar, L. Zetu, Gina Chirakis
   Rev. Colegiului Edgewise nr.7/1999-2000, pag. 84-95

9. Utilisation of Biovitroceramics spacer placement in Guided Tissue Regeneration and in Guided Osseous Rgeneration
   Authors: L Zetu, Gabi Melian, Maria Stan, Doina Popovici,Elena Stan,Silvia Teslaru
   Dento-Medica Revue d’odontostomatologie de Sibiu, 4, 2000, 5-10

10. Incisive-canine crowding and orthodontic and periodontal therapeutic options
    Authors: Irina Zetu, L. Zetu, Maria Stan, Silvia Teslaru
    Dento-Medica Revue d’odontostomatologie de Sibiu, anul V, Nr. 4, 2000, pag. 11-15

11. Guided Osseous Regeneration by associating a Paroguide membrane with Biovitroceramics
    Authors: L. Zetu, Elena Stan,Viata Stomatologică nr.2/2000, pag 18-19

12. Treatment of grade II furcation lesions by Guided Tissue Regeneration
    Authors: L. Zetu
    Viata Stomatologică nr.2/2000, pag 28-29

13. Treatment of periodontal recession by connective tissue graft
    Authors: L. Zetu, Doina Popovici, Maria Stan, Silvia Teslaru, A. Moldovanu
14. Postorthodontic root resorptions—A failure?
Authors: Irina Zetu, L. Zetu, Gina Chirakis, Catalina Danila
*Materialele Conferintei Nationale a Medicilor Stomatologi, Chisinau, 15, 2000, 101-109*

15. Periodontal prevention. Possibilities and limits
Authors: L Zetu, A. Molovanu, Doina Popovici, Silvia Teslaru, Elena Stan, Maria Stan
*Materialele Conferintei Nationale a Medicilor Stomatologi, Chisinau, 15, 2000, 109-113*

16. Preservation of the volume of the alveolar ridge by Guided Tissue Regeneration for the placement of an implant
Authors: L. Zetu, Maria Stan, Silvia Teslaru, Doina Popovici
*Supl. Rev. Medicina Stomatologica, 2001, vol 5, nr.2, 82-83*

17. Role of the synthetic grafting materials in periodontal regeneration
Authors: L. Zetu, A. Moldovanu, Maria Stan, Silvia Teslaru, Liliana Constantin
*Supl. Rev. Medicina Stomatologica, 2001, vol 5, nr.2, 80-81*

18. Orthodontic treatment with fixed appliance in adult patients
Authors: Irina Zetu, L. Zetu, Luminita Rotundu, Daniela Gologan
*Supl. Rev. Medicina Stomatologica, 2001, vol 5, nr.2, 84-85*

19. Metalo-ceramic joint evaluation by acoustic scanning microscopy
Authors: Silvia Martu, St.Panaite, Monica Tatarchiu

20. Research concerning increased metalo-ceramic joint by electro-chemical etching.
Authors: Silvia Martu, St.Panaite

21. Research concerning clinico-technological aspects in dental-prosthetic joint near marginal periodontium
Authors: Silvia Martu, St.Panaite

22. Root-planning: indications and borders in periodontal disease therapy
Authors: Silvia Martu, Constanta Mocanu
*Rev. Medicina Stomatologica, 1999, vol.3, nr.5, 35-36*

23. Considerations concerning gingival inflammation in periodontal disease diagnosis.
Authors: Constanta Mocanu, Silvia Martu

24. Periodontal prophylaxis by occlusal rehabilitation in lateral sides – Yamamoto techniques
Authors: Silvia Martu, St.Panaite
*Rev. Medicina Stomatologica, 1999, vol.3, nr.6, 39-41*

25. The role of initial therapy in periodontal disease management.
Authors: Silvia Martu, Constanta Mocanu
*Rev. Medicina Stomatologica, 1999, vol.3, nr.6, 49-50*

26. Periodontal morbidity in social environments and categories
Authors: Silvia Martu, Elena Carausu
*Rev. Medicina Stomatologica, 1999, vol.3, nr.6, 51-54*

27. Increased in oral implantology – similarity in morphoclinical and therapeutic between perimplantar and periodontal tissues
Authors: Silvia Martu
*Rev. Medicina Stomatologica, 1999, vol.3, nr.5, 72-73*
28. Concerning apical limit in scaling.
   Authors: Silvia Martu, Constanta Mocanu
   Rev. Medicina Stomatologica, 2000, vol.4, nr.1, 43-44

29. Importance of microbial determinations in diagnosis and treatment of periodontal disease.
   Authors: Constanta Mocanu, Silvia Martu, Maria Ursache
   Rev. Medicina Stomatologica, 2000, vol.4, nr.1, 45-48

30. Nutrients role in decay prevention.
   Authors: Panaite Stefan, Silvia Martu
   Rev. Medicina Stomatologica, 2000, vol.4, nr.1, 72-76

31. Comparative study on subgingival bacterial plaque associated to natural tooth and gnatoprothetic fixed prothesis
   Authors:Carmen Stadoleanu, Maria Ursache, Silvia Martu
   Rev. Medicina Stomatologica, 2000, vol.4, nr.1, 58-61

32. Comparisons between effect of Metronidazole in subgingival application in adult periodontal disease treatment
   Authors: Silvia Martu, Constanta Mocanu, C.G.Popovici

33. Clinical evaluation of Emdogain in periodontal regeneration.
   Authors:Silvia Martu, V.Burlui, Constanta Mocanu, Norina Forna

34. Biological base on periodontal regeneration with products from proteic matrix of enamel
   Authors:Silvia Martu, V.Burlui, Constanta Mocanu, Norina Forna
   Rev. Medicina Stomatologica, 2000, vol.4, nr.2, 12-14

35. Clinico-biological base on risk factors in periodontal disease.
   Authors:Maria Ursache, Silvia Martu, C.Popovici
   Rev. Medicina Stomatologica, 2000, vol.4, nr.3, 42-46

36. Iatrogeny as ethio-patogenic entity in periodontal disease.
   Authors:Maria Ursache, Silvia Martu, Daniela Popovici
   Rev. Medicina Stomatologica, 2000, vol.4, nr.5, 43-45

37. Proximal restorations with amalgam and composite. Comparative clinical study on periodontal disease.
   Authors:Sorina Solomon, Constanta Mocanu, Silvia Martu, Stefan Lacatusu
   Rev. Medicina Stomatologica, 2000, vol.4, nr.5, 63-65

38. Infectious model in periodontal disease
   Authors:Silvia Martu, Maria Ursache, Constanta Mocanu, St.Lacatusu, C.Popovici
   Rev. Medicina Stomatologica, 2000, vol.4, nr.5, 66-68

39. Surgical-orthodontic therapy in superior canine inclusion. Odonto-periodontal evaluation
   Authors:L.Stelea, S.Bousaba, Silvia Martu
   Rev. Medicina Stomatologica, 2000, vol.4, nr.5, 80-83

   Authors: Silvia Martu, Constanta Mocanu, Maria Ursache, St.Lacatusu, C.Popovici
   Rev. Medicina Stomatologica, 2000, vol.4, nr.6, 75-77

41. Regeneration parodontale a derives de la matrice proteique de l’email (Emdogain)-
   Evaluation clinique
   Authors: Silvia Martu, V.Burlui, Constanta Mocanu, Norina Forna
42. Periodontal lithotritie in etiological and curative therapy in periodontal disease.
   Authors: Silvia Martu, Oana Potarnicicie, C. Popovici, Catalina Danila
43. Evaluation of possible etiopathogenic mechanism in production of non-carious lesions
   Authors: Sorina Solomon, Silvia Martu, St. Lacatusu
44. Biological parameters value for periodontal disease monitoring in maintenance therapy
   Authors: Constanta Mocanu, Silvia Martu, Sorina Solomon
45. Prodiagnosis orientation in stomatology
   Authors: Maria Ursache, Norina Forna, Silvia Martu
46. Modify of salivary enzyme activity in stomatopathies
   Authors: Maria Ursache, Norina Forna, Silvia Martu
47. Evaluation of monitorizing parameters of ethiotropic therapy results in periodontal disease
   Authors: Constanta Mocanu, Silvia Martu, Sorina Solomon
48. Used of diagnosis patterns in periodontal esthetic and curative therapy
   Authors: Constanta Mocanu, Silvia Martu, Sorina Solomon
   Rev. Medicina Stomatologica, 2000, vol. 4, nr. 6, 24-26
49. Actual techniques of scaling; comparations between healthng-prophilactic effects in periodontal disease therapy
   Authors: Silvia Martu, C. Popovici, Oana Potarnicicie, Catalina Danila
50. Consideration concerning the role of contact area in maintenance of periodontal health
   Authors: Sorina Solomon, Silvia Martu, St. Lacatusu

28. DEPARTMENT OF MAXILO-FACIAL SURGERY

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS:

I. Dental and Maxillo-Facial Surgery Trauma
   - Prof. Dr. Dan Gogalniceanu
   - Dr. Constantin Mihai
   - Dr. Victor-Vlad Costan

II. Cancers of the Oral and Maxillo-Facial territory
   - Prof. Dr. Dan Gogalniceanu
   - Dr. Victor-Vlad Costan

III. Infection and tumoral pathology of the salivary glands
   - Prof. Dr. Dan Gogalniceanu
   - Dr. Marlena Bădăluță
   - Dr. Victor-Vlad Costan
IV. Inferior 3rd molar tumoral pathology  
- Dr. Carmen Stelea

Published works: between 1998 –2000 = 21


29. DEPARTMENT OF ORAL AND MAXILO-FACIAL PATHOLOGY

RESEARCH:

I. Epidemiology of the oral cancer  
- Prof. Dr. Carmen Vicol  
- Dr. Violeta Trandafir  
- Dr. Alina-Norika Budacea

II. Infection and tumoral pathology of the parotidian glands  
- Prof. Dr. Carmen Vicol  
- Dr. Alina-Norika Budacea

III. Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery Trauma  
- Dr. Violeta Trandafir  
- Dr. Alina-Norika Budacea

IV. Postextractional Bacteremias in Oral Surgery interventions  
- Prof. Dr. Carmen Vicol

Published works: between 1998 –2000 = 28


30. DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

RESEARCH


Articles:  
10 articles published (2 in foreign countries)  
23 articles oral presented at different Radiological Reunions (national and international Reunions)

Research Topics:
- Imaging of the TMJ- C. ALDESCU  
- Imaging of the pterygopalatine and infratemporal fossa-D. HABA,  
- Imaging of the jaw cysts- C. ALDESCU, D. HABA.

