

Hybrid Master's Degree Oral Medicine





Hybrid Master's Degree Oral Medicine

Modality: Hybrid (Online + Clinical Internship)

Duration: 12 months

Certificate: TECH Global University

Credits: 60 + 4 ECTS

Website: www.techtute.com/us/dentistry/hybrid-master-degree/hybrid-master-degree-oral-medicine

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01

Introduction

New advances in the area of Oral Medicine require immediate updating on the part of professionals. Thus, this 100% online program provides dentists with the latest content in the field as well as a clinical internship at a center of recognized prestige. The oral cavity is sometimes, the site of lesions whose origin may be local or resulting from the expression of diseases that affect the whole organism. For this reason, dentists will be able to, first, access the most innovative knowledge and, later, apply it in the intensive internship offered with this degree, providing them with the update they seek at the professional level.





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Thanks to its innovative contents and the internship it offers, this program is perfect for dentists who want to update their knowledge in both a quick and easy way”

This Hybrid Master's Degree in Oral Medicine is aimed at providing the dentist with an in-depth knowledge of the diagnosis and differentiation of the different benign and malignant lesions of the oral cavity and its adjoining tissues, including diagnostic and surgical techniques. It is also intended for the professional to master the different types of treatment, professional application and preventive utility.

It is, therefore, a branch that complements the rest of specialties, which is a fundamental pillar prior to carrying out any treatment. Moreover, thanks to this program, dentists will be able to avoid negligence due to lack of knowledge and, at the same time, will be equipped to detect and rehabilitate pathologies with the latest tools on the market.

This degree is characterized by its dynamic methodology, which intersperses clinical cases for dentists to identify and associate the topics covered with real images. At the same time, students will have access to questionnaires where they can evaluate and test their knowledge. The objective is to bring students as close as possible to the situations they will encounter on in its practice daily basis so as to be able to approach and manage them in a coordinated, efficient and planned manner, using the best and most modern methods.

This program is carried out in a 100% online format that will adapt to professional circumstances, since they will be able to study whenever and wherever they wish. For this purpose, the best multimedia resources will be available to make the process of deepening student knowledge as effective and simple as possible. Thus, students will be able to access all the program materials 24 hours a day.

After completing that stage of the program, professionals will have the opportunity to undergo an internship in a high prestigious clinical center. This internship will take place over 3 weeks, during which time you will not only be supervised by specialists from the clinical center itself, but you will also have access to its equipment and handle patients. It is therefore a unique opportunity to be updated in a completely real environment.

This **Hybrid Master's Degree in Oral Medicine** contains the most complete and up-to-date scientific program on the market. The most important features include:

- ◆ More than 100 clinical cases presented by professional Dentistry experts in Oral Medicine
- ◆ The graphic, schematic and practical contents of which they are composed provide scientific and practical information on the odontology disciplines that are essential for professional practice
- ◆ The eminently practical approach
- ◆ Updated content, which compile the latest trends in Oral Medicine
- ◆ The multimedia resources, put together to facilitate learning
- ◆ All of this will be complemented by theoretical lessons, questions to the expert, debate forums on controversial topics, and individual reflection assignments
- ◆ Content that is accessible from any fixed or portable device with an Internet connection
- ◆ Furthermore, you will be able to carry out a clinical internship in one of the best hospitals in the world



The theoretical-practical and 100% online itinerary is combined with an intensive 3-week internship in a leading dental clinic, which will prepare specialists to face all the present and future challenges in this area"

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This Hybrid Master's Degree is a unique opportunity to get up to date in Oral Medicine, as it offers direct contact with prestigious specialists and real patients”

This Hybrid Master's Degree is aimed at updating dentistry professionals who wish to deepen their knowledge on new techniques in the field of Oral Medicine. The content is based on the latest scientific evidence and organized in a didactic way to integrate theoretical knowledge into nursing practice.

Thanks to the multimedia content, developed with the latest educational technology, dental professionals will benefit from situated and contextual learning, i.e., a simulated environment that will provide immersive learning programmed to train in real situations. This program is designed around Problem-Based Learning, whereby the professional must try to solve the different professional practice situations that arise throughout the program. For this purpose, the student will be assisted by an innovative interactive video system created by renowned experts.

This program will allow you to delve into the most advanced techniques for the therapeutic management of disorders that may affect the buccal mucosa, salivary glands, bone tissue or soft tissue of the buccomaxillofacial area.

Update yourself in a comfortable way, deciding the pace of study and when to pass the theoretical-practical part of this degree, and then enjoy participating in the day-to-day work of a dental clinic with the most advanced technology and procedures.



02

Why Study this Hybrid Master's Degree?

In the healthcare field, theory is not enough to achieve real development or progress. In Odontology, it is essential to master the latest existing procedures in order to offer patients innovative, quality care that guarantees their well-being. For this reason, TECH has developed this pioneering degree, which combines the most recent updates in areas such as periodontics, maxillofacial surgery or dermatology, with a practical stay in a prestigious clinical center. This will enable the odontologist to obtain a complete vision of the current panorama of Oral Medicine, all from the hand of experts in the field.



“

Combine theory with practice thanks to the opportunity to get into real clinical environments with the best specialists and gain insight into the day-to-day life of a demanding work environment”

1. Updating from the latest technology available

The field of Odontology stands out for its continuous technological updates aimed at improving and perfecting procedures in order to gain effectiveness and efficiency. For this reason, and with the aim of bringing these new developments to the Odontology professional, TECH has developed this Hybrid Master with which the professional will have access to the latest science in the area of Oral Medicine.

2. Gaining In-Depth Knowledge from the Experience of Top Specialists

The specialist will be accompanied at all times by a team of experts in the field who will guarantee his or her deepening and improvement with total quality. In addition, with a designated tutor, the student will be able to see and assist real patients in a professional and up-to-date environment, which will allow them to incorporate the most effective procedures related to this specialization of Odontology into their daily practice.

3. Entering First-Class Clinical Environments

TECH has carefully selected all the centers available for the internships of this Hybrid Master. Therefore, the odontologist will be guaranteed access to a highly prestigious environment in which he/she will be able to observe the day-to-day of a demanding, rigorous and exhaustive workday. In this way, you will have the opportunity to apply all the knowledge acquired during your training.



4. Combining the Best Theory with State-of-the-Art Practice

TECH offers a new learning model to break away from the traditional pedagogical programs existing in the academic market. In order for the professional to be able to combine his daily and professional life with this degree, this Hybrid Master is 100% practical and, best of all, can be put into professional practice in just 3 weeks.

5. Expanding the Boundaries of Knowledge

The specialist will be able to expand his frontiers and acquire experience and knowledge from the best professionals, who not only practice in first class clinics, but also in different continents. This is thanks to the fact that TECH offers the possibility of carrying out a practical itinerary in centers of national and international importance.



*You will have full practical immersion
at the center of your choice"*

03 Objectives

The main objective of this Hybrid Master's Degree in Oral Medicine is to provide professionals with the most advanced contents in the field. To achieve this goal, it offers dentists updated contents, a prestigious teaching staff, an innovative teaching methodology and an intensive 3-week internship. These ingredients will enable professionals to immediately get the quality update required by their medical practice.





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Students will be able to achieve the objective of updating their knowledge in a simple way thanks to this Hybrid Master's Degree, which will provide them with everything they seek in the field of Oral Medicine”

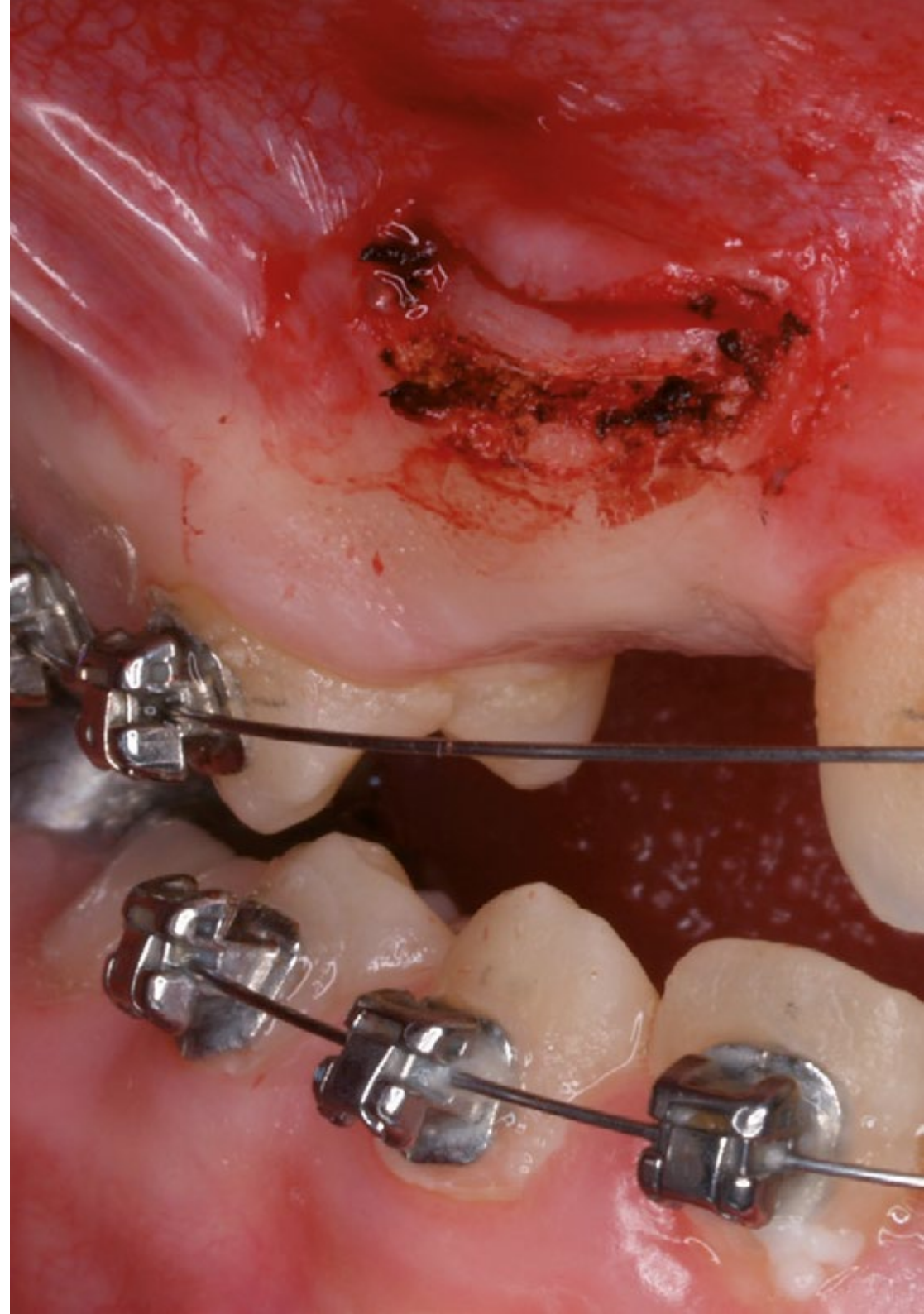


General Objective

- At a time of enormous transformation in different scientific and health areas, the priority for specialists in different disciplines must be to keep up to date. And that is the aim of this program: to offer a definitive update for dentists allowing them to take on the demand for new procedures in Oral Medicine in recent years.

