1. Primary dentition. Characteristics and special features of the dental arches.
3. Permanent dentition. Formation, stages, characteristics and development.
5. Postnatal maxillofacial development.
7. Etiology of the malocclusions – infant delivery and feeding during the infancy period as a predisposition for the development of malocclusions.
8. Etiology of the malocclusions – anodontia, hypodontia and hyperdontia.
10. Etiology of the malocclusions – caries of the primary teeth and premature loss of primary and permanent teeth. Fracture and trauma of the teeth during childhood.
11. Etiology of the malocclusions – obstructed nasal breathing and the mouth breathing as an oral habit.
12. Clinical evaluation (status and anamnesis).
17. Organization of the primary orthodontic prevention from the prenatal and postnatal period in primary dentition formation stage.
18. Primary and secondary orthodontic prevention of the malocclusions from 3 to 6 years of age.
19. Primary and secondary orthodontic prevention of the malocclusions in school age children.
20. Myofunctional therapy.
23. Extraoral orthodontic appliances – main features and principles.
24. The active plate – construction and indications.
25. Functional appliances, based on the inclined plane principle - activator, monoblock, Schwarz appliance and active plate with upper anterior inclined bite plane.
27. Klammt elastic open activator.
42. Role of the orthodontist in the combined orthodontic-prosthetic and orthodontic-periodontal treatment.
43. Role of the orthodontist in the combined orthodontic-surgical treatment.
44. Tooth extractions in the orthodontic treatment planning.
45. Relapse after orthodontic treatment. Retention period and retention appliances.
46. Tissue changes during orthodontic treatment as a result of orthodontic appliance therapy.

Head of Department of Orthodontics:

/Professor L. Andreeva, MD/