31. DISCIPLINE OF ORAL SURGERY

RESEARCH
• The research topics established for 2000-2001 based on oral surgery interventions on patients with systemic diseases in ambulatory conditions.
• In the last three years eleven studies have been published.
• Books, monographies:
  - Eugenia Popescu – „Endodontic Surgery”, Cantes 2000;

32. DISCIPLINE OF ORAL MEDICINE

RESEARCH

The research title for this year is: „Methods of finding and diagnosis of lesions with maligncy degeneration capacity”.
In the last 3 years we have been published 4 books and the course: „Oral Medicine” (1998), by Eugenia Popescu, Dan Gogalniceanu.

33. DISCIPLINE OF BIOMATERIALS

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

Research theme: Evaluation of the Surface Mecanical Qualities of the Dental Alloys

PUBLICATIONS-Books: “Metalurgie stomatologica si biomateriale”

Articles: (3) “Starea de suprafata-factor de integrare a terapiei gnato-protetice”,
“Studiu experimental privind evaluarea comportamentului elastomerilor de sinteza la unele teste biomecanice”, O. Stelea, C. Morariu, Daniela Calamaz
“Studiul starii de suprafata la elastomerii de sinteza” – O. Stelea, C. Morariu, Daniela Calamaz, prezentat la Ziua UMF Iași, 1 dec. 1999.
În pregatire: “Indrumar de lucrari practice de biomateriale stomatologice”.

34. DISCIPLINE OF ORTHODONTICS

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

- a great number of articles were published in the Romanian Journal of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Ortopedics no. 1, 2, 3
- Articles published in the National Orthodontics Congress Book from Iași, Cluj, Craiova
Books: 5
2) Pasnicu Letiția - “Elements of genetics in orthodontics” - Ed. Corson, 2000, Iași

Research (themes, subjects)
1) “Contributions to lip-and jaw, cleft studies” (1999-2003)

35. DISCIPLINE: PAEDODONTICS

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS:
Titles
- Value of the Psychological Factor in the Paediatric Dentistry, Team: A.Maxim, M.Pasareanu, A.Balan, E.Bujor, C.Florea, A.Ioanid, V.Saila, L.Mihalache
- Dento-parodontal Trauma in Child and Teenager

PUBLICATIONS AND ARTICLES - DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS: 20
23. “Baby Bottle Caries Syndrome-risk Factors”, A. Bălan, Marinela Păsăreanu, V. Saila, Jurnal de Medicina preventiva ISSN 1221-5260, volumul 8, nr.3/2000, 44
25. “The Frequencies and the Distribution of the Enamel Development Defects(DDE) according to the Dental Pattern”, Marinela Păsăreanu, C. Florea, Jurnal de Medicina preventiva ISSN 1221-5260, volum 8, nr. 4/2000, 14

Books 5


36. DISCIPLINE OF BIOINSTRUMENTS
RESEARCH

- Quality Assurance in gamma radiations radiotherapy in Dental Radiography Equipment;
- to be published: the course provided by the discipline

37. DISCIPLINE OF DENTAL TECHNOLOGY

RESEARCH

- Researches Looking the Improvement of the Processing of Metallic and Non-metallic Biomaterials Used into the Gnathoprosthetic Therapy

PUBLICATIONS

number of publications: 57
number of books: 5

1. Technico-Clinical and Laboratory Links in Orthodontic Treatments
   Monica Tatarciuc

2. Quality Research of the Metallic Surface of the Gnathoprosthetic and Orthodontic Appliances by Means of SEM and Optical Microscopy
   Neumann C.P.P., Tatarciuc Monica, Urziceanu Diana, Sasler B., Kappert H.F., Mârțu Silvia

3. Periodontal Tissue Response after Orthodontic Tooth Movement
   Tatarciuc Monica, Neumann C.P.P., Ciobanu O., Mârțu Silvia, Vițalariu Anca
   3rd Congress of Balkan Stomatological Society, BaSS 1998, Sofia, april 2-5 1998, abstracts pg.50-51

4. Enhancing of the Cr-Co Orthodontic Wires by Means of Heat Treatment
   Panaite Ștefan, Mârțu Silvia, Tatarciuc Monica, Urziceanu Diana, Vițalariu Anca
   3rd Congress of Balkan Stomatological Society, BaSS 1998, Sofia, april 2-5 1998, abstracts pg.58

5. Enhancing of the Aesthetic Aspect of the Anterior Bridges by Means of Using of “Diagnostic Patterns”
   Mârțu Silvia, Panaite Ștefan, Neumann C.P.P., Tatarciuc Monica, Vițalariu Anca, Urziceanu Diana

6. Building Technique for the Occlusal Equilibration in the Posterior Region for Metalo-Ceramic Crowns
   Silvia Mârțu, Ștefan Panaite, Monica Tatarciuc, Irina Grădinaru

7. The Importance of the Individual Characteristics of the Prosthetic Dentures into the Forensic Medicine
   Neumann C.P.P., Tatarciuc Monica, Pollak S.T., Garacicun Odette

8. Experimental Researches on the Electrochemical Phenomenon of the Dental Alloys

Panaite Ștefan, Mârțu Silvia, Tatariuc Monica, Vițalăriu Anca


9. The Enhancing of the Metallic Surface Conditioning by Improving the Physical Parameters of the Sand Blasting Technique

Mârțu Silvia, Panaite Ștefan, Tatariuc Monica, Vițălăriu Anca, Diaconu Diana


10. Investigation Method Using Finite Element for a Biological System - Natural Teeth

Tatariuc Monica, Ciobanu O., Aanică C.


11. New Methods in Corrosive and Cytocompatibility Degrees Determination

Tatariuc Monica, Neumann C.P.P., Panaite Ștefan, Mârțu Silvia, Vițălăriu Anca, Diaconu Diana


12. Evaluation of Metalo-Ceramic Connection using the Scanning Accustical Microscopy

Silvia Mârțu, Ștefan Panaite, Monica Tatariuc


13. The Importance of Nutritive Factors in the Prevention of Dental Decay

Ștefan Panaite, Silvia Mârțu, Monica Tatariuc, Anca Vițălăriu, Irina Grădinaru, Odette Garacicun


14. The CAD/CAM Technology-the Elaboration of the Electronic Die

C.P.P. Neumann, Monica Tatariuc, Silvia Mârțu, Anca Vițălăriu, Odette Garacicun, Irina Grădinaru


15. Possibilities and Limits in the Quantification of the Biomechanic Stress of the Dento-Periodontal Structures

Monica Tatariuc, Șt. Panaite, C.P.P. Neumann, Silvia Mârțu, Anca Vițălăriu, Odette Garacicun, Irina Grădinaru


16. Experimental Mathematical Model for the Evaluation of the Link Strength in the Composed Metalo-Ceramic Systems

Silvia Mârțu, C. Foșălău, Șt. Panaite, Monica Tatariuc


17. Analysing Stress Distribution in Teeth and Periodontium Determined by Orthodontic Displacement

Monica Tatariuc, O. Ciobanu, C. Aanică, Ștefan Panaite, C.P.P. Neumann, Silvia Mârțu, Anca Vițălăriu

18. The Occlusal Equilibration in the Posterior Zone for Metalo-Ceramic Crowns-
build-up Technique
Silvia Mărtu, Ştefan Panaite, Monica Tatarciuc, Irina Grădinaru,
Oana Bărbieru

19. Targis-Vectris - The Aeronautical Technology Used in Dentistry
Anca Viţalariu, Şt.Panaite, C.P.P.Neumann, Silvia Mărtu,
Monica Tatarciuc, Diana Diaconu

20. Enchancing of the Sandblasting Characteristics for the Improvement of the
Metalo-Ceramic Connection
Silvia Mărtu, Ştefan Panaite, Monica Tatarciuc, Anca Viţalariu
Al IV-lea Simpozion International al “Zilelor Medicale Bănăţene”, Timişoara,
6-7 mai 1999, abstracts pg.7

21. SAM – A New Modern Method to Appreciate the Metalo-Ceramic Connection
Silvia Mărtu, Şt.Panaite, Monica Tatarciuc
Actualităţi în stomatologia contemporană, Timişoara, mai 1999, pag.16

22. Researches Looking the Enchancing of Metalo-Ceramic Connection After
Electrochemical Treatment
Silvia Mărtu, Ştefan Panaite, Monica Tatarciuc, Norina Forna

23. Possibilities of Enchancing of the Orthodontic Wires Made-up from Cr-Co Alloys
for the Individualisation of the Orthodontic Treatment
Ştefan Panaite, Silvia Mărtu, Monica Tatarciuc, Diana Diaconu,
Anca Viţalariu

24. The Treatment of the Dentinary Sensibility by Covering of the Cervical Surfaces
by Adhesive Materials
C.P.P.Neumann, Monica Tatarciuc, Anca Viţalariu, Diana Diaconu,
Odette Garacicun, Irina Grădinaru, Oana Bărbieru
Ziua Medicamentului, a VIII-a ediţie, Iaşi, 1999, volum de rezumate pag.75

25. Researches Looking the Clinico-Technological Importance of the Dento-
Prosthetic Joint According to the Marginal Periodontium
Silvia Mărtu, Ştefan Panaite, Monica Tatarciuc
Revista Medicina Stomatologică, vol.3, nr.4, iulie-august 1999, pag.53-55

26. Testing of the Biomechanical Characteristics of the Substitution Crowns
according to the Stresses Induced into the Dento-Parodontal Support
Monica Tatarciuc, Ştefan Panaite, C.P.P. Neumann, Silvia Mărtu,
O. Ciobanu, C.Aanică
Revista Medicina Stomatologică, vol.3, nr.5, septembrie-octombrie 1999,
pag.20-22

27. Possibilities of Enchancing the Surfaces of the Prtostheses by Metalizing Process
Ştefan Panaite, Silvia Mărtu, Monica Tatarciuc, Diana Urziceanu
Revista Medicina Stomatologică, vol.3, nr.5, septembrie-octombrie 1999,
pag.23-25