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You will be able to integrate the latest procedures into your daily practice, ensuring the immediate growth of consultation work”





Specific Objectives

Module 1: Oral Medicine and Diagnostic Methods

- ◆ Gain in-depth knowledge of the origins, applications and characteristics of Oral Medicine, as well as the relevant figures in its development
- ◆ Establish an optimal relationship between science and Oral Medicine by applying the former to daily practice
- ◆ Explore in-depth the current uses of Oral Medicine in dentistry, as well as the latest advances and techniques
- ◆ Promote updating and health research when developing new techniques and means to prevent and cure pathologies
- ◆ Learn how to take a complete and detailed clinical history, going through all its phases for both health and legal purposes
- ◆ Attain in-depth knowledge of the legal, bioethical and moral implications for dentists, as well as patient duties with respect to the dentist
- ◆ Place health care in managerial and administrative framework that allows professionals to better perform in their daily clinical practice
- ◆ Apply all the complementary diagnostic tests, as well as the tests, techniques and methods that validate them
- ◆ Have the necessary knowledge to adequately search for or produce scientific research articles

Module 2: Applied Anatomopathology and Elementary Lesions

- ♦ Specialize in anatomopathology and its branches to be able to apply this knowledge at the clinical level within a scientifically justified theoretical framework
- ♦ Perform exhaustive anatomical reviews at the macro and microscopic level
- ♦ Gain in-depth knowledge of the various applications of pathological anatomy
- ♦ Assess the various methods of specimen studies and various techniques
- ♦ Learn and manage biopsy techniques, indications and contraindications, as well as various staining techniques
- ♦ Achieve a technical, theoretical and professional update that will allow you to make a difference at the professional level
- ♦ Learn to perform schematic classifications of the different types of elementary lesions and their differences

Module 3: Inflammatory and Infectious Oral Pathology

- ♦ Recognize and differentiate bacterial, viral and fungal infections, as well as their treatments, evolution and etiology
- ♦ Diagnose the different vesicular-ampullary diseases, being able to break them down according to their etiology and epidermal location
- ♦ Gain in-depth knowledge of the sequelae, prognosis and diagnosis of various systemic diseases, as well as their clinical management and oral manifestations
- ♦ Reflect on the correlation between different syndromes and pathologies associated with oral mucosa
- ♦ Identify and distinguish the different pathologies according to their location
- ♦ Learn and handle the necessary terminology and pharmacology to elaborate adequate treatment plans for any of these pathological manifestations
- ♦ Manage prevention, rehabilitation, treatment plans and patient monitoring

Module 4: Special Patients: Relation between Systemic Diseases and Oral Pathologies

- ♦ Delve deeper into the different types of systemic diseases through a classification applied to dental skills
- ♦ Gain in-depth knowledge of the different systemic alterations, updating knowledge about them for their clinical detection
- ♦ Specialize in the various types of medical pathologies that may arise in daily practice in order to avoid sequelae or complications when practicing dentistry
- ♦ Know how to manage, prevent and act in case of anaphylactic shock, and learn its main characteristics
- ♦ Attain in-depth knowledge of the secondary lesions, as well as the treatments that polymedicated patients must undergo and their pharmacological interactions according to the means of treatment (anesthesia, bleeding, etc.)
- ♦ Learn to follow an established protocol for dealing with complex cases
- ♦ Improve professional communication and anamnesis skills in order to gather vital information for adequate practice
- ♦ Learn palliative and quality of life improvement techniques for patients undergoing oncologic treatment

Module 5: Salivary Gland and TMJ Pathology

- ♦ Gain an understanding of salivary functions, as well as the temporomandibular joint, its possible organic involvement and the syndromes associated to it
- ♦ Perform anatomical reinforcements on salivary glands and the TMJ, emphasizing the importance of adequate exploration methods
- ♦ Distinguish the different glandular and TMJ malformations, as well as infectious, tumoral and obstructive pathologies, with their relevant tests
- ♦ Obtain a concrete classification of the various specific radiological tests for these areas, as well as their indications, contraindications and adverse effects
- ♦ Know what further complementary tests can be used in order to make a firm and comprehensive diagnosis

Module 6: Bone Lesions and Maxillary Cysts

- ♦ Learn the classification and characteristics of the different lesions
- ♦ Understand the etiology and development of bone lesions, as well as the importance of their diagnosis
- ♦ Know how to recognize the different types of epithelial cysts, both odontogenic and non-odontogenic, and their current prevalence
- ♦ Gain in-depth knowledge of other fundamental pathologies such as those derived from chemotherapy or radiotherapy (osteoradionecrosis)
- ♦ Verify the importance of bisphosphonates and other drugs related to bone aspects and their interaction in clinical performance (osteonecrosis)
- ♦ Delve deeper into the prevention, treatment and monitoring necessary to cope with these lesions
- ♦ Verify essential patient bedside manner in every instance, as well as patient rights to information and adequate performance of medical interconsultations

Module 7: Benign Tumors

- ♦ Specialize in the classification of benign tumors, making a clear distinction between benignity and malignancy
- ♦ Delve deeper into the different predisposing factors to such pathologies
- ♦ Acquire the ability to act, reflect and be ethical when treating benign lesions
- ♦ Select the most effective and appropriate techniques based on scientific learning through review articles and one's own clinical experience
- ♦ Gain in-depth knowledge of the different variants that may exist within benign tumors
- ♦ Promote and encourage clinical reasoning and speaking skills, as well as communication with other professionals, since these patients may require multidisciplinary treatment
- ♦ Distinguish the pharmacological and treatment dynamics in these cases

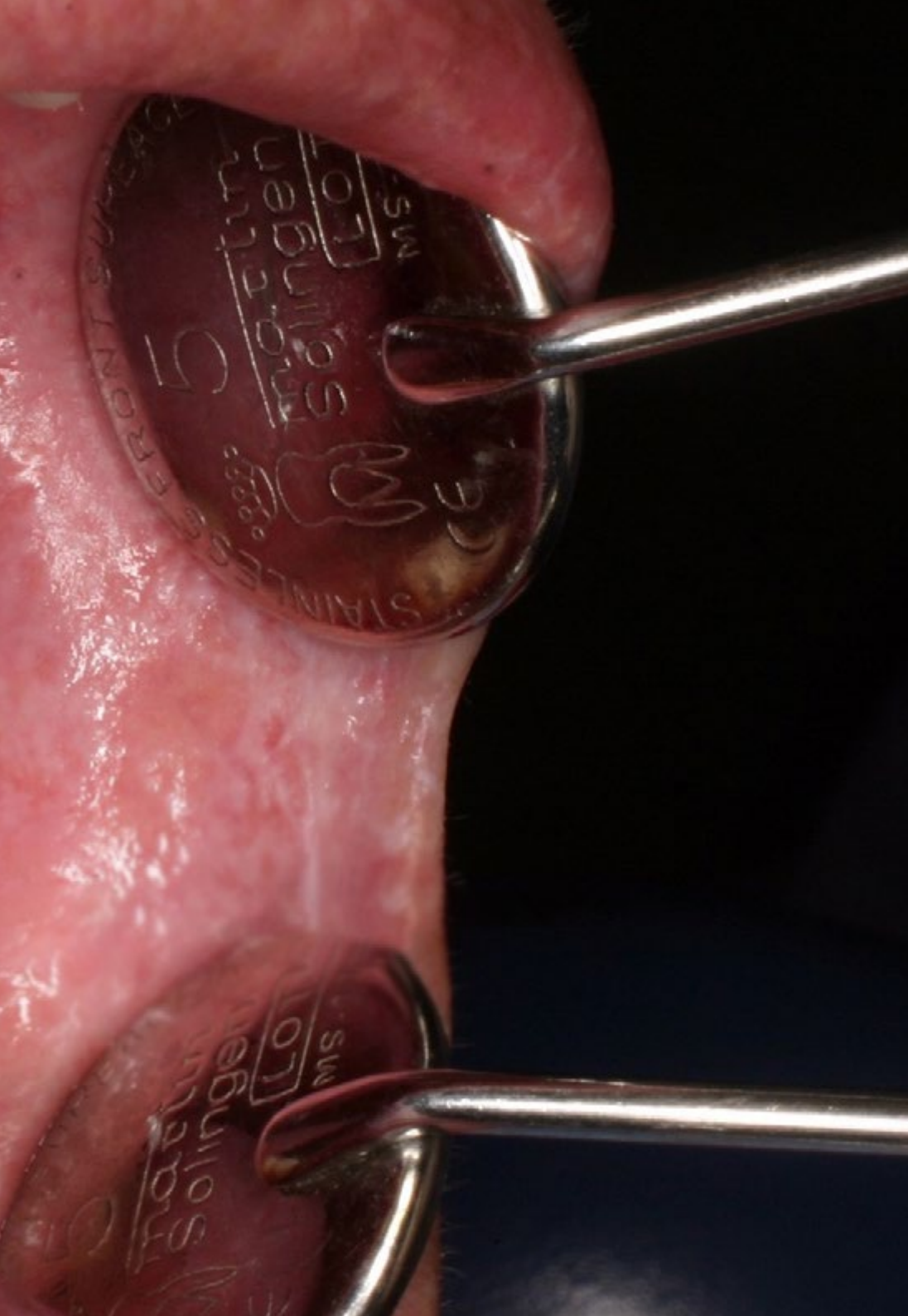
Module 8: White and Premalignant Lesions