28. The Technology of Reoptimisation of the Larigian Canules by Covering with a
Siliconic Material
Silvia Mărtu, Ştefan Panaite, Dan Mărtu, Norina Forna, Monica Tatarciuc
Revista Medico-Chirurgicală, vol.103, nr.3-4, 1999, pag.122-126
29. Researches Looking the Stresses Induced by the Orthodontic Forces in the Dento-Periodontal System Using the Finite Element Method
Monica Tatarchiu, O.Ciobanu, Ştefan Panaite, Silvia Mârçu
Revista Medico-Chirurgicală, vol.103, nr.3-4, 1999, pag.202-205
30. Parodontal Prevention by Occlusal Echilibration in the Lateral Area – Yamamoto Technique
Silvia Mârçu, Ştefan Panaite, Monica Tatarchiu, Irina Grădinaru, Norina Forna, Oana Bârbieru
Revista Medicina Stomatologică, vol.3, nr.6, noiembrie-decembrie 1999, pag. 39-41
31. Prevention of Casting Defects in the Metallic Prstheses Realisation
Ştefan Panaite, Monica Tatarchiu, Diana Diaconu, Anca Viţalariu, Odette Luca, Silvia Mârçu
Revista Medicina Stomatologică vol.4, nr.1, ianuarie-februarie 2000, pag. 39-42
32. Study Looking the Position of the Rotation Centre During the Orthodontic Displacements
Monica Tatarchiu, Valentina Dorobăţ, O.Ciobanu, C.Aanicăi
Revista de Ortopodie şi Ortopedie Dento-Facială, vol.1, nr.2, 2000, pag. 1-6
33. The Use of “Diagnostic Patterns” in Aesthetic and Periodontal Protection
Silvia Mârçu, Şt. Panaite, Monica Tatarchiu, Norina Forna, Irina Grădinaru, Oana Bârbieru
5th Congress of the Balkan Stomatological Society, BaSS 2000, Thessaloniki, 13-16 april 2000, abstracts pg. 191
34. The Occlusal Rehabilitation of the Lateral Teeth for the Periodontal Prevention
Grădinaru Irina, Panaite Şt., Tatarchiu Monica, Mârçu Silvia, Forna Norina
35. Experimental Corrosion Measurements of Dental Alloys
Tatarchiu Monica, C.P.P.Neumann, Şt. Panaite, Mârçu Silvia, Viţalariu Anca, Diaconu Diana.
5th Congress of the Balkan Stomatological Society, BaSS 2000, Thessaloniki, 13-16 april 2000, abstracts pg. 246
36. The Influence of the Corrosion Elements of the Dental Alloys on the Excitable Tissues
Ştefan Panaite, Silvia Mârçu, Monica Tatarchiu, Anca Viţalariu
37. The CAD/CAM Technology – The Elaboration of the Electronic Die Consequenty to the Optical Impression in the Computerized Dental Technology
C.P.P. Neumann, Monica Tatarchiu, Anca Viţalariu, Diana Diaconu, Odette Luca
38. The Fluorescency in Dentistry and Forensic Medicine
Pollak, C.P.P.Neumann, Monica Tatarchiu, Antonela Beldiman
Al IV-lea Congres Naţional cu Participare Internaţională al Uniiunii Naţionale a Asociaţiilor Stomatologice, Bucureşti, 25-28 octombrie 2000, volum de rezumate pag.10-11
39. Microhardeness of the Non-Alloyed Titan
V.Braha, H.F.Kappert, C.P.P.Neumann, Monica Tatarchiu,
Antonela Beldiman
Al IV-lea Congres Național cu Participare Internațională al Uniunii Naționale a Asociațiilor Stomatologice, București, 25-28 octombrie 2000, volum de rezumat pag.44-45
40. The Importance of the Diagnostic Patterns in the Parodontal Prevention and Esthetic
Monica Tatarciuc, Silvia Mărtu, Irina Grădinaru, Ioana Bărbieru
Al IV-lea Congres Național cu Participare Internațională al Uniunii Naționale a Asociațiilor Stomatologice, București, 25-28 octombrie 2000, volum de rezumat pag.74-75
41. Possibilities and Limits for Quantification of the Biomechanical Stresses in the Dento-Parodontal Structures
Monica Tatarciuc, Ștefan Panaite, C.P.P. Neumann, Silvia Mârtu, Anca Vițalariu, C.Aanicăi, O.Ciobanu
42. The use of the diagnostic patterns in periodontal prevention and esthetic
Monica Tatarciuc, Ștefan Panaite, Irina Grădinaru, Silvia Mârtu
Revista Medicina Stomatologică, vol.4, nr.6, noiembrie-decembrie 2000, pag. 24-26
43. Contributions of the Diagnostic Patterns in Periodontal Prevention and Esthetic
Monica Tatarciuc, Șt.Panaite, Silvia Mârtu, Irina Grădinaru, B.Mihăilă
Zilele Universității de Medicină și Farmacie “Gr.T.Popa” Iași, 14-15 decembrie 2000, volum de rezumat pag.192
44. The Evaluation of the Biological Reactions at the Stresseses Generated During the Orthodontic Movements
Monica Tatarciuc, C.P.P.Neumann, Anca Vițalariu, Felicia Juravlea, Irina Grădinaru
Zilele Universității de Medicină și Farmacie “Gr.T.Popa” Iași, 14-15 decembrie 2000, volum de rezumat pag.205
45. Experimental Researches on Titanium 100% Before and After Casting of the Metallic Prostheses
C.P.P.Neumann, Monica Tatarciuc, Diana Diaconu, Anca Vițalariu, Luminița Cercel, V.Braha
Zilele Universității de Medicină și Farmacie “Gr.T.Popa” Iași, 14-15 decembrie 2000, volum de rezumat pag.208
46. The Evaluation of the Physico-Mechanical Characteristics of the Orthodontic Wires Using Non-Distructive Methods
Monica Tatarciuc, Șt.Panaite, Diana Diaconu, B.Mihăilă, Odette Luca
Zilele Universității de Medicină și Farmacie “Gr.T.Popa” Iași, 14-15 decembrie 2000, volum de rezumat pag.215
47. Clinical Aspects in Processing the Ceramic Inlays
Monica Tatarciuc, Th.Wrbass
Revista Medicina Stomatologică vol.5, nr.1, ianuarie-februarie 2001, pag. 26-30
48. Testing Cytocompatibility and the Corrosion Potential of the Dental Alloys from the Orthodontic Wires
Monica Tatarciuc, Anca Vițalariu, Irina Grădinaru
Supliment al Revistei Medicina Stomatologică editat cu ocazia celei de a XI-a ediții a “Zilelor Sfintei Apollonia”, vol.5, nr.1, 2001, pag.185-188
49. Study Regarding the Influence of the Coronal Cavity Design on the Dento-Parodontal Tissues
Monica Tatarciuc, Anca Viţalariu
Supliment al Revistei Medicina Stomatologică editat cu ocazia celei de a XI-a ediţii a “Zilelor Sfintei Apollonia”, vol.5, nr.1, 2001, pag.198-200

50. Glass-Ionomer Type II.I Cements Used as a Method of Dental Biological Reconstruction
Tatarciuc Monica, Irina Grădinaru
Revista Medicina Stomatologică, vol.5, nr.2, martie-aprilie 2001, pag.31-34

51. Model with False Gingiva – Clinico-Technological Implications in Fixed Prostheses
Monica Tatarciuc

52. New Technologies in the Periodontal Prevention in the Wax Pattern Realisation Step of the Bridges Construction
Grădinaru Irina, Tatarciuc Monica, Mârţu Silvia, Ursache Maria
6th Congress of the Balkan Stomatological Society, BaSS 2001, Bucharest, 3-6 may 2001

53. New Technologies of Periodonto-Protective Reconstruction in Metalo-Ceramic Restaurations
Tatarciuc Monica, Grădinaru Irina, Panaite Şt., Mârţu Silvia
6th Congress of the Balkan Stomatological Society, BaSS 2001, Bucharest, 3-6 may 2001

54. The Evaluation of the Biological Reaction Generated by the Orthodontic Forces by Histomorphometric Determinations
Tatarciuc Monica, Viţalariu Anca, Diaconu Diana, Grădinaru Irina
6th Congress of the Balkan Stomatological Society, BaSS 2001, Bucharest, 3-6 may 2001

55. Glass-Ionomer Cements – An Adequate Reconstruction Method for Dental Tissues Lost
Tatarciuc Monica, Grădinaru Irina, Juravlea Felicia
Al VI-lea Simpozion Internaţional al Zilelor Stomatologice Bănăţene, Timişoara, 17-19 mai 2001 (rezumat acceptat)

56. Evaluation of the Biological Reaction Consequently the Stresses Induced by Orthodontic Movements by Histomorphometric Determinations
Tatarciuc Monica
Revista Medicina Stomatologică, vol.5, nr.3, 2001 (sub tipar, cu adeverinţă şi extras)

57. The Over Denture – A Treatment Solution in Subtotal Edentation
Monica Tatarciuc, Maria Ursache, Irina Grădinaru
Revista Medico-Chirurgicală, vol.105, nr.3, 2001 (sub tipar, cu adeverinţă şi extras)

BOOKS


38. DISCIPLINE OF PARTIAL REMOVABLE DENTURE
39. DISCIPLINE OF MAXILLO-FACIAL PROSTHESIS

RESEARCH

CHAIR OF REMOVABLE APPARATUS
Discipline: Clinic and Therapy of Partial Extended edentation
Conf. Dr. Norina Forna

Research theme:
1. Comparative study of physico-chemical behaviour of the alloys out of which the partial removable apparatus are realized.

Period: 4 years
Discipline: P.E.E.
Research team: - Prof. Dr. Vasile Burlui
- Chair of Chemistry - Physics of the Faculty of Chemistry, Technical University "Gh. Asachi" Iaşi
- Chair of Informatics of the Technical University "Gh. Asachi" Iaşi
- Team of the Chair of P.E.E.
- Faculty of stomatology, Chişinău
Theme responsible: Conf. Dr. Norina Forna
Theme level: International level
Stage reports: 10 hours/week
Estimare costs: 40 milioane
Financing sources: self-financing
Sponsors:
Finalisation deadline: nov. 2004


Conferences: oct. 2001 - UNAS
- mai 2001 - BAAS
- 1st Dec. 2000 - FDI, Paris

Articles: 15
1. Appreciation of the behaviour of some alloys of Titan, Cr-Co, comparatively with Gaudent in acid environment and artificial saliva.
2. Appreciation of the behaviour of acrylates and acrylat-metal junction of partial removable apparatus in different artificial environments.
3. Biomechanical aspects of the partial extended edentulous field with composit prosthesis.
4. Study of the biomechanical behaviour in different clinical situations of partial extended edentations with and without prosthesis.
5. Possibilities of correcting apparatus displacements on the prosthetic field.
6. Electrochemical study concerning the electrochemical corronare resistance of Dome Titanium based materials in acid media.
7. Technological specific features in the use of attachments.
8. Tissue integration in some implantar materials.
9. Appreciation of biomechanical stress/loading of the partial extended edentulous prosthetic field with/without prosthesis, using tensiometric marks.
10. Mathematical modelling with the finite element metod, applied on the restant odonto-parodontal support, functionally (un)loaded, in different clinical situations of partial extended edentation.
11. Finite element in partial extended edentation.
12. Appreciations on fibro-mucous resilience at the partial edentulous with/without prosthesis, using a measuring device.
13. Dynamic study of the degree of resorption and atrophy.
14. The finite element method in biomechanical implants.

Diploma papers:
1. Rehabilitation of muco-osseous support in partial extended edentation - Karkantziou Anastasie, - director Conf. Dr. Norina Forna.
3. Morphological aspects of the prosthetic fixed in partial extended edentation - Plenovici Loredana, - director Conf. Dr. Norina Forna.
4. Biomechanics of partial extended edentulous field with/without prosthesis - Crăciunescu Adrian, - director Conf. Dr. Norina Forna.

Scientific reasearch hours per year = 600
I. Surname and Name
II. Didactic degree
III. Research theme
IV. Doctorate director
V. Research plan
VI. Doctorate
VII. Scientific manifestations
VIII. Textbooks published
IX. Articles published
1. Extenso
2. Abstract
X Students works

I. FORNA NORINA
II. Conf. Dr.
III. 1. Biomechanical study of partial removable gnatho-prosthetic apparatus (GPA)
2. Comparative study of physico-chemical behaviour of GPA alloys
3. Research of the fibro-mucous support at the partial extended edentulous
V. - appreciation of biomechanical stress of prosthetic field with tensiometric marks;
- mathematical modelling with finite element method;
- appreciation of counteraction of GPA displacement;
- study on alloys corrosion in artificial saliva;
- physico-chemical behaviour of the alloys in the oral cavity;
- evaluation of fibro-mucous resilience with a device;
- dynamic study of osseous resorption and atrophy at P.E.E.
VII. FDI Congress - Paris - dec. 2000
UNAS Congress - oct. 2000 - 2004
"Sf. Apollonia" Days - febr. 2001-2004
Faculty Days - March 2001-2004
OMS day - april 2001-2004
VIII. Clinical and paraclinical aspects in P.E.E.
IX. 1. Magazines: Stomatological Medicine, Medico-Surgical Review
X 6

I. CHPER CARMINA
II. Assist. Dr.
III. 1. Comparative study of physico-chemical behaviour of alloys in partial removable GPA
1. Biomechanical study of partial removable gnatho-prosthetic apparatus (GPA)
3. Research of the fibro-mucous support at the partial extended edentulous
V. - study on alloys corrosion in artificial saliva;
- physico-chemical behaviour of the alloys in the oral cavity;
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| I. | CILIBIU ANCA |
| II. | Tutor. Dr. |
| III. | Fibro-mucous support research of the partial extended edentulous |
| V. | - evaluation of fibro-mucous resilience with the help of a measuring device; |
|     | - dynamic study of osseous resorption and atrophy degree |
| VII. | UNAS Congress - oct. 2000 - 2004 |
|     | "Sf. Apollonia" Days - febr. 2001-2004 |
|     | Faculty Days - March 2001-2004 |
|     | OMS day - april 2001-2004 |
| IX. | 3 |
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| I. | L.|Z.|REANU SILVIU |
| II. | Tutor Dr. |
| III. | Biomechanical study of removable gnatho-prosthetic apparatus |
| V. | - estimate of biomechanical stress of prosthetic field with tensiometric marks; |
|     | - mathematical modelling with finite element method; |
|     | - estimation of possibilities of displacement counteraction of GPA |
| VI. | Fiability of some transfer systems |
| VII. | FDI Congress - Paris - dec. 2000 |
|     | UNAS Congress - oct. 2000 - 2004 |
|     | "Sf. Apollonia" Days - febr. 2001-2004 |
|     | Faculty Days - March 2001-2004 |
|     | OMS day - april 2001-2004 |
| IX. | 3 |
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| I. | ANDRONACHE MONICA |
| II. | Tutor Dr. |
| III. | 1. Biomechanical study of partial removable GPA |
|     | 2. Comparative study of physico-chemical behaviour of GPA alloys |
| V. | - estimate of biomechanical stress of prosthetic field with tensiometric marks; |
|     | - mathematical modelling with finite element method; |
- estimate of counteraction possibilities of GPA displacement;
- study on alloys corrosion in artificial saliva;
- physico-chemical behaviour of the alloys in the oral cavity;

VII. FDI Congress - Paris - dec. 2000
UNAS Congress - oct. 2000 - 2004
"Sf. Apollonia" Days - febr. 2001-2004
Faculty Days - March 2001-2004
OMS day - april 2001-2004

IX. 4
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DISCIPLINA : CLINICA { I TERAPIA EDENTA } IEI PAR]IALE ÎNTINSE

ANNEX 3

Publications

Régénaration parodontale a dérivés de la matrice protétique de l’email (Emdogain)-evaluation clinique
Silvia Mârțu, V. Burlui, Constanța Mocanu, Norina Forna. (Revista medico-chirurgicală – vol 104 oct.-dec.2000; nr.4).

Un caz atipic de neoplazie endocrină multiplă
Ioana Cristina Luca, Norina Forna (Revista medico-chirurgicală – vol 104 oct.-dec.2000; nr.4).

La technologie de reoptimimisation des canules laryngiennes par recouvrement d’un matériau siliconique
Silvia Mârțu, St.Panaite, D.Mârțu, Norina Forna, Monica Tatarciuc.( Revista medico-chirurgicală – vol 103 iulie-dec.1999; nr.3-4).

Bacili Gram negativi anaerobi identificați în microflora subgingivală asociată Aparatelor gnato-protetice conjuncte

Studiul comparativ asupra formării plăcii dentare bacteriene pe aparatele gnato-protetice conjuncte cu diverse caracteristici de suprafață Norina Forna, Carmen Stadoleanu, Daniela Bosnea, Cristina Preda, Cătălina Gherman, D. Buiuc. ( Revista medico-chirurgicală – vol 103 iulie-dec.1999; nr.3-4).


Tratamentul complex în sindromul disfuncțional al sistemului stomatognat Norina Forna, V. Burlui, Liliana Foča, Cristina Preda ( Al VI-lea simpozion internațional al zilelor stomatologice bănățene ; al II-lea simpozion U.N.A.S.—Timișoara 6-7 mai 1999)

Balkan medical day-Iasi- aprilie-1999

Preventive values in over-lay prosthetic treatment
Cătălina Morărașu, Daniela Budaie, Norina Forna, G.Morărașu (Balkan medical days –Iași-aprilie 1999)
A study through the finite element method of tensions in the implant zone
D.Ungureanu, V.Burlui, R.Giștei, Mariana Creangă, Norina Forna (Balkan medical days –Iași-aprilie 1999)
Modeling and visualization system in many prospects of the medical images
Luminița Costinescu, V.Boza, Norina Forna, Carelia Boza (Balkan medical days –Iași-aprilie 1999)
Biomechanics of implants prostesis
Norina Forna, V.Burlui, Carmen Stadoleanu, S.Doagă, F. Hulea (Balkan medical days –Iași-aprilie 1999)
Automatic processing of the profile teleradigraphy
V.Burlui, Norina Forna, Cătălina Morărașu, Daniela Budaie, H. Aldea, Carmen Stadoleanu, Cristina Preda, Aurelia Caraian, A.Apinticlei (Balkan medical days-Iasi-aprilie 1999)
Mathematical modeling of the biomechanical capacity of the partially edentulous prosthetic field
V.Burlui, Norina Forna, V.Boza, Daniela Budaie, G.Morărașu, H.Aldea, Ioana Baciu, Oana Tănărulescu (Balkan medical days-Iasi-aprilie 1999)
15.Determination of surface of total edentulous prosthetic field through a computer assisted method
Carmen Stadoleanu, Maria Ursache, Gabriela Ifteni, Norina Forna, Aurelia Caraian, R.Georgescu, C.Dumitrașcu (Balkan medical days-Iasi-aprilie 1999)
16.Ultrastructural study regarding peri-implantar tissue reactivity
Carmen Elena Cotrutz, V.Burlui, Norina Forna, Monica Medrihan, Minodora Baltătescu, Cristina Morariu, T.Petreuș, C.Moșoiu, C.R.Ionescu, R.Nevinglovchi, C.Cotrutz (Balkan medical days-Iasi-aprilie 1999)
The importance of anthropological study in the prediction of morphological changes of the stomatognathic system in the next millenium
Gr.D.Mihalache, Gr.Mihalache, Anca Indrei, Norina Forna, C.Bălțeanu (Balkan medical days-Iasi-aprilie 1999)
The peri-implantar microbiota in successful and failing implants
Carmen Stadoleanu, V.Burlui, Daniela Bosnea, Norina Forna, Aurelia Caraiane, Cătălina Gherman, Cornelia Cornea (Balkan medical days-Iasi-aprilie 1999)

Evaluarea efectelor emdogain-ului în regenerarea parodontală
Aspecte iatrogenice în protezarea amovibilă
Norina Forna, Silvia Mârtu, Maria Ursache, Monica Andronache, Oana Tănărulescu, Loredana Plenovici, Anca Indrei, Delia Ailenei (Zilele universității de medicină și farmacie “GR.T.POPA”-Iași-decembrie 2000)
Modelarea prin elemente finita a mijloacelor de menținere, sprijin și stabilizare în protezarea amovibilă
Norina Forna, V.Burlui, Maria Ursache, Silvia Mârțu, Oana Țânculescu, M.Andronache, I.Ichim. (Zilele universității de medicinăși farmacie “GR.T.POPA”-Iași-decembrie 2000)

Influiența nichelului și manganului asupra cavitatei bucale

EUROPERIO-3 Geneva 8-11 iunie 2000
Preliminary account on the use of enamel matrix derivate (Emdogain) in intra-osseous defects
Silvia Mârțu, V.Burlui, Norina Forna, Constanța Mocanu (EUROPERIO-3 Geneva 8-11 iunie 2000)