- ♦ Explain and classify the different premalignant lesions, as well as the importance of predisposing factors and etiology
- ♦ Gain in-depth knowledge of the different concepts and types of premalignant lesions
- ♦ Adequately describe the anatomopathology of a lesion
- ♦ Consider the changes and monitoring of a lesion to prevent trauma or malignization as much as possible
- ♦ Specialize in the concept of dysplasia, its degrees and the protocols to be followed
- ♦ Encourage a relaxed atmosphere toward patients by communicating in such a way as not to induce panic while making patients aware of their pathology
- ♦ Interrelate dentistry with medicine to achieve a multidisciplinary field of action in order to improve patient health
- ♦ Verify what clinical actions can be taken to prevent possible malignization

Module 9: Oral Cancer and Malignant Tumors

- ◆ Recognize anatomopathologies and know the diagnostic protocols for oral cancer, as well as its etiology, prevention guidelines, monitoring and oral rehabilitation
- ◆ Know how to make a clear distinction between the different types of tumors and the specific monitoring of those that do not follow the normal protocol
- ◆ Specialize in disorders related to the lymphatic system and their potential consequences
- ◆ Recognize the different surgical techniques and their fundamentals when applying them to malignant lesions
- ◆ Reflect on research updates regarding malignant pathologies
- ◆ Know how to interpret the side effects and collateral effects of cancer with respect to dental treatments in order to apply them responsibly and judiciously
- ◆ Present updated monitoring of patients, and express empathic and humanitarian work, developing communication skills and expressive delicacy in professionals
- ◆ Specialize in patient safety before making any health care decision
- ◆ Gain a deep understanding of patients' right to information and professionals' duty to inform





Module 10: Neuropathologies

- ◆ Know how to correctly assess pain in patients
- ◆ Describe the different types of pain and their clinical manifestation
- ◆ Delve deeper into the different neuralgias, as well as their possible initial manifestations and sequelae
- ◆ Perform differential diagnoses for paralysis, and know the treatments and potential sequelae they may have
- ◆ Establish a pathological index depending on the anatomical points affected
- ◆ Specialize in other neuropathies in addition to the most frequent ones
- ◆ Display correct therapeutic management and reassuring patient bedside manner
- ◆ Identify neuralgias related to systemic alterations and their characteristics
- ◆ Delve deeper into their treatment, monitoring and clinical management
- ◆ Gain a deeper understanding of the techniques and procedures available to cope with neuropathies

04 Skills

After successfully completing this Hybrid Master's Degree, dentists will acquire a whole series of new competencies in the area of Oral Medicine. This program will be a breakthrough for them, as it will allow them to incorporate into their practice all the techniques and methods that are now highly demanded by many patients seeking an effective solution their Oral Hygiene health.



A close-up photograph of a dental procedure. A circular surgical instrument, possibly a retractor or a specialized drill, is visible in the lower-left corner. The instrument has a dark, possibly green or black, interior. The surrounding tissue is bright red and appears to be part of a surgical site. The background is a blurred mix of red and white, suggesting a clinical setting. The image is partially obscured by a diagonal purple and white graphic overlay.

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Gain first-hand knowledge of all the advances in Oral Medicine thanks to this Hybrid Master's Degree”



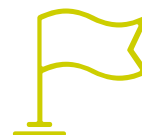
General Skills

- ♦ Achieve a certain diagnosis through a syllabus based on protocols and organization, which are fundamental for a sound health
- ♦ Know the different diagnostic and surgical techniques applicable to oral pathologies
- ♦ Perform differential diagnoses, being able to decisively choose diagnostic tests and, therefore, facilitate the process of finding out the etiology and nature of a lesion



Through this Degree you will be able to provide quality care to patients with oral pathologies, offering an effective diagnosis, treatment and follow-up to ensure their wellbeing"





Specific Skills

- ♦ Know oral mucosa and adjacent tissue pathologies, as well as the correlation of various oral cavity clinical pictures
- ♦ Develop health reasoning based on learning oriented to daily practice by means of comprehensive didactics
- ♦ Extend fields of action and experience to regions adjacent to the oral cavity
- ♦ Analyze action protocols in oral pathologies, as well as the indications and contraindications of several treatments
- ♦ Understand the functions of saliva and the structure systems that make up the TMJ
- ♦ Promote the skills in perception, anamnesis, visual and pragmatic dexterity, as well as prudence and caution when prescribing treatments that may interfere with these bone pathologies
- ♦ Describe, locate and correctly diagnose oral tumors
- ♦ Prevent the malignancy of a lesion through patient awareness
- ♦ Gain in-depth knowledge of malignant tumors affecting the oral cavity
- ♦ Recognize and differentiate the different variants of pain and be able to classify them according to pathologies and types



05

Course Management

The innovative and specific area of Oral Medicine requires the best specialists to provide professionals with a much needed update on quality. For this reason, TECH has been responsible for selecting and bringing together leading international experts to provide dentists with the latest developments in the field. As a result, thanks to this Hybrid Master's Degree teaching staff, professionals will have the most advanced tools and techniques at their disposal to increase the services provided in their Centers, clinic or practice.





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A teaching staff of high prestige in the odontology sector will bring you the most recent innovations in Oral Medicine, allowing you to offer new procedures in your practice or clinical center"

Management



Dr. Sánchez Sánchez, Almudena

- ♦ Founding Partner and Medical Director of the Smile Factory Clinic
- ♦ Surgery, Implantology, Oral Medicine and Implantoprosthesis at Clínica Fase-Valtodent
- ♦ Surgeon and implantologist at Clínica Dental Adeslas
- ♦ General Odontology, Periodontics, Oral Medicine and Implantoprosthesis at Clínica Unidental
- ♦ Degree in Dentistry from the European University of Madrid
- ♦ Master's Degree in Oral Surgery and Implantology from the University Hospital of Madrid
- ♦ Master's Degree in Oral Medicine from the Complutense University of Madrid
- ♦ Member of the Spanish Society of Oral Medicine (SEMO) and the Spanish Society of Oral Laser (SELO)

Professors

Dr. Lizaur Ajuria, Bárbara

- ♦ General Odontologist and Implantologist at the Dental Clinic Bárbara Lizaur
- ♦ Collaborating professor in the Master of Oral Surgery, Periodontics and Implantoprosthesis at the Institute of Advanced Postgraduate Studies in Odontology (IPAO)
- ♦ General Odontologist and Oral Surgeon at Adeslas Dental Clinic
- ♦ General Odontologist and Periodontist at the Boltaña Dental Clinic
- ♦ Implantologist and Implantoprosthesis at Clínica Dental Dra. Uriol
- ♦ Degree in Dentistry from the European University of Madrid
- ♦ Master's Degree in Oral Surgery and Implantology at the University Hospital of Madrid
- ♦ Specialty in Oral Medicine at the Complutense University of Madrid

Dr. Ortega Gayoso, Guillermo

- ♦ Specialist in General Odontology and Implantology
- ♦ Implantologist and Implant Rehabilitator at Belleville Dental Center. Paris
- ♦ General Odontologist and Implantologist at Centre Dentaire du Moulin. Bondy, Paris
- ♦ Oral Surgeon at Adeslas Dental Clinic
- ♦ General Odontologist at the Dental Clinic of Seville. Madrid
- ♦ Degree in Odontology from CEU San Pablo University
- ♦ Master's Degree in Oral Surgery and Implantology from the University Hospital of Madrid
- ♦ Clinical Master's Degree in Implant Prosthetics from the University Paris Diderot

Ms. Delás Cotrina, Lola

- ◆ General Odontologist, Oral Surgeon, Implantologist and Endodontist at Delás Dental Clinic Majadahonda
- ◆ General Odontologist at Dentistas Sin Fronteras of Madrid
- ◆ Degree in Odontology from CEU San Pablo University
- ◆ Oral and Maxillofacial Medicine by CEU San Pablo University

Dr. Concha Jerónimo, Ada

- ◆ Oral Surgeon, Implantologist and Prosthodontist at Dental Torrox. Malaga, Spain
- ◆ General Odontologist and oral surgeon at Tandartsen Groepspraktijk Medipower. Rotterdam
- ◆ General Odontologist and Oral Surgeon and Prosthodontist at the Sagrada Familia Clinic. Guayaquil
- ◆ Odontologist and Prosthodontist in Adeslas
- ◆ General Odontologist and Oral Surgeon at Dentistas Sin Fronteras
- ◆ Oral Surgeon, Implantologist and Prosthodontist at Elite Dental Clinic. Madrid
- ◆ Degree in Dentistry from the European University of Madrid
- ◆ Master in Aesthetic Multidisciplinary Odontology, University of Granada, Spain
- ◆ Master in Odontology Sciences, University of Granada, Spain
- ◆ Master's Degree in Oral Surgery and Implantology at the University Hospital of Madrid