Parodontal morbidity on social enviroments and categories
E.M.Cărăușu, Silvia Mârțu, Norina Forna, B.Mihăilă (EUROPERIO-3 Geneva 8-11 iunie 2000)

The role of material factors in the success of the dental implant
Norina Forna, V.Burlui, Silvia Mârțu, M.Costuleanu, R.Chelariu, O.Țânculescu, I.Ichim (EUROPERIO-3 Geneva 8-11 iunie 2000)

Biomechanical risk assement by comparison of stress state in tooth, implant and enviromental tissue
V.Burlui, Norina Forna, Silvia Mârțu, O.Ciobanu, R.Chelariu, O.Țânculescu, I.Ichim (EUROPERIO-3 Geneva 8-11 iunie 2000)

Revista medico-chirurgicală
Esthetic principles in prosthetic dentistry
Daniela Budaie, Cătălina Morășcu, Norina Forna, G.Morășcu (Revista medico-chirurgicală –vol 104 ianuarie-iunie-1999; nr.1-2)
28. Utilizarea modelării matematice în studiul diferitelor elemente de menținere , sprijin și stabilizare
Norina Forna, V.Burlui, Maria Ursache, Monica Andronache, Iulia Ștefănescu, Raluca Dragomir (ian.-febr. Vol.5; nr.1)

BASS-2000 13-16 APRIL –Thessaloniki
Bone modifications of the temporo-mandibular articulation at the old person with total dentition, with senile osteoporosis
M.S.Silvaș, Maria Ursache, Norina Forna, Carmen Stadoleanu, Loredana Plenovici. (BASS-2000 13-16 APRIL -Thessaloniki)

Dental occlusion and indirect evaluation
G.Ifteni, C.Brezulianu, N.Forna

31. Biocompatibility of implant materials
N.Forna, V.Burlui, S.Mârțu, M.Costuleanu, R.Chelariu, O.Țânculescu, I.Ichim, C.Stadoleanu, M.Silvaș
Microbiological aspects of chronic periodontitis in adult population of Iasi,Romania
Carmen Stadoleanu, D.Bosnea, S.Mârțu, N.Forna, C.Gherman, O.Papa
Evaluation of the effect of Emdogain in infra-osseous defects
S. Mărtu, V. Burlui, N. Forna, C. Mocanu

Plaque formation rate on fixed prostheses
Carmen Stadoleanu, N. Forna, M. Silvaş, C. Preda, S. Doagă, F. Hulea

The use of “diagnostic patterns” in aesthetic and periodontal protection
S. Mărtu, St. Panaite, Monica Tatarchiuc, N. Forna, I. Grădinaru, O. Bărbieru

Epidemiologic study on periodontal morbidity in a high risk population
S. Mărtu, St. Lăcătuşu, Maria Ursache, E. M. Cărăuşu, Norina Forna, V. Pendefunda
S. Solomon

The occlusal rehabilitation of the lateral teeth for the periodontal prevention
I. Grădinaru, St. Panaite, Monica Tatarchiuc, S. Mărtu, Norina Forna

Biomechanical risk assessment of the implant and enviromental tissue
V. Burlui, Norina Forna, Silvia Mărtu, O. Tănăculescu, I. Ichim, Carmen Stadoleanu, C. Brezulian

F.D.I. PARIS 2000

Electrochemical study concerning the electrochemical corrosion resistance of some titanium based materials in acid media
Norina Forna, Maria Ursache, V. Burlui, Silvia Mărtu, G. H. Nemţoi, M. Silvaş, R. Chelaru, D. Aelenei, N. Aelenei

Evaluation of periodontal treatment needs in a high risk population group
Silvia Mărtu, Maria Ursache, Şt. Lăcătuşu, C. Mocanu, S. Solomon, C. Popoviciu
Norina Forna

REVISTA MEDICINA STOMATOLOGICĂ

Complicaţii terapeutice la pacienţii într-un serviciu de protetică dentară
Daniela Budaie, G. Marin, Norina Forna, Alice Morariu (ian.-febr.-1999; vol 3, nr.1)

42. Reabilitarea orală pe implanturi utilizând transfixaţia transcorticală stabilizatoare
(TCS) şi protexpandul în protezarea conjunctă
Norina Forna, V. Burlui, Carmen Stadoleanu, A. Caraiane, Rami Hussein
Posibilităţile noastre actuale privind aportul C.T. în stabilirea unui bilanţ preimplantologic
C. Aldescu, V. Burlui, Norina Forna

Bazele biologice ale regenerării parodontale cu derivaţii din matricea proteică a smârţului (Emdogain)
Silvia Mărtu, V. Burlui, C. Mocanu, Norina Forna, V. Pendefunda (martie-aprilie 2000 vol.4, nr.2)

Evaluarea clinică a efectului Emdogain-ului în regenerarea parodontală
Silvia Mărtu, V. Burlui, C. Mocanu, Norina Forna (martie-aprilie 2000 vol.4, nr.2)

Stomatopatiiile paraprotetice – posibilităţi şi limite ale tratamentului chirurgical proprotetic la edentatul total de vârsta a III-a
M. Silvaş, Maria Ursache, Norina Forna, Monica Scutariu, Constantin Untu, Anca Mihaela Cilibiu (martie-aprilie 2000 vol.4, nr.2)
Metalo-ceramica în edentația parțială redusă
Valeria Pendefunda, V. Burlui, Norina Forna, Silvia Mârțu, Carmen Stadoleanu, Ioana Pop, Oana Țânculescu, Nicoleta Ioanid (martie-aprilie 2000 vol.4, nr.2)
Considerații privind limirele apicale ale detartrajului
Silvia Mârțu, C. Mocanu, Norina Forna, Șt. Panaite (ian.-febr. 2000 vol.4, nr.1)
Studiul comparativ asupra plăcii bacteriene subgingivale asociate dintelui natural și aparatoarelor gnatoprotecție conjuncte
Carmen Stadoleanu, Maria Ursache, Norina Forna, Silvia Mârțu, M. Silvaș, Cristina Preda (ian.-febr. 2000 vol.4, nr.1)
Dificultăți psiho-somatice în tratamentul gnatoprotetic al edentațului total institutionalizat
M. Silvaș, Carmen Stadoleanu, Maria Ursache, Norina Forna, Anca Mihaela Cilibiu, (ian.-febr. 2000 vol.4, nr.1)
Profilaxia parodontală prin echilibrare ocluzală în zona laterală – tehnică Yamamoto
Silvia Mârțu, Șt. Panaite, Monica Tatarciuc, I. Grădinaru, N. Forna O. Bârbieru (noiembrie-decembrie 1999 vol.3, nr.6)
Rolul terapiei inițiale în managementul bolii parodontale
Silvia Mârțu, C. Mocanu, Norina Forna (noiembrie-decembrie 1999 vol.3, nr.6)
Exigențele tratamentului gnatoprotetic în cazul fracturilor coronare
Carmen Stadoleanu, Norina Forna, Daniela Budaie, Silvia Mârțu, Oana Țânculescu, I. Ichim, Ioana Pop, Mihaela Silvaș (noiembrie-decembrie 1999 vol.3, nr.6)
Efectele fixării A.G.P. conjuncte asupra închiderii marginale
Carmen Stadoleanu, Ghe. Ionescu, Norina Forna, Maria Ursache, Cătălina Gherman, Cristina Preda, Mihaela Silvaș (noiembrie-decembrie 1999 vol.3, nr.6)
55. Protezarea amovibilă unilaterală în edentația unilater mortală
V. Burlui, Norina Forna, Silvia Mârțu, Carmen Stadoleanu, Ioana Pop (noiembrie-decembrie 1999 vol.3, nr.6)
Flora microbiană periimplantară de la nivelul stâlpilor AGP conjuncte: dinti naturali și implant, în situații de succes și eșec implantar
Carmen Stadoleanu, Norina Forna, Maria Ursache, Cătălina Morărașu, Loredana Plenovici (iulie-august 1999 vol.3, nr.4)
Cercetări privind relația închidere marginală dento-protecție - sănătate parodontală
Carmen Stadoleanu, Maria Ursache, Norina Forna, Cristina Preda, Cătălina Morărașu (iulie-august 1999 vol.3, nr.4)
Cercetări privind optimizarea legăturii metalo-nemetalice prin gravare electrochimică
Silvia Mârțu, Șt. Panaite, Monica Tatarciuc, Norina Forna (martie-aprilie 1999 vol.3, nr.2)
Materiale cu priză retard în condiționarea tisulară
V. Burlui, Norina Forna, Daniela Budaie, (martie-aprilie 1999 vol.3, nr.2)
Studiul comunitar la un lot de pacienți afectați prin edentații și leziuni odontale coronare
Daniela Budaie, G.Marin, V.Burlui, Norina Forna, Oana Țânculescu, Rami Hussein
(martie-aprilie 1999 vol.3, nr.2)

BASS-1999 INSTANBUL 22-25 MARTIE

61. Complex oral rehabilitation of implants through metal-ceramic prosthesis
   Stadoleanu C., Norina Forna, Maria Ursache, Daniela Budaie, Doagă S., F.Hulea
   Biomechanics of the fixtures prosthesis
   Norina Forna, D.Axinia, H.Aldea

ZILELE FACULTĂȚII DE MEDICINĂ STOMATOLOGICĂ

ZILELE UNIVERSITĂȚII "SF. APOLLONIA"

Evaluarea potențialului mutagen al materialelor acrilice utilizate în stomatologie
Maria Ursache, Norina Forna, C.Unu, M.Scătariu, L.Plenovici

Studiul in vitro privind coroziunea aliajelor dentare .Instalatii experimentale
Carmen Chiper, Norina Forna, D.Aelenei, Monica Andronache

Comportamentul biomecanic al aparaturii gnatoprotetice parțial amovibile
Norina Forna, Maria Ursache, Monica Andronache, Delia Aelenei, I. Grădinaru, Lumița Tănăsuc

4. Acțiunea unor microelemente asupra S.S.
   A. Indrei, C. L. Zamfir, L. L. Indrei, Norina Forna, M. D. Scutaru, S. Mârțu, N. Nechifor
metode de depistare și tratament a despicăturilor labio-palatine
A. Indrei, Norina Forna, C. L. Zamfir, G. D. Mihalache, S. Mârțu, F. Vranceanu,
   Evaluarea cantitativă a comportamentului biomecanic al aparatelor amovibile
D. Suciu, Norina Forna, A. Neamțu
Comportarea electrochimică aliajului Ti₆Al₄V în soluții Ringer
Norina Forna, V. Burlui, D. Budaie, D. Aelenei, R. Chelariu
Reacția inflamatorie periimplantară în situații de eșec și succes implantar
C. Stadoleanu, Norina Forna, C. Ocraim, M. Diaconu, M. M. Iordache
Utilizarea articulatorului parțial programabil în rezolvarea edentației parțiale înținse
C. Stadoleanu, Norina Forna, G. Costin, M. Diaconu

10. Coroziunea aliajului dentar guăndent S în prezența ionilor SO₄²⁻ și Cl⁻
    Norina Forna, V. Burlui, D. Budaie, C. Chiper

11. Manifestări secundare în protezarea amovibilă
Norina Forna, C. Stadoleanu, M. Andronache, I. Ștefănescu
Aspecte morfopatologice în protezarea amovibilă
Norina Forna, M. Ursache, A. Indrei, V. Pendefunda, M. Andronache,
L. Plenovici
Ancheta fundamentală privind starea de sănătate oro-dentară realizată la
Școala Profesională Specială Târgu-Frumos
D. Budaie, Norina Forna, I. Sandu, Daniela Ivona Tomița Alina Ulmeanu
Avantajele și dezavantajele metodei de implantare Sandhaus
V. Burlui, Norina Forna, A. Apintilesei

U.N.A.S. 2000
1. Prevențiunea parodontală în zona laterală prin utilizarea
   tehnicii Yamamoto de refacere morfo-funcțională a suprafețelor active ceramiche

2. Considerente biomecanice în utilizarea elementelor de
   meninere, sprijin [i stabilizare

3. Efectele protezării imediate asupra crestelor
   alveolare reziduale la vârstnicii edentați total

4. Posibilități de evaluare calitativă a comportamentului
   biomecanic al aparatelor parțial amovibile

5. Aspecte secundare în protezarea amovibilă

6. Posibilități tehnologice de ameliorare a efectului fizionomic la aparatele gnatoproetice metalo-acrilice

7. Evaluarea gradului de apreciere a esteticii aparatelor gnatoproetice a pacienților protezări

8. Influenea unor microelemente asupra cavității bucale

9. Metode tehnologice în ameliorarea calității suprafețelor materialelor dentare

10. Evaluarea efectelor Emdogain-ului în renegerarea parodontală

**BASS-2001**

**ASPECTS OF THE MUCOSAL INTEGRITY TO THE ELDERLY PEOPLE WITH REMOVABLE DENTURES**

**URSACHE MARIA, GRĂDINARU IRINA, MARȚU SILVIA, FORNA NORINA, PLENOVICI LOREDANA**

**THE NOTION OF CONGRUENCE AND THE CORRELATIONS INSIDE OF IT IN THE THERAPY WITH MOBILE DENTURES**

**GEORGE COSTIN, NORINA FORNA, CĂTĂLINA CIOBANU, MONICA ANDRONACHE**

**STAYS OF INVESTIGATIONS ON DENTAL MATERIALS**

**BIOCOMPATIBILITY**

**GEORGE COSTIN, NORINA FORNA, MARIA URSACHE**

**POSSIBILITIES FOR COMPUTERIZED EVALUATION OF**

**BIOMECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF MANDIBLE PROSTHESIS**
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THE THERAPEUTICAL BEHAVIOR IN FIBROMUCOSIS HYPERVERPLASIA
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BOOKS

"CLINICA {I TERAPIA EDENTA}IEI {I A PIERDERII DE SUBSTAN} | MAXILO-FACIAL |
Norina Forna, Vasile Burlui

40. DEPARTMENT OF FIXED PROSTHODONTICS

RESEARCH

- "Bridges biodynamics"
- "Dental Materials"

41. DISCIPLINE OF GNATHOLOGY

RESEARCH TOPICS

- EMJ study of masticatory muscles in TMJ.
- TMJ-CT evaluation in TMJ patients.

42. DISCIPLINE OF ESTHETIC DENTISTRY

RESEARCH TOPICS AND PUBLICATIONS

- Research theme: Diagnosys Criteria of the Dentofacial Esthetics

43. DISCIPLINE OF IMPLANTOLOGY

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

- Research theme: Relative Biological Integration of the Dental Implants

RAPORT ANUAL

- Disciplina Clinica și Terapia Edentației Parțiale Reduse

1. Tratate și monografii:
   - V. Burlui, C. Morărașu - "Gnatologie", Editura Apollonia, 2000

2. Manuals
   - V. Burlui, Carmen Stadoleanu - "Clinica și terapia edentației parțiale întinse",
     Editura "Apollonia", 2000

5. Publications in the country:

7. Abstracts 2000

- in the country :

- abroad :

11. Magazines edited by the teaching staff of the University:
- Revista de Medicină Stomatologică-V. Burlui - Preşedintele Colectivului de redacţie
- Revista Medico-chirurgicală-V. Burlui - Vicepreşedintele Comitetului Societăţii de Medici şi Naturalişti Iaşi

Ph.D. Program – Supervisors
V. Burlui
list of the PhD candidates
Axinia Daniela
• Baciu Ioana
• Fătu Ana Maria
• Ioanid Nicoleta
• Țânculescu Oana
• Petrea Adrian
• Apintilesei Aurelian
44. DISCIPLINE OF ORAL REHABILITATION

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS (57)

The solution of the urgency in dentistry after private medical dentistry assistance
C. Amariei, Catalina Morarasu
Management in private dental activity
C. Amariei, V. Burlui, G. Morarasu
Esthetic principles in prosthetic dentistry
Daniela Budaie, Catalina Morarasu, Norina Forna, G. Morarasu
Relationship between electromyographic reflections and some aspect concerning the manducatory muscles contraction and P-Ca metabolism
Catalina Morarasu, V. Burlui, Daniela Budaie, E. Zbranca, G. Morarasu, H.N. Teodorescu, Carelia Boza
Cephalometric modifications in patients with Klinefelter syndrome
V. Burlui, Catalina Morarasu, E. Zbranca, G. Morarasu
Periimplant microbial flora in conjoint gnathoprosthetic apparatus:

natural tooth – implant, succes and failure of implants.
Carmen Stadoleanu, Norina Forna, Maria Ursache, Catalina Morarasu, Loredana Plenovici
Study upon the modifications of the cranio-mandibular relations on the patients with acromegaly
Catalina Morarasu, V. Burlui, E. Zbranca, G. Morarasu, Corina Gazi
Statistic analysis on the variation of the cephalometric measurements at the acromegalic patients
Catalina Morarasu, V. Burlui, E. Zbranca, Carelia Boza, V. Boza, G. Morarasu
Aspects of oclusal disturbances in patients with various endocrine disorders.
Catalina Morarasu, V. Burlui, Liliana Focsa, H. Aldea, G. Morarasu, Carmen Stadoleanu

25 – 28 october 2000, Bucuresti – Al IV-lea Congres National cu Participare Internationala al Uniunii Nationale a Asociatiilor Stomatologice
The concept of the complex oral rehabilitation.
Catalina Morarasu, V. Burlui, C. Olaru, Mihaela Branza, G. Morarasu, O. Aungurenci, C. Boza

The visual tiredness in dental practice.
Catalina Morarasu, C. Olaru, Corina Borta, M. Constantinescu, G. Morarasu, Andra Aungurencei

**Paraclinical investigation of the osseous stomatognathic system modifications in acromegaly.**
Catalina Morarasu, C. Boza, M. Branza, C. Iordache

**Anterior mandibular arch rehabilitation by prosthetic devices.**
Catalina Morarasu, C. Olaru, C. Borta, I. Ciobanu, S. Ceala

**Correlation between occlusal modifications and cranio-mandibular relationship in patients with various endocrinological disorders.**
Catalina Morarasu, C. Olaru, Corina Borta, Stela Ceala, G. Morarasu

**Scintigraphy in patients with acromegaly in order to evidenciate cranio-facial osseous modifications**
Catalina Morarasu, Carelia Boza, Mihaela Branza, Cristina Iordache

**Kineziomandibulography freeway space-ului**
V. Burlui, Corina Borta, Ioana Baciu, Alina Apostu

**Tridimensional analysis of the mandibular dinamic**
V. Burlui, Ioana Baciu, Alina Apostu, Corina Borta

**Axiographic study by using Condylocomp**
V. Burlui, Catalina Morarasu, Alina Apostu, Ioana Baciu

**Statistical study concerning the incidence of the dysfunctional syndrome of the stomatognathic system in Gnato-prostetic services Patient between 1995-2000.**
Catalina Morarasu, V. Burlui, C. Olaru, G. Morarasu, Stela Ceala

**Study concerning the necessity of oral rehabilitation by gnatoprosthetic therapy in anterior mandibular arch involvement.**
Catalina Morarasu, V. Burlui, Mihaela Branza, C. Olaru, Carelia Boza, Cristina Iordache, Stela Ceala

**Identification microorganisms related to different stages of the prosthetic therapy.**
Catalina Morarasu, Cristina Iordache, C. Olaru, Carelia Boza, Andra Aungurencei

**Psychological impact in anterior mandibular arch involvement.**
Catalina Morarasu, V. Burlui, Corina Borta, O. Aungurencei, Andra Aungurencei, I. Ciobanu

**Dental-periodontal functional impression.**
V. Burlui, Ioana Baciu, Valeria Pendefunda, Corina Borta
**Potential parameters implicated in complex oral rehabilitation.**

Catalina Morarasu, Cristina Iordache, Carelia Boza, V.Boza, O. Iordache, G. Morarasu

**Rehabilitation of the anterior mandibular arch. Prosthetic therapeutic decisions.**

Catalina Morarasu, V. B Burlui, Corina Borta, O. Aungurenc ei, Andra Aungurenc ei, I. C iobanu

**Concept in complex oral rehabilitation. Holistical interpretation.**

Catalina Morarasu, V. Burlui, Mihaela Branza, C. Olaru, G. Morarasu

**45. DISCIPLINE OF DENTAL ERGONOMICS**

**RESEARCH**

- The study of the characteristics of the dental environment (air, water, noise, light, microorganisms)
- The influence of the dental stress on the dental team and patient.

**46. DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRIC AND GYNECOLOGY**

**15. RESEARCH**

The discipline is implied in the research activity of the I\textsuperscript{st} Gynecological Clinic where we perform our activity; as our own theme, we mention the pathology and treatment of the stomatologic affections during pregnancy.