Dr. Jiménez Núñez, Francisco José

- ◆ Specialist in General Odontology, Implantology and Periodontics
- ◆ General Dentistry, Implantology and Periodontics at Dental BarMar Clinic
- ◆ General Dentistry, Pediatric Dentistry and Periodontics at Virgen del Pilar Clinic
- ◆ Degree in Dentistry from the Complutense University of Madrid
- ◆ Master's Degree in Oral Surgery and Implantology from the University Hospital of Madrid
- ◆ Master's Degree in Dental Sciences from the Complutense University of Madrid

Dr. Casañas Gil, Elizabeth

- ◆ Odontologist and Specialist in Oral Medicine
- ◆ Odontologist specialized in Periodontics and Implantoprosthodontics in Clínica Dental Ortodont
- ◆ General Dentist at Clínica Dental RUTHAL, SAP
- ◆ Collaborating Professor in the area of Oral Medicine at the Complutense University of Madrid
- ◆ Doctorate Degree in Odontology Sciences, Universidad Complutense de Madrid
- ◆ Bachelor's Degree in Health Sciences from the University of Florida
- ◆ Degree in Odontology from the Universidad San Pablo
- ◆ Master's Degree in Oral Medicine from the Complutense University of Madrid
- ◆ Master's Degree in Dental Sciences from the Complutense University of Madrid
- ◆ Degree of Specialist in Restorative Odontology based on New Technologies by the Complutense University of Madrid
- ◆ Master's Degree in Dental Sciences from the Complutense University of Madrid
- ◆ Degree of Specialist in Restorative Odontology based on New Technologies by the Complutense University of Madrid

Dr. Feijóo Lamas, Simón

- ◆ Periodontist at the Adeslas Tres Cantos Dental Clinic
- ◆ Medical Director of Clínica Dental Adeslas Fuenlabrada
- ◆ Periodontist in Clínica Dental Adeslas Fuenlabrada
- ◆ Periodontist and General Odontologist at the Dental Clinic Fase Valtodent
- ◆ Degree in Odontology from the Universidad Alfonso X el Sabio, Madrid
- ◆ Master in Medical-Surgical Periodontics by CEU San Pablo University

Dr. Hernanz Martín, Jaime

- ◆ Periodontist at Clínicas Sanitas
- ◆ Oral Surgeon, Implantologist and Periodontist in Meprysa Dental
- ◆ Periodontist and Implantologist at Clínica García Castellano. Madrid
- ◆ Oral Surgeon at the Garcia Vega Dental Clinic
- ◆ Periodontist in Mompell & Micó Clinic
- ◆ General Odontologist, Prosthesis, Implantoprosthesis and Implantology in Adeslas Dental Clinic
- ◆ Oral Surgeon, Implantologist and Periodontist at Clínica Quantum
- ◆ Degree in Odontology from the Universidad Alfonso X el Sabio, Madrid
- ◆ Master's Degree in Implant Surgery, Prosthetics and Periodontics from the Alfonso X el Sabio University





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TECH has selected a highly prestigious teaching team that will provide you with the latest and most relevant advances in this field"

06

Educational Plan

The syllabus of this degree has been designed taking into account the latest procedures existing in this sector, by the highly prestigious teaching team that makes up this Master's Degree. Thus, a curriculum with a broad vision and perspective on Oral Medicine has been established, which allows to approach the different oral and maxillofacial pathologies from the interface of Medicine and Odontology. Therefore, the student will deepen in aspects such as applied anatomopathology, elementary lesions, inflammatory and infectious oral pathology or the pathology of the salivary glands, among others.



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This program will allow you to integrate the latest advances in Oral Medicine into your daily practice, giving you the opportunity to offer new services to your patients and users”

Module 1. Oral Medicine and Diagnostic Methods

- 1.1. Pathology and Oral Medicine
 - 1.1.1. In-Depth Oral Medicine
 - 1.1.2. Relevant Figures
 - 1.1.3. Oral Medicine applied to health branches
 - 1.1.4. Current Uses of Oral Medicine in Odontology
 - 1.1.5. Advances and Technology
- 1.2. Medical History
 - 1.2.1. Medical History
 - 1.2.2. Personal and Family History
 - 1.2.3. Exploration
 - 1.2.4. Diagnosis
 - 1.2.5. Treatment Plan
- 1.3. Informed Consent
 - 1.3.1. Origins and Fundamentals
 - 1.3.2. Features
 - 1.3.3. Applicable Exceptions
 - 1.3.4. The Right to Information
 - 1.3.5. The Right to Confidentiality
- 1.4. Legal Implications in Health Care
 - 1.4.1. Origin and Fundamentals
 - 1.4.2. Legal Principles Applied to Health Care
 - 1.4.3. Obligations and Rights of the Professional
 - 1.4.4. Legal Relevance of Medical Records
 - 1.4.5. Relation between Health Care and Administrative Management
- 1.5. Complementary Tests
 - 1.5.1. Radiography
 - 1.5.2. Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR)
 - 1.5.3. CT or CBCT
 - 1.5.4. Electromyography
 - 1.5.5. Sialometry
 - 1.5.6. Ultrasound
 - 1.5.7. Analytics
 - 1.5.8. Urinalysis
 - 1.5.9. Capillary Glycemia
 - 1.5.10. INR
 - 1.5.11. Exudates
 - 1.5.12. FNA, Biopsy and Cytology
 - 1.5.13. Mantoux Test
 - 1.5.14. Breath Test
 - 1.5.15. Endocrine Tests
 - 1.5.16. Pulse Oximetry and Densimetry
 - 1.5.17. Photography
- 1.6. Radiography
 - 1.6.1. Intraoral X-Rays Types
 - 1.6.2. Extraoral X-Rays Projections
- 1.7. Diagnostic Tests in Oral Medicine
 - 1.7.1. Clinical Tests
 - 1.7.2. Patch Test
 - 1.7.3. Diagnostic Imaging
 - 1.7.4. Contrast Diagnostics
 - 1.7.5. Nuclear medicine
 - 1.7.6. Culture Techniques
 - 1.7.7. Immunological and Immunohistochemical Techniques
- 1.8. Biopsy
 - 1.8.1. Fundamentals
 - 1.8.2. Indications and applications
 - 1.8.3. Types and procedures
 - 1.8.4. Most Frequent Errors
 - 1.8.5. Contraindications for biopsy techniques
 - 1.8.5.1. Materials
 - 1.8.5.2. Incisional
 - 1.8.5.3. Excisional
 - 1.8.5.4. FNA
 - 1.8.5.5. Cytology

- 1.9. Validity of Diagnostic Tests
 - 1.9.1. Sensitivity
 - 1.9.2. Specificity
 - 1.9.3. Security/Safety
 - 1.9.4. Predictive Values
 - 1.9.5. Accuracy
 - 1.9.6. Precision
- 1.10. Research
 - 1.10.1. Observation or Research?
 - 1.10.2. Types of Studies
 - 1.10.3. Systematic Reviews
 - 1.10.4. Meta-analytical study
 - 1.10.5. Clinical Trials
 - 1.10.6. Publication and Scientific Articles: Criteria

Module 2. Applied Anatomopathology and Elementary Lesions

- 2.1. Pathology Branches
 - 2.1.1. General Pathology
 - 2.1.2. Systemic Pathology
 - 2.1.3. Molecular Pathology
 - 2.1.4. Molecular Biology
 - 2.1.5. Dental and Health Care Applications
- 2.2. Oral Mucosal Histopathology
 - 2.2.1. Anatomy Recap
 - 2.2.2. Histological Structure
 - 2.2.3. Microscopic Elementary Lesions of the Oral Mucosa
 - 2.2.4. Epithelial Tissue
 - 2.2.4.1. Keratinized
 - 2.2.4.2. Non-Keratinized
 - 2.2.5. Epithelial Cell Junctions
 - 2.2.5.1. Desmosomes
 - 2.2.5.2. Hemidesmosomes
 - 2.2.5.3. Others

- 2.3. Pathological Anatomy Fundamentals
 - 2.3.1. Applications
 - 2.3.2. Techniques
 - 2.3.3. Study Method
 - 2.3.3.1. Autopsy
 - 2.3.3.2. Experimental Method
- 2.4. Functional Classification of Oral Mucosa
 - 2.4.1. External Labial Mucosa
 - 2.4.2. Lining Mucosa
 - 2.4.3. Specialized Mucosa
- 2.5. Elementary Lesions
 - 2.5.1. Features
 - 2.5.2. Classification
 - 2.5.3. Etiology
 - 2.5.4. Chemical Agents
 - 2.5.4.1. Chemical Burns: Substances and Drugs
 - 2.5.4.2. Necrosis Post Anesthesia
 - 2.5.4.3. Secondary Drug Lesions
 - 2.5.5. Physical Agents
 - 2.5.5.1. Burns
 - 2.5.5.1.1. Thermal
 - 2.5.5.1.2. Electrical
 - 2.5.6. Mechanical Agents
 - 2.5.6.1. Alba Line
 - 2.5.6.2. Frictional Hyperkeratosis
 - 2.5.6.3. Leukoedema
 - 2.5.6.4. Nibbling
 - 2.5.6.5. Trauma
 - 2.5.6.6. Ulcers
 - 2.5.6.6.1. Decubitus
 - 2.5.6.6.2. Traumatic
 - 2.5.7. Allergic Oral Pathology
 - 2.5.7.1. Angioedema
 - 2.5.7.2. Allergic Contact Stomatitis
 - 2.5.7.3. Anaphylactic Shock
 - 2.5.8. Yatrogenia

- 2.6. Solid Content Primary Lesions
 - 2.6.1. Macula
 - 2.6.2. Papule
 - 2.6.3. Nodes
 - 2.6.4. Habon
 - 2.6.5. Tuber
 - 2.6.6. Rubber
 - 2.6.7. Keratosis
 - 2.6.8. Tumours
- 2.7. Liquid Content Primary Lesions
 - 2.7.1. Flictena
 - 2.7.2. Gall Bladder
 - 2.7.3. Blister
 - 2.7.4. Pustules
 - 2.7.5. Cyst
- 2.8. Secondary Lesions
 - 2.8.1. Continuity Solution
 - 2.8.2. Disposable Residue
 - 2.8.3. Restorative Processes
- 2.9. Staining
 - 2.9.1. Oral Mucosa Dyschromia
 - 2.9.2. Exogenous
 - 2.9.3. Endogenous
- 2.10. Other Lesions
 - 2.10.1. Sclerosis
 - 2.10.2. Ulcera and Erosion
 - 2.10.3. Lichenification
 - 2.10.4. Intertrigo
 - 2.10.5. Infiltration
 - 2.10.6. Ocular Involvement

Module 3. Inflammatory and Infectious Oral Pathology

- 3.1. Bacterial Infections
 - 3.1.1. Features
 - 3.1.2. Scarlet Fever
 - 3.1.3. Impetigo
 - 3.1.4. Angular Cheilitis
 - 3.1.5. Telangiectatic Granuloma
 - 3.1.6. Cellulite
 - 3.1.6.1. Acute
 - 3.1.6.2. Chronic
 - 3.1.7. Necrotizing Gingivitis
 - 3.1.8. Gonococcal Pharyngitis
 - 3.1.9. Syphilis
 - 3.1.9.1. Primary
 - 3.1.9.2. Secondary
 - 3.1.9.3. Tertiary
 - 3.1.10. Tuberculosis
 - 3.1.11. Leprosy
 - 3.1.12. Actinomycosis
 - 3.1.13. Gonorrhoea
 - 3.1.14. Adenitis
 - 3.1.15. Fistulas
- 3.2. Fungal Infections
 - 3.2.1. Etiology
 - 3.2.2. Classification
 - 3.2.2.1. Thrush or Acute Pseudomembranous Candidiasis
 - 3.2.2.2. Candidiasis Erythematosis
 - 3.2.2.3. Leukoplasiform Candidiasis
 - 3.2.2.4. Erythematous Candidiasis: Erosive Atrophic
 - 3.2.2.5. Angular Cheilitis
 - 3.2.2.6. Rhomboid Glossitis
 - 3.2.2.7. Prosthetic Stomatitis
 - 3.2.2.8. Deep Mucositis
 - 3.2.2.9. Blastomycosis

- 3.3. Viral Infections
 - 3.3.1. Characteristics and Treatment
 - 3.3.2. Papillomas
 - 3.3.3. Warts
 - 3.3.4. Focal Epithelial Hyperplasia
 - 3.3.5. Condyloma Acuminatum
 - 3.3.6. Florida Oral Condylomatosis
 - 3.3.7. HSV Recurrent Herpes Labialis
 - 3.3.8. Herpetic Primoinfection, Varicella Zoster and Herpes Zoster
 - 3.3.9. Molluscum Contagiosum
 - 3.3.10. Coxsackie
 - 3.3.11. Herpangina
 - 3.3.12. Hand-Foot-Mouth Disease
 - 3.3.13. Paramyxovirus
 - 3.3.14. Measles
 - 3.3.15. CMV Mononucleosis
 - 3.3.16. Epstein-Barr
 - 3.3.17. Kawasaki Syndrome
- 3.4. Benign Exophytic Lesions
 - 3.4.1. Etiology
 - 3.4.2. Reactive Hyperplasia
 - 3.4.2.1. Fibroepithelial Hyperplasia
 - 3.4.2.2. Diapneusia
 - 3.4.2.3. Papillary Palatine Hyperplasia
 - 3.4.2.4. Fissured Granuloma
 - 3.4.2.5. Fibrous Nodule
 - 3.4.2.6. Reactive Granulomas
 - 3.4.2.7. Giant Cell Peripheral
 - 3.4.3. Salivary Cysts
 - 3.4.3.1. Caused by Retention
 - 3.4.3.2. Caused by Extravasation
 - 3.4.4. Benign Tumors
 - 3.4.4.1. Epithelial
 - 3.4.4.2. Connective
- 3.5. Connective Tissue Alterations
 - 3.5.1. Sjögren's Syndrome
 - 3.5.2. Lupus Erythematosus
 - 3.5.3. Systemic Sclerosis
 - 3.5.4. Rheumatoid Arthritis
 - 3.5.5. Connective Tissue Tumors
 - 3.5.5.1. Fibroma
 - 3.5.5.2. Angioma
- 3.6. Maxillary and Mandibular Pathology
 - 3.6.1. Features
 - 3.6.2. Agnatia
 - 3.6.3. Macrognatia
 - 3.6.4. Micrognatia
 - 3.6.5. Cleft Palate
 - 3.6.6. Asymmetries
 - 3.6.7. Treatment
- 3.7. Labial Pathology
 - 3.7.1. Features
 - 3.7.2. Fistulas and Labial Pits
 - 3.7.3. Harelip
 - 3.7.4. Morsicatio Buccarum
 - 3.7.5. Cheilitis
 - 3.7.5.1. Q. Simple
 - 3.7.5.2. Q. Actinic
 - 3.7.5.3. Allergic Contact Cheilitis
 - 3.7.5.4. Q. Glandular
 - 3.7.5.5. Q. Exfoliable
 - 3.7.5.6. Q. Granulomatous
 - 3.7.5.7. Macrocheilitis
 - 3.7.6. Peutz Jeghers Syndrome
 - 3.7.7. Mucocele
 - 3.7.8. Tumors and Pseudotumors

- 3.8. Lingual Pathology
 - 3.8.1. Features
 - 3.8.2. Hair Removal
 - 3.8.3. Saburral Tongue
 - 3.8.4. Macroglossia
 - 3.8.5. Ankyloglossia
 - 3.8.6. Median Rhomboidal Glossitis
 - 3.8.7. Hairy Tongue
 - 3.8.8. Scrotal Tongue
 - 3.8.9. Lingual Varicosities
 - 3.8.10. Migratory Glossitis
 - 3.7.11. Geographic Tongue
 - 3.8.12. Cleft Tongue
 - 3.8.13. Forked Tongue
 - 3.8.14. Tumours
 - 3.8.15. Motor Disturbances
 - 3.8.16. Sensory Alterations
- 3.9. Vesicular-Ampholytic Diseases
 - 3.9.1. Features and Types
 - 3.9.2. Pemphigus
 - 3.9.2.1. Vulgar
 - 3.9.2.2. Erythematous
 - 3.9.2.3. Foliaceous
 - 3.9.2.4. Vegetant
 - 3.9.2.5. Paraneoplastic
 - 3.9.3. Pemphigoid
 - 3.9.3.1. Cicatricial
 - 3.9.3.2. Blistered
 - 3.9.4. Linear IgA Dermatitis
 - 3.9.4.1. Infant
 - 3.9.4.2. Adults
 - 3.9.5. Exudative Erythema Multiforme
 - 3.9.5.1. Features
 - 3.9.5.2. Etiology and Predisposing Factors
 - 3.9.5.3. Stevens-Johnson Syndrome
 - 3.9.5.4. Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis
 - 3.9.5.5. Evolution, Prognosis and Treatment
 - 3.9.6. Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis (RAS)
 - 3.9.6.1. Features
 - 3.9.6.2. Etiology and Predisposing Factors
 - 3.9.6.3. Major RAS
 - 3.9.6.4. Minor RAS
 - 3.9.6.5. Herpetiform Aphthous Stomatitis
 - 3.9.6.6. Treatment
 - 3.9.7. Associated Pathology and Syndromes
 - 3.9.7.1. Celiac Disease
 - 3.9.7.2. Crohn's Disease
 - 3.9.7.3. Neutropenia
 - 3.9.7.4. Behçet's Disease
- 3.10. Oral Lichen Planus
 - 3.10.1. Etiology
 - 3.10.2. Classification
 - 3.10.2.1. Papular
 - 3.10.2.2. Reticular
 - 3.10.2.3. Atrophic
 - 3.10.2.4. Erosive
 - 3.10.2.5. Blistered
 - 3.10.2.6. In Plaque
 - 3.10.2.7. Others
 - 3.10.3. Diagnosis
 - 3.10.4. Treatment
 - 3.10.5. Dermatitis Herpetiformis

- 3.11. Nutritional Alterations
 - 3.11.1. Metabolic Alterations
 - 3.11.1.1. Amyloidosis
 - 3.11.1.2. Lipoid Proteinosis
 - 3.11.1.3. Fabry Disease
 - 3.11.2. Vit A
 - 3.11.3. Vit B2
 - 3.11.4. Vit B3
 - 3.11.5. Vit C
 - 3.11.6. Folic Acid
 - 3.11.7. Zinc

Module 4. Special Patients: the Relationship between Systemic Diseases and Oral Pathology

- 4.1. Hematologic Alterations
 - 4.1.1. Introduction
 - 4.1.2. Red Series Diseases
 - 4.1.2.1. Anaemia
 - 4.1.2.2. Polyglobulia
 - 4.1.3. White Series Diseases
 - 4.1.3.1. Transplant Recipients: Before and After
 - 4.1.3.2. HIV
 - 4.1.3.3. Oncology Patients
 - 4.1.3.4. Immunosuppressive Therapy for Autoimmune Pathology
 - 4.1.4. Coagulation Alterations
 - 4.1.4.1. Pharmacological anticoagulants
 - 4.1.4.2. Haemophilia
 - 4.1.4.3. Secondary to Other Pathologies
 - 4.1.5. Langerhans Cell Histiocytosis
- 4.2. Endocrine Disorders
 - 4.2.1. Introduction
 - 4.2.2. Glands and Organs
 - 4.2.2.1. Adrenal Gland
 - 4.2.2.2. Pancreas
 - 4.2.2.3. Kidneys
 - 4.2.2.4. Brain
 - 4.2.2.5. Genital System
 - 4.2.3. Endocrine-Metabolic Pathology
 - 4.2.4. Dialysis
 - 4.2.5. Adrenal Insufficiency
 - 4.2.5.1. Primary: Addison Disease
 - 4.2.5.2. Secondary
 - 4.2.6. Diabetes Mellitus
 - 4.2.6.1. Types
 - 4.2.6.2. Protocol
 - 4.2.6.3. Hemochromatosis or Bronzed Diabetes
 - 4.2.7. Thyroid Pathology
 - 4.2.7.1. Hyperthyroidism
 - 4.2.7.2. Hypothyroidism
 - 4.2.7.3. Tumours
- 4.3. Digestive Alterations
 - 4.3.1. Anatomy
 - 4.3.2. Crohn's Disease
 - 4.3.3. Ulcerative Colitis
 - 4.3.4. Gastroesophageal Reflux
 - 4.3.5. Hepatopathy or Liver Disease
 - 4.3.6. Uremic Stomatitis
 - 4.3.7. Related Oral Pathology and Treatment
 - 4.3.8. Prevention