In the last 3 years the following books have been published:

- in our discipline:

- in collaboration with other disciplines:

The research activity has been materialized into a number of 30 scientific papers published in local, national and international journals.
Part II

Visitors Comments


1. General Introduction
2. Facilities
   Library
   Teaching – Clinical facilities
3. Administration - Organisation
4. Staffing
5. Biological Sciences
6. Pre-clinical – Para-clinical Sciences
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8. Orthodontics and Paediatric Dentistry
9. Public Health and Preventive Dentistry
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11. Periodontology
12. Oral Surgery and Radiology
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14. Integrated Dental Care, Emergencies and Special Needs Patient Care
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17. Student affairs
18. Research

The visitors would wish to sincerely thank the Rector of the University of "Gr. T. Popa” of Medicine and Pharmacy in Iasi, the Dean of the Faculty of Dental Medicine and the staff and students of the Faculty for their kind invitation to carry out the visit and for their cooperation and kind hospitality throughout. The visitors acknowledge the enormous effort placed by the staff, in particular Drs Morarasu and Borta and Ms Diana Vlase into the preparation of the self-assessment document and the complex logistics of the visit protocol.

1. General Introduction

The Faculty of Dental Medicine is one of four Faculties in the University of "Gr. T. Popa” of Medicine and Pharmacy in Iasi, Romania which is part of the oldest Medical School in Romania. The Faculty of Dental Medicine was founded in 1945 under the direction of Doctor Nicolae Dutescu. It has a 6-year curriculum for dental students and has a stomatological approach to teaching. According to the tradition of the Romanian medical educational system, the Faculty of Stomatology in Iasi has a 6 year curriculum which is designed to train graduates who receive the title of dental medical doctor. Initially the curriculum consisted of 40 weeks each year and 38-40 hours per week. For economic reasons during the old regime one year of study was removed and a 5 year curriculum introduced, each year of which ran for 30 weeks with 30 hours per week. Since 1989 there was a return to the 6 year curriculum with 32 weeks and 32 hours per week. Taking into consideration the complex medical and stomatological training of the future graduates, the developing curriculum strategy of the faculty leaders is to extend the duration of study to 40 weeks with 36 hours per week. The Faculty of Dental Medicine in Iasi feel that this structure of the university year is the most appropriate to the training of the undergraduate who will graduate as a dental medical doctor.

Besides this 6 years-long period of training, the faculty offers the possibility of post-university training, as well as short-period studies (3 years) in the College of Hygienest Medical Assistants and Dental Technicians. However, the visitors were not sure of what the term "Hygienest Medical Assistant" presisely entails, that is if the intent is hygienists or dental nurses.

At the moment the undergraduate curriculum consists of six years, each of which comprises 32 weeks of study. Four years ago a new integrated modular system was introduced, which divides the 6 years of study into 3 cycles of 2 years each. During the first cycle there is the general pre-clinical training, in the second cycle the general medico-surgical and the third cycle is left to the stomatological disciplines. This division does not strictly reflect the actual division of time; the percentage for pre-clinical disciplines is 29.4 %, for general medical-surgical disciplines is 22.6 % and for the stomatological disciplines is 48 %.
The visitors noted that if more weeks of study were utilised the course could perhaps be condensed to 5 years. The ratio between theoretical and clinical teaching seem to weigh towards practice (46.4 % lectures vs. 53.6 % practice). In some subjects the ratio is one-to-one.
2. Facilities

a. Library

The library has been recently under major renovation. Although the central library is small there are approximately 80 satellite libraries, distributed among the various disciplines. The library services all four faculties of the University. Reference material and computer search facilities are located in the central library. Although there are 25 computer stations in the library, most of these are somewhat antiquated and there is very limited access to databases and Internet, considering the number of students. A maximum of ten students can access Medline search / Internet per day.

From the total of 50 disciplines in the university curriculum, 37 are covered with teaching materials, consisting of treatises, practical teaching aids and monographs, printed and published by the academic staff from the disciplines. The remaining disciplines use materials available throughout Romania. The library also has a wide range of material in the Stomatological field available in Romania, as well as some treatises and journals published abroad.

The library administration seems excellent and the staff extremely enthusiastic. A new library management software (ALICE) is currently being installed. A notable effort is made to provide library services through a Web page. Financial resources are very constrained. For instance there is only $2500 available for Journal subscriptions annually. Financial constraints also limit severely acquisition of textbooks in languages other than Romanian. There are 150 places for students’ study in the central library.

Facilities

b. Teaching – Clinical facilities

The lecture facilities in general are of high standard. The office and teaching laboratory facilities in the pre-clinical and para-clinical areas ranged from inadequate to very good. The equipment of the pre-clinical laboratories is rather poor, but the leaders of the faculty are making desperate efforts to ensure appropriate equipment is available, which has already proved successful in some cases. Both the simulation laboratory and the dental technology laboratory are of extremely good standards. Access of the students to general and specialist hospitals is excellent.

Clinical facilities also ranged from inadequate to high standards, depending on discipline. The stomatological clinics are equipped with a number of 143 dental units, from which 81 are old and in very poor shape, preventing thus the practice of four-handed dentistry and not favouring modern cross infection control. Despite budgetary problems departments such as Paediatric Dentistry and Orthodontics showed remarkable imagination in creating a pleasant and functional environment.

There seems to be a policy of replacement of older units with new equipment. Last year the faculty was equipped with 61 KAWO units. A continuation of this policy would be recommended in order to reach accepted modern standards.

Although the introduction of the digital radiography in the school should be acknowledged the visitors envisaged that more radiographic units should be available, especially within reach of the clinical areas.

3. Administration - Organisation

Within the school the Dean chairs a dental faculty council on which sit 28 elected members of staff, five of which are students elected by the student body. This body is responsible for administrating within the school. One dental student serves as a Vice Dean in the Council of the Faculty.
The complex activity of the faculty is co-ordinated by the Council of the Faculty, headed by the Dean. Taking into consideration the great number of issues that has to be solved on one hand, and on the other the wish to involve most of the academic staff in this process, 18 committees were founded, some of which based on ad-hoc needs. They seem to be effective in their work. These committees cover all the problems of the faculty, starting with the strategic development (including the curriculum development), students' problems, interacademic relations, DentEd cooperation.

The 50 disciplines of the faculty are grouped in Departments. These Departments are also grouped in larger Departments, from which some of them (5) are within the faculty. Others, for example Anatomy, are within the broader University structure.

The five department heads in the Faculty and the Dean of the Dental Faculty sit on the senate of the University. The Dean, with the three other Deans, three Vice Rectors the Chief University Administrator and the Rector comprise the highest administrative committee of the University: the Council of the Rector.

There seem to be a rather complex mode of administration for the clinical teaching facilities, with the Ministries of Health and Education having separate yet intertwined responsibilities. Dental auxiliary staff for dental student support seems scarce. While the funding for the theoretical activities seems to be adequate, the visitors were concerned that the funding for clinical training of students would seem to be constrained. It was quite common to find that staff and students used their own resources to fund academic activities. For instance the staff are using their own computers to generate faculty documents and teaching material and their own financial resources to buy teaching books. The students are often buying their own material for clinical procedures.

The whole faculty seems to rely on one Administrative Manager, a post recently created and two secretaries. This would seem to be inadequate for a faculty of approximately three hundred staff and eight hundred students.

4. Staffing

In general salaries were totally inadequate. The visitors felt that this would lead to lack of motivation for academic advancement amongst talented young people and even perhaps lead to a haemorrhage of the most talented from the country.

The career pathways within the University seemed quite complex. Following three years as a Junior Instructor and successful completion of examinations, both clinical and academic lead to appointment as University Assistant. Following a further five years of research endeavour the possibility of an appointment to University Lecturer exists. Following a minimum of further three years, appointment, as Assistant Professor is possible. Following on this, promotion to Professor is a possibility. The visitors were concerned about the possible effects on the curriculum of the requirement of a minimum number of lecturing hours for academic promotion. An unfortunate side effect could possibly be the extension of lecturing hours beyond curricular needs.

On the other hand lecturing to curricular requirements could stunt academic promotional potential, particularly in disciplines for which limited tuition is appropriate. Considering the low remuneration the visitors could not fail to be impressed by the dedication and selflessness of the highly trained and talented staff. On the other hand these financial factors cannot be ignored in the context of the future development of the faculty.
There seem to be untoward difficulties in Romanian academics obtaining visas to travel abroad for such activities as international research collaboration and conferences. This is regrettable and should be addressed by the appropriate authorities.

5. Biological Sciences

The inclusion of Biophysics and Bioinstrumentation as subjects were somewhat novel and exciting aspects of the curriculum. The teaching of pertinent aspects of physics to health sciences was thought to be forward thinking by the visitors. There was some concern amongst the visitors that the Bioinstrumentation course was more oriented towards medical than dental applications. In common with a lot of other courses the emphasis seems to be overly on lectures rather than practical work. The area of Biomaterials also covered Dental Material topics.

The visitors were impressed by the initiative of creating a web-based atlas on Oral Histology, which would be available freely to all students through the web page of the faculty. Such initiatives could greatly enhance the learning process and also face practical problems related to the availability of updated quality material to the students. The visitors would greatly encourage the continuation of this initiative and expansion to other disciplines as well.

The visitors appreciate the efforts and success of the staff of the discipline of Cell and Molecular Biology in collaborating internationally.

Regarding the possibility that some disciplines may overlap leading to repetition of topics, the faculty adopted the integrated modular system of teaching preclinical and clinical subjects, as the faculty believes that the introduction of this modular system minimises this problem.

6. Pre-clinical – Para-clinical Sciences

The Department of Anatomy at Iasi has a distinguished history, which is well illustrated by its excellent museum and masterful display of dissection specimens. The teaching of anatomy seems comprehensive, although there were comments that the staffing was inadequate. The students may not perform their own dissection due to shortage of cadavers. This situation could be improved by modernisation of the Anatomy building and by the acquisition, starting with this year, of a modern system of cadaver preservation. The visitors appreciated the reinforcement of basic anatomical teaching with courses in applied anatomy later in the curriculum, although it was felt that applied anatomy would have been more appropriate earlier in the curriculum than the sixth year.

The pre-clinical and Para-clinical activities are for the most part concentrated in the Department of Oral Biology in the Faculty of Stomatology. The visitors were particularly impressed with the enthusiasm and the ability of the staff in all the disciplines. For instance, the achievements of the Department of Pharmacology were striking, despite the obvious material deficiencies. There are 13 disciplines represented within the Oral Biology department and the intention is to produce modularised integrated courses based on topics.