- 4.4. Pulmonary Alterations
 - 4.4.1. Anatomy
 - 4.4.2. Types and Diagnostic Tests
 - 4.4.3. COPD
 - 4.4.4. Wegner Disease
 - 4.4.5. Sarcoidosis
 - 4.4.6. Related Oral Pathology
 - 4.4.7. Action Protocol
- 4.5. Cardiovascular Problems
 - 4.5.1. Circulatory System
 - 4.5.2. Valvulopathies
 - 4.5.3. Cardiomyopathies
 - 4.5.4. Pericardiopathies
 - 4.5.5. Diseases of the Aorta
 - 4.5.6. Hypertension
 - 4.5.7. Action Protocol
 - 4.5.7.1. Antibiotic Prophylaxis
 - 4.5.7.2. Anesthesia
- 4.6. Neurological Alterations:
 - 4.6.1. Nervous system
 - 4.6.1.1. Central
 - 4.6.1.2. Peripheral
 - 4.6.2. Cerebrovascular Diseases
 - 4.6.3. Cerebrovascular Accidents
 - 4.6.3.1. Hemorrhagic
 - 4.6.3.2. Ischemic
 - 4.6.4. Epilepsy
 - 4.6.5. Related Oral Pathology
 - 4.6.6. Prevention
 - 4.6.7. Action Protocol
- 4.7. Dependent Patients
 - 4.7.1. Types
 - 4.7.2. Geriatric Patient
 - 4.7.3. Addicted Patients
 - 4.7.3.1. Tobacco
 - 4.7.3.2. Alcohol
 - 4.7.3.3. Drugs
 - 4.7.3.4. Drugs:
 - 4.7.3.5. Unhealthy Habits
 - 4.7.4. Disability
 - 4.7.4.1. Intellectual
 - 4.7.4.2. Sensory
 - 4.7.4.3. Motor
 - 4.7.5. Related Oral Pathology
 - 4.7.6. Prevention
 - 4.7.7. Action Protocol
- 4.8. Pregnancy
 - 4.8.1. Definition
 - 4.8.2. Nursing
 - 4.8.3. Related Oral Pathology
 - 4.8.3.1. Gingivitis
 - 4.8.3.2. Pyogenic Granuloma
 - 4.8.3.3. Cavities
 - 4.8.3.4. Periodontal Disease
 - 4.8.4. Dental Emergencies
 - 4.8.5. Prevention
 - 4.8.6. Action Protocol
- 4.9. Emergencias
 - 4.9.1. Cognitive Alterations
 - 4.9.2. Respiratory Alterations
 - 4.9.3. Cardiac alterations
 - 4.9.4. Allergies
 - 4.9.5. Thoracic or Abdominal Pain
 - 4.9.6. Anaphylactic Shock
 - 4.9.7. Action Protocol

- 4.10. Oncology Patients
 - 4.10.1. Definition
 - 4.10.2. Types of Treatment
 - 4.10.2.1. Radiotherapy
 - 4.10.2.2. Chemotherapy
 - 4.10.2.3. Brachytherapy
 - 4.10.2.4. Surgical
 - 4.10.3. Oncologic Treatment Phases
 - 4.10.4. Related Oral Pathology
 - 4.10.5. Prevention
 - 4.10.6. Action Protocol

Module 5. Salivary Gland and TMJ Pathology

- 5.1. Saliva and anatomy of Gl. Gland Anatomy
 - 5.1.1. Composition
 - 5.1.2. Functions
 - 5.1.3. Saliva Flow Variations
 - 5.1.4. Applications and Diagnostic Use
 - 5.1.5. Salivary Gland Anatomy Recap
 - 5.1.5.1. Parótida
 - 5.1.5.2. Sublingual
 - 5.1.5.3. Submaxillary
 - 5.1.5.4. Gl. Minor or accessory salivary glands
- 5.2. Gl malformations. Malformation and Pathologies
 - 5.2.1. Exploration
 - 5.2.2. Fistulas
 - 5.2.3. Stafne Cavity
 - 5.2.4. Pathologies and Causes
 - 5.2.5. Diagnostic Tests
 - 5.2.5.1. Radiological Diagnosis
 - 5.2.5.2. Sialography Uses
 - 5.2.5.3. Gammagraphy Uses
 - 5.2.6. Complementary Tests
 - 5.2.7. Serologic Test
- 5.3. Sialoadenitis
 - 5.3.1. Features
 - 5.3.2. Pathologies
 - 5.3.2.1. Bacterial Suppurative
 - 5.3.2.2. Viral
 - 5.3.2.2.1. Epidemic Mumps
 - 5.3.2.2.2. Cytomegalic Mumps
 - 5.3.3. Chronicle
 - 5.3.3.1. Bacterial
 - 5.3.3.1.1. Tuberculous
 - 5.3.3.1.2. Actinomycosis
 - 5.3.3.1.3. Syphilitic
 - 5.3.3.2. Allergic/toxic
 - 5.3.3.3. Post Radiotherapy
 - 5.3.3.4. Sclerosant
 - 5.3.3.5. Recurrent (Juvenile)
- 5.4. Sialolithiasis
 - 5.4.1. Features
 - 5.4.2. Types
 - 5.4.2.1. Pathologies
 - 5.4.2.2. Chronicle
 - 5.4.3. Mucocele
 - 5.4.4. Garel's Hernia
 - 5.4.5. Salivary Colic
 - 5.4.6. Sialodochitis
 - 5.4.7. Cannula
 - 5.4.8. Treatment
- 5.5. Sialoadenosis
 - 5.5.1. Features
 - 5.5.2. Sarcoidosis
 - 5.5.3. Cystic Fibrosis
 - 5.5.4. Sd Sjögren

- 5.6. Tumor Pathology and Other Involvements
 - 5.6.1. Features
 - 5.6.2. Retention Cysts
 - 5.6.3. Tumours
 - 5.6.4. Sd Frey
 - 5.6.5. Necrotizing Sialometaplasia
- 5.7. TMJ Anatomy
 - 5.7.1. Bone Anatomy
 - 5.7.2. Muscular Anatomy
 - 5.7.3. Ligaments
 - 5.7.4. Buttresses
 - 5.7.5. Disks
- 5.8. TMJ Etiopathogenesis
 - 5.8.1. Endocrine/Rheumatic Factors
 - 5.8.2. Trauma
 - 5.8.3. Psychosocial Factors
- 5.9. Pathologies. Classification
 - 5.9.1. Congenital and Developmental Disorders
 - 5.9.2. Condylar Pathology
 - 5.9.3. Masticatory Muscle Disorders
 - 5.9.4. Bone Pathology
 - 5.9.4.1. Ankylosis
 - 5.9.4.2. Arthritis
 - 5.9.5. Tumorous Pathology
- 5.10. Exploration and Treatment
 - 5.10.1. Clinical Examination
 - 5.10.2. Diagnostic Tests
 - 5.10.2.1. Ultrasound
 - 5.10.2.2. Arthroscopy
 - 5.10.2.3. Resonance
 - 5.10.2.4. CAT
 - 5.10.2.5. Open Mouth/Closed Mouth X-ray
 - 5.10.2.6. Osteoprotegerin (OPG)

- 5.10.3. Treatment
 - 5.10.3.1. Unloading Splint
 - 5.10.3.2. Occlusal Adjustment
 - 5.10.3.2.1. Selective Grinding
 - 5.10.3.2.2. Orthodontics
 - 5.10.3.3. Pharmacological
 - 5.10.3.4. Botulinum toxin
 - 5.10.3.5. Physiotherapy
 - 5.10.3.6. Surgical

Module 6. Bone Lesions and Maxillary Cysts

- 6.1. General Information on Bone Tissue
 - 6.1.1. Bone Tissue and Histology
 - 6.1.2. Transformation and Remodeling
 - 6.1.2.1. Systemic Factors
 - 6.1.2.2. Local Factors
 - 6.1.3. Concepts and Terminology
 - 6.1.3.1. Hyperplasia
 - 6.1.3.2. Dysplasia
 - 6.1.3.3. Neoplasty
- 6.2. Etiopathogenesis and Classification
 - 6.2.1. Classification
 - 6.2.2. Predisposing Factors
 - 6.2.3. Etiology
 - 6.2.4. Diagnostic Tests
- 6.3. Bone Pathology
 - 6.3.1. Osteoporosis
 - 6.3.2. Osteomalacia
 - 6.3.4. Osteoclerosis
 - 6.3.5. Fibrous Dysplasia
 - 6.3.6. Parathyroid Osteosis
 - 6.3.7. Lymphomas
 - 6.3.8. Myelomas

- 6.4. Maxillary Bone Infections
 - 6.4.1. Periodontitis
 - 6.4.2. Cellulite
 - 6.4.2.1. Pathologies
 - 6.4.2.1. Chronic
 - 6.4.3. Fistulas
 - 6.4.3.1. Acquired
 - 6.4.3.2. Chronic
 - 6.4.4. Osteitis
 - 6.4.5. Osteomyelitis
 - 6.4.6. Osteoperiostitis
- 6.5. Other Bone Pathologies
 - 6.5.1. Osteogenesis Imperfecta
 - 6.5.2. Osteonecrosis
 - 6.5.3. Osteoradionecrosis
 - 6.5.4. Bisphosphonates
 - 6.5.4.1. Features
 - 6.5.4.2. Clinical Management
- 6.6. Developmental Epithelial Odontogenic Cysts
 - 6.6.1. Infant Gingival Cyst or Epstein Pearls
 - 6.6.2. Primordial Cyst
 - 6.6.3. Dentigerous or Follicular Cyst
 - 6.6.4. Eruption Cyst
 - 6.6.5. Lateral Periodontal Cyst
 - 6.6.6. Adult Gingival Cyst
 - 6.6.7. Glandular Odontogenic Cyst
 - 6.6.8. Odontogenic Keratocyst
- 6.7. Non-Odontogenic Developmental Epithelial Cysts
 - 6.7.1. Nasopalatine Duct Cyst
 - 6.7.2. Nasolabial Cyst
 - 6.7.3. Globulomaxillary Cyst
 - 6.7.4. Median Alveolar, Palatine and Mandibular Cysts
 - 6.7.5. Differential Diagnosis
- 6.8. Inflammatory Epithelial Cysts
 - 6.8.1. Radicular Cyst
 - 6.8.1.1. Apical and Lateral Cyst
 - 6.8.1.2. Residual Cyst
 - 6.8.2. Paradental Cyst
 - 6.8.3. Differential Diagnosis
- 6.9. Non-Neoplastic Bone Lesions or Pseudocysts
 - 6.9.1. Solitary Bone Cyst
 - 6.9.2. Aneurysmal Bone Cyst
 - 6.9.3. Differential Diagnosis
- 6.10. Osteofibrous Diseases
 - 6.10.1. Maxillary Fibrous Dysplasia
 - 6.10.2. Bone Cement Dysplasias
 - 6.10.2.1. Periapical Cement Dysplasia
 - 6.10.2.2. Florid Cemento-Osseous Dysplasia
 - 6.10.3. Cherubism
 - 6.10.4. Giant Cell Central Granuloma
 - 6.10.5. Albright Syndrome
 - 6.10.6. Paget's Disease
 - 6.10.7. Caffey's Disease
 - 6.10.8. Histiocytosis X
 - 6.10.9. Basocellular or Gorlin's Nevus Syndrome
 - 6.10.10. Osteogenic Neoplasms

Module 7. Benign Tumors

- 7.1. Etiopathogenesis and Classification
 - 7.1.1. Histology
 - 7.1.2. Classification
 - 7.1.3. Predisposing Factors
 - 7.1.4. Etiology
- 7.2. Connective Tissue and Muscular Tumors
 - 7.2.1. Features
 - 7.2.2. Fibroma
 - 7.2.3. Myxoma
 - 7.2.4. Xanthoma Verruciformis
 - 7.2.5. Nodular Fasciitis
 - 7.2.6. Fibrous Hyperplasia
 - 7.2.7. Tuberosity Bilateral Fibrous Hyperplasia
 - 7.2.8. Fibrous Gingival Epulis
 - 7.2.9. Cracked Epulis
 - 7.2.10. Peripheral Giant Cell Granuloma (PGCG)
 - 7.2.11. Leioma
 - 7.2.12. Rhabdomyomas
 - 7.2.13. Treatment
- 7.3. Vascular Tumours
 - 7.3.1. Features
 - 7.3.2. Hemangioma
 - 7.3.3. Lymphangioma
 - 7.3.4. Hemangioendothelioma
 - 7.3.5. Features
 - 7.3.6. Hemangiopericytoma
 - 7.3.7. Glomus tumour
 - 7.3.8. Pyogenic Granuloma
 - 7.3.9. Pregnancy Epulis
 - 7.3.10. Action Protocol
- 7.4. Neurogenic Tumors
 - 7.4.1. Features
 - 7.4.2. Neuromas
 - 7.4.2.1. Traumatic
 - 7.4.2.2. Neurofibromas
 - 7.4.2.3. Von Recklinghausen Disease
 - 7.4.3. Neurofibromas
 - 7.4.4. Schwannoma
 - 7.4.5. Action Protocol
- 7.5. Adipose Lineage Tumors
 - 7.5.1. Features
 - 7.5.2. Lipoma
 - 7.5.3. Fordyce Granules
 - 7.5.4. Superficial Abscesses
 - 7.5.5. Differential Diagnosis
 - 7.5.6. Treatment
- 7.6. Osteoforming Tumors
 - 7.6.1. Torus
 - 7.6.1.1. Mandibular
 - 7.6.1.2. Palatal
 - 7.6.2. Central and Peripheral Osteoma
 - 7.6.3. Osteoma Osteoid
 - 7.6.4. Osteoblastoma
 - 7.6.5. Chondroma
 - 7.6.6. Osteochondroma
 - 7.6.7. Chondroblastoma
 - 7.6.8. Ossifying Fibroma
- 7.7. Non-Osteoforming Tumors
 - 7.7.1. Fibrous Tumors
 - 7.7.1.1. Non-Specific Fibroma
 - 7.7.1.2. Chondromyxoid Fibroma
 - 7.7.1.3. Desmoplastic Fibroma
 - 7.7.2. Giant Cell Tumor
 - 7.7.2.1. PGCG
 - 7.7.2.2. Giant Cell Tumor

- 7.8. Ectomesenchymal with or without Odontogenic Epithelium Inclusion
 - 7.8.1. Odontogenic Fibroma
 - 7.8.2. Myxoma
 - 7.8.3. Benign Cementoblastoma
 - 7.8.4. Cement-Ossifying Fibroma
- 7.9. Benign Odontogenic Tumors of Odontogenic Epithelium without Odontogenic Ectomesenchyma
 - 7.9.1. Ameloblastomas
 - 7.9.2. Calcifying Odontogenic Tumor or Pindborgs Tumor
 - 7.9.3. Adenomatoid Squamous
 - 7.9.4. Adenomatoid OT
 - 7.9.5. Keratocystic TO
- 7.10. Benign Odontogenic Tumors of Odontogenic Epithelium with Odontogenic Ectomesenchyma
 - 7.10.1. Ameloblastic Fibroma
 - 7.10.2. Ameloblastic Fibrodentinoma (Dentinoma)
 - 7.10.3. Odontoameloblastoma
 - 7.10.4. Adenomatoid Odontogenic Tumor
 - 7.10.5. Calcifying Odontogenic Tumor
 - 7.10.6. Complex and Composite Odontoma
 - 7.10.7. Calcifying Odontogenic Cystic Cystic Tumor or Gorlin's cyst

Module 8. White and Premalignant Lesions

- 8.1. White Leions
 - 8.1.1. Classification
 - 8.1.1.1. Hereditary Disorders
 - 8.1.1.2. Reactive Lesions
 - 8.1.1.3. Immunological Basis
 - 8.1.1.4. Infectious Origin
 - 8.1.1.5. Miscellaneous
 - 8.1.2. Clinical Management
- 8.2. Premalignant Lesions
 - 8.2.1. Concept of Premalignant Lesion
 - 8.2.2. Histological Level
 - 8.2.3. Classification
 - 8.2.4. Predisposing Factors to Malignancy
 - 8.2.5. Clinical Management
- 8.3. Leukoplakia
 - 8.3.1. Features
 - 8.3.2. Predisposing Factors
 - 8.3.3. Etiology
 - 8.3.4. Localisation
 - 8.3.5. Types
 - 8.3.5.1. Homogeneous
 - 8.3.5.2. Non-Homogeneous
 - 8.3.5.2.1. Erythroleukoplakia
 - 8.3.5.2.2. Nodular
 - 8.3.5.2.3. Exophytic
 - 8.3.5.2.3.1. Verrucose
 - 8.3.5.2.3.2. Proliferative Verrucosa
 - 8.3.6. Pathological Anatomy
 - 8.3.6.1. Stages
 - 8.3.6.2. Dysplasia
 - 8.3.7. Diagnosis
 - 8.3.8. Treatment
 - 8.3.9. Prognosis
- 8.4. Erythroplakia
 - 8.4.1. Features
 - 8.4.2. Predisposing Factors
 - 8.4.3. Etiology
 - 8.4.4. Localisation
 - 8.4.5. Types
 - 8.4.5.1. Homogeneous
 - 8.4.5.2. Non-Homogeneous
 - 8.4.5.3. Erythroleukoplakia
 - 8.4.6. Diagnosis
 - 8.4.7. Treatment
 - 8.4.8. Prognosis

- 8.5. Actinic Cheilitis
 - 8.5.1. Features
 - 8.5.2. Predisposing Factors
 - 8.5.3. Etiology
 - 8.5.4. Treatment
 - 8.5.5. Prognosis
- 8.6. Melanic Alterations
 - 8.6.1. Features
 - 8.6.2. Etiology
 - 8.6.3. Diagnosis
 - 8.6.4. Nevi
 - 8.6.5. Pigmentary Nevus
 - 8.6.5.1. Lentigo
 - 8.6.5.2. Nevus Nevocyticus
 - 8.6.5.3. Acquired Melanocytic Nevi
 - 8.6.5.3.1. Junctional or Union Nevus
 - 8.6.5.3.2. Compound Nevus
 - 8.6.5.3.3. Intradermal Nevus
 - 8.6.6. Organoid Nevus
 - 8.6.6.1. Epithelial
 - 8.6.6.2. Conjunctive
 - 8.6.6.3. Vascular
 - 8.6.7. Prevention
 - 8.6.8. Treatment
- 8.7. Submucosal Oral Fibrosis
 - 8.7.1. Features
 - 8.7.2. Predisposing Factors
 - 8.7.3. Etiology
 - 8.7.4. Treatment
- 8.8. Xeroderma Pigmentosum
 - 8.8.1. Features
 - 8.8.2. Predisposing Factors
 - 8.8.3. Etiology
 - 8.8.4. Treatment

- 8.9. Plummer Wilson Disease
 - 8.9.1. Features
 - 8.9.2. Predisposing Factors
 - 8.9.3. Etiology
 - 8.9.4. Treatment
- 8.10. Dyskeratosis Congenita
 - 8.10.1. Features
 - 8.10.2. Predisposing Factors
 - 8.10.3. Etiology
 - 8.10.4. Treatment
- 8.11. Epidermolysis Bullosa
 - 8.11.1. Features
 - 8.11.2. Predisposing Factors
 - 8.11.3. Etiology
 - 8.11.4. Treatment

Module 9. Oral Cancer and Malignant Tumors

- 9.1. Etiopathogenesis and Classification
 - 9.1.1. Histology
 - 9.1.2. Classification
 - 9.1.3. Predisposing Factors
 - 9.1.4. Etiology
 - 9.1.5. Prevalence
- 9.2. Malignant Odontogenic Tumors: Odontogenic Carcinomas
 - 9.2.1. Malignant Ameloblastoma
 - 9.2.2. Primary Intraosseous Carcinoma
 - 9.2.3. Sclerosing Odontogenic Carcinoma
 - 9.2.4. Clear Cell OC
 - 9.2.5. Ghost Cell OC
 - 9.2.6. Odontogenic Cysts Presenting Malignant Changes
- 9.3. Malignant Odontogenic Tumors: Odontogenic Sarcomas
 - 9.3.1. Ameloblastic Fibrosarcoma
 - 9.3.2. Ameloblastic Fibrodentinosarcoma and Ameloblastic Fibroodontosarcoma
 - 9.3.3. Odontogenic Carcinosarcoma

- 9.4. Squamous Cell Oral Carcinoma
 - 9.4.1. Features
 - 9.4.2. Etiology
 - 9.4.3. Histology
 - 9.4.4. Diagnosis
 - 9.4.5. Prevention
 - 9.4.6. Treatment
 - 9.4.7. Prognosis
 - 9.4.8. Evolution
- 9.5. Verrucous Carcinoma
 - 9.5.1. Features
 - 9.5.2. Etiology
 - 9.5.3. Diagnosis
 - 9.5.4. Prevention
 - 9.5.5. Treatment
 - 9.5.6. Prognosis
 - 9.5.7. Evolution
- 9.6. Adenocarcinoma
 - 9.6.1. Features
 - 9.6.2. Etiology
 - 9.6.3. Diagnosis
 - 9.6.4. Classification and Types
 - 9.6.5. Prevention
 - 9.6.6. Treatment
 - 9.6.7. Prognosis
 - 9.6.8. Evolution
- 9.7. Oral Melanoma
 - 9.7.1. Features
 - 9.7.2. Classification
 - 9.7.3. Etiology
 - 9.7.4. Diagnosis

- 9.7.5. Prevention
- 9.7.6. Treatment
- 9.7.7. Prognosis
- 9.7.8. Evolution
- 9.8. Lymphatic Disorders
 - 9.8.1. Features
 - 9.8.2. Etiology
 - 9.8.3. Diagnosis
 - 9.8.4. Classification and Types
 - 9.8.5. Prevention
 - 9.8.6. Treatment
 - 9.8.7. Prognosis
 - 9.8.8. Evolution
- 9.9. Sarcomas
 - 9.9.1. Features
 - 9.9.2. Etiology
 - 9.9.3. Diagnosis
 - 9.9.4. Classification and Types
 - 9.9.5. Prevention
 - 9.9.6. Treatment
 - 9.9.7. Prognosis
 - 9.9.8. Evolution
- 9.10. Minor Salivary Gland Neoplasms
 - 9.10.1. Features
 - 9.10.2. Etiology
 - 9.10.3. Diagnosis
 - 9.10.4. Prevention
 - 9.10.5. Treatment
 - 9.10.6. Prognosis
 - 9.10.7. Evolution

Module 10. Neuropathologies

- 10.1. Features
- 10.2. Origin
 - 10.2.1. Lobes and Involvements
 - 10.2.2. Function Alterations
 - 10.2.3. Predisposing Factors
 - 10.2.4. Etiology
- 10.3. Pain
 - 10.3.1. Nomenclature
 - 10.3.2. Nerve fibers
 - 10.3.2.1. Types
 - 10.3.2.2. Neurotransmitters
 - 10.3.3. Pathophysiology of Pain
 - 10.3.4. Types of Pain
 - 10.3.5. Treatment
- 10.4. Neuralgia
 - 10.4.1. Definition
 - 10.4.2. Types
 - 10.4.3. Classification
 - 10.4.4. Cranial Nerves
 - 10.4.5. Spinal Nerves
 - 10.4.6. Diagnosis
 - 10.4.7. Treatment
 - 10.4.8. Others
 - 10.4.8.1. Facial Hemiatrophy
 - 10.4.8.2. Minor Neuralgia
 - 10.4.8.3. Fibromyalgia
 - 10.4.8.4. Myofascial Pain
- 10.5. Trigeminal Neuralgia
 - 10.5.1. Features
 - 10.5.2. Origin
 - 10.5.3. Predisposing Factors
 - 10.5.4. Etiology
 - 10.5.5. Diagnosis
 - 10.5.6. Treatment
 - 10.5.7. Evolution
- 10.6. Glossopharyngeal Neuralgia
 - 10.6.1. Features
 - 10.6.2. Origin
 - 10.6.3. Predisposing Factors
 - 10.6.4. Etiology
 - 10.6.5. Diagnosis
 - 10.6.6. Treatment
 - 10.6.7. Evolution
- 10.7. Headaches and Cephalalgias
 - 10.7.1. Clinical Classification
 - 10.7.2. Pathophysiology
 - 10.7.3. Migraines. Vascular Algias
 - 10.7.4. Cluster Headache
 - 10.7.5. Other Orofacial Pain
 - 10.7.5.1. Burning Mouth Syndrome
 - 10.7.5.2. Atypical Facial Algia
 - 10.7.5.3. Hamulus Pterygoides Syndrome
 - 10.7.5.4. Pterygoid Process Syndrome
 - 10.7.6. Palliative Techniques for Pain
- 10.8. Burning Mouth Syndrome
 - 10.8.1. Features
 - 10.8.2. Origin
 - 10.8.3. Predisposing Factors
 - 10.8.4. Etiology
 - 10.8.5. Diagnosis
 - 10.8.6. Treatment
 - 10.8.7. Evolution



- 10.9. Facial Paralysis
 - 10.9.1. Etiology
 - 10.9.1.1. Pathology
 - 10.9.1.2. Traumatic
 - 10.9.1.3. Congenital
 - 10.9.1.4. Idiopathic
 - 10.9.1.5. Iatrogenic
 - 10.9.2. Types
 - 10.9.2.1. Central Facial Paralysis
 - 10.9.2.2. Peripheral Facial Paralysis
 - 10.9.3. Treatment
 - 10.9.4. Miscellaneous
 - 10.9.4.1. Guillén-Barré Syndrome
 - 10.9.4.2. Paget's Disease
 - 10.9.4.3. Melkersson-Rosenthal Syndrome
 - 10.9.4.4. Myofascial Syndrome
 - 10.9.4.5. Lupus
 - 10.9.4.6. ALS
 - 10.9.4.7. Diabetic Neuropathy
- 10.10. Bell's Palsy
 - 10.10.1. Features
 - 10.10.2. Origin
 - 10.10.3. Predisposing Factors
 - 10.10.4. Etiology
 - 10.10.5. Diagnosis
 - 10.10.6. Treatment
 - 10.10.7. Evolution
- 10.11. Ramsay Hunt Syndrome
 - 10.11.1. Features
 - 10.11.2. Origin
 - 10.11.3. Predisposing Factors
 - 10.11.4. Etiology
 - 10.11.5. Diagnosis
 - 10.11.6. Treatment
 - 10.11.7. Evolution

07

Clinical Internship

Upon completion of the online theoretical period of this degree, the dentists will have the opportunity to complete a 3-week intensive internship in a prestigious clinical center. That way they will be able to put into practice the techniques and procedures acquired, with real patients and accompanied by professionals in the area of Oral Medicine, who will ensure that the experience will be a breakthrough for the specialists enrolled in the program.



A close-up photograph of human skin, showing a mole on the left side. The skin has a textured, slightly wrinkled appearance with various shades of pink and red. The mole is a small, dark, raised spot. The background is a solid purple color.

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The intensive clinical stay will allow you to get a hands-on introduction to the latest advances in the management of oral and maxillofacial pathologies”

This Practical Training consists of an internship at a prestigious clinical center for 3 weeks, from Monday to Friday, with 8 consecutive hours of practical activity with an attending specialist. This allows dentists to come into contact with real patients alongside a leading team of specialists in the field of Oral Medicine.

In this training program, completely practical in nature, the activities are aimed at developing and perfecting the skills necessary for the provision of Oral Medicine in the area of Odontology, and are oriented to the specific preparation for the practice of the activity, in a real environment and with the guidance of highly prestigious professionals.

The practical part will be carried out with the active participation of the student performing the activities and procedures of each area of competence (learning to learn and learning to do), with the accompaniment and guidance of the professors and other fellow trainees that facilitate teamwork and multidisciplinary integration as transversal competencies for the praxis of Oral Medicine (learning to be and learning to relate).

The procedures described below will form the basis of the practical part of the training, and their implementation is subject to both the suitability of the patients and the availability of the center and its workload, with the proposed activities being as follows:



This program brings together the best activities to offer you a deepening in this Odontology area and to put into practice the knowledge obtained throughout the program"



Module	Practical Activity
Diagnostic methods and anatomopathology of oral medicine	Practicing the procedure of radiography as a diagnostic method in Oral Medicine
	Performing different types of biopsies evaluating their procedure according to the pathology
	Performing specific tests for the study of anatomical and physiological disorders of diseased areas
	Exploring elementary lesions, detecting their typology and applying the specific approach to the condition
	Appreciating primary lesions of liquid and solid content and secondary lesions
Management of inflammatory and infectious oral pathologies	Analyze and inspect different types of bacterial infections
	Analyze fungal infections
	Evaluate viral infections
	Analyzing and detecting