In the Para-clinical disciplines there seems to be an over-emphasis on some disciplines over others. For instance, the rapidly expanding field of Immunology receives markedly less emphasis than other subjects. There seemed to be lack of financial resources for practical teaching of students in this section.

The visitors appreciated attempts within this section to introduce problem oriented, student centred approach in student learning.
7. Human diseases

The visitors welcomed the tendency towards topic based, multidisciplinary learning in the section of Human Diseases. For instance, the various disciplines focused within a module on diseases of the Thorax. The visitors appreciate that there is a committee of the faculty that overlooks improvement in the psycho-pedagogical way of teaching, both in the clinical and preclinical sections.

The students have exceptional access to expertise in human diseases, both in terms of theory and clinical practice in a hospital environment.

The inclusion within the curriculum of medical psychology was considered by the visitors to be very important. It encompassed both the special needs of the psychiatrically ill and behavioural management elements of patient care.

Although some of the disciplines in the Human Diseases section would seem peripheral to the odontological model of education, considerable effort was evident in such disciplines to contextualise the knowledge to the needs of dental students.

8. Orthodontics and Paediatric Dentistry

Overall the learning of the students in child dental health seems to be adequate. Again, concern was expressed about lack of material and equipment. The international activities of the staff were acknowledged by the visitors. Within the context of financial constraints, the student learning in orthodontics seemed good. The visitors gave special notice to the provision of an elective course on behavioural aspects of child dental health, which is well attended by the students. The visitors were impressed that students were exposed to fixed appliance therapy in the sixth year of studies.

The staff members in both disciplines were extremely enthusiastic and made excellent use of scarce facilities. The „psycho-protective“ philosophy founded by the discipline of Paediatric Dentistry is especially worthy of note. Student teaching in the area seems adequate, but again there was a scarcity of materials. Visitors were particularly interested to meet Professor Rusu in the department of Orthodontics, who is head of the regional WHO office. The international contacts and activities of the discipline of Orthodontics and Paediatric Dentistry were noted.

9. Public Health and Preventive Dentistry

The curriculum in Public Health and Prevention was comprehensive. The visitors noted that the students received experience in the wider community in this regard. However there seems to be overlap between some courses, for instance between preventive dentistry and Periodontics and also between Nutrition Diseases and human diseases. The visitors commended the course in informatics, but felt it could come earlier in the curriculum and that more modern hardware is essential. The inclusion of foreign language tuition in the curriculum was welcomed, as a step towards developing a broader curriculum for dental students.

The students receive some training in epidemiological indices, which were used to follow patients over a three-year period.

10. Restorative Dentistry

The visitors felt that preparatory learning in Restorative Dentistry was disproportionately less emphasised in the curriculum. The reality of dental practice dictates that practitioners be well trained in Restorative Dentistry. There is a definite need to allocate more resources towards student learning in this area.
The visitors also felt that vertical integration of subjects such as Periodontology earlier in the curriculum would be an advantage. While it is acknowledged that there are logistic problems in so doing nevertheless, the visitors recommend the introduction of all aspects of Restorative Dentistry earlier in the curriculum.

The visitors welcomed the introduction of a course in Dental Semiology (diagnosis), which should be a valuable learning experience for the students.

The visitors felt that the course in Ergonomics was innovative and valuable.

Student learning in prosthetics was diverse and comprehensive. The discipline has a classical structure consisting of the sub-disciplines of Partial Removable Dentures, Fixed Prosthodontics, Operative dentistry and Total Edentulous, covering thus the theoretical and practical training of the students in this field.

The visitors couldn’t help notice the absence of radiographic units in proximity to the restorative clinics and in particular the Endodontic discipline.

Material seemed very scarce throughout the Restorative Dentistry clinics.

The visitors welcomed an introductory laboratory course in Implantology for the undergraduate students.

11. Periodontology

The theoretical teaching in Periodontology seems suitable, but there seems to be a lack of instruments. Although the head of department felt that incorporation of Periodontology earlier in the curriculum would be beneficial, this was handicapped because of lack of clinical space and facilities. The department is to be praised for its enthusiasm and international contacts. The students do not seem to carry out periodontal surgery on their own patients, but they see it demonstrated.

12. Oral Surgery and Radiology

The students seem to gain adequate exposure to Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. There are 60 patient beds available for the clinic and operations of a critical and complicated nature are routinely carried out. The clinical facilities were not optimal and modernisation may benefit the unit. The demands placed on the discipline are high, but students benefit in their wide exposure in the various diseases. The visitors were unclear as to the experience the students get in routine radiographic technique and interpretation. The number of radiographic units seems deficient for the large number of students. The introduction of a digital radiographic unit is to be acknowledged.

The students reported that their experience in minor Oral Surgery apart from extractions was not optimal.

13. Oral Medicine – Oral Pathology

The course of Oral Medicine presents to the students different aspects of the oral manifestations of general diseases. The course of Oral Pathology is dedicated to the students from the Faculty of General Medicine, who, in a very short period of time, are taught the whole oral pathology, starting with periodontopathy and ending with the status of edentation, the dental-maxilary anomalies, tumors, infections, traumas.
14. Integrated Dental Care, Emergencies and Special Needs Patient Care

The instruction in local anaesthesia and its place in the curriculum seemed uncertain to the visitors. This is a necessary prerequisite to routine dental care and as such has to be included early in the curriculum. Sedation and general anaesthesia are included later in the curriculum and this seems appropriate. The discipline of oral rehabilitation in the context of treating patients with complicated needs in an integrated way is to be welcomed. The visitors felt this was a holistic and integrated approach to dental care and is appropriate for the final year.

15. Examinations, Assessment and competences

It was interesting to note that the students were able to choose the period they would be examined in any module, within time limits. The curriculum is broadly divided into three circles of two years. For the modules taken in the first two years, the student can opt to be examined at anytime within these two years. However, if the student fails to pass examinations necessary for completion of any of these two-year circles and also fails to pass supplementary examinations, the student will not progress to the next circle and will have to repeat one year of studies.

At the end of the sixth year the students are examined through a national examination for theory and a locally devised practical examination in diagnosis and treatment planning.

It was encouraging for the visitors to note that certain disciplines such as Ophthalmology, are adopting modern educational approaches to assessment.

16. Other Influences

Unfortunately, the legal implications of recently passed legislation are having considerably negative consequences for the clinical training of students. Although children are treated free, irrespective of environment, adult patients are expected to pay the same fees for treatment in the dental schools as in the private practice. This has lead to a profound shortage of adult patients for dental students. This was immediately evident to the visitors and unless rectified, will have catastrophic effects on dental education in Romania.

Taking into consideration the insufficiency of audio-video aids and electronic learning opportunity, the faculty has published numerous lectures and treatises in a classical system of knowledge transfer from professor to student. With the development of better systems in the faculty, the Faculty hope to increase the use of modern informational systems.

There was concern amongst the visitors that primary sources of information were not emphasized within the curriculum as a whole. The students were encouraged to rely on locally produced textbooks, rather than an evidence based and internationally accepted scientific databases (for instance, peer reviewed Journals.) This was not only important from the students learning point of view, but also important because the students are subject to a final national exam, in which the questions may be broader based than can be sourced from local origins. This was a particular concern of the students.

Student selection is done through a local university competitive examination in Physics, Organic Chemistry and Biology. There is a fixed number of places available. Currently approximately 50 % of the applicants are admitted in the Faculty of Stomatatology.
Several social activities are organized by the students of the Faculty of Stomatology. Traditional ceremonies will include a ball for the junior students organized by the seniors, graduation ceremony with an elected “final lecture” etc.

17. Student affairs

The meeting with the students was for the visitors a very pleasant and refreshing experience. The students of the Faculty of Stomatology were exceptionally devoted and bright and their opinions and mature way of thinking impressed the visitors. The visitors were also delighted to visit the office of the Student Union, which was very well equipped and organized. The Student Union appears to be very well functioning and active and the students are active in both national and international associations. The student union has managed to secure external funding for it’s function and this is to be acknowledged, especially in an environment where financial constraints are dominant. The students are represented in the faculty board and one student is elected as the faculty Vice Dean. However, it was evident that the students didn’t feel they have enough influence in the curriculum planning of the Faculty.

The students were concerned that opportunities for international exchange were limited. Although there is a committee in charge for the facilitation of international exchanges through programs like SOCRATES/ERASMUS, the propositions of the faculty are not adequately considered, either by the Romanian organizers of the programs, or by the external agencies. The committee is not informed in time of the programs, and has difficulties finding external partners.

The students were very positive towards the flexibility of their examination system, however they pointed out that adequate information of how the scheme works is necessary in the beginning of the studies.

The visitors were extremely concerned that the students had to buy materials in order to fulfill their clinical commitments. Apart from obvious implications such as inequalities of opportunities this must lead to very profound educational difficulties.

In their meeting with the visitors, the students were extremely proud of their University and the degree awarded (MD) and appreciative of the hard working and talented staff. Students were really happy with the relation established with the staff members, a relation they consider unique for the Faculty of Stomatology at Iasi.

However, the financial constraints seem to dampen both the enthusiasm of the students for clinical learning and the enthusiasm of the staff for teaching. Another interesting outcome of the student meeting was the almost universal opinion of the students that the sixth year was superfluous to their clinical learning needs and they felt that nothing new was learned during the sixth year of clinical learning programme. However, the visitors felt that the philosophy of integration of disciplines intended for the sixth year is extremely worthwhile. It appears that lack of resources and materials is the essential barrier.

The students commented positively on the scholarship scheme within the school, whereby financial rewards were awarded for academic excellence.

It was striking to the visitors that the students were anxious about opportunities facing them after graduation. Academic opportunities are limited, the financial burdens of setting up a practice seem insurmountable and ability to travel is constrained. The visitors sensed a pessimism that seemed in contrast to their ability. Hopefully an improvement of the economic situation within Romania will rectify this worrying dilemma.
18. Research
The visitors were impressed by the number of books written by the staff for the students. However the visitors would also recommend reliance of the students on primary sources of information (e.g. peer reviewed journal sources).

The number of scientific items published was impressive, although it was noted that the majority were either abstracts or articles in national Journals. The visitors felt that valuable research will never reach the international stage if this tendency persists.

Signed

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Chairman

Sverre Gundersen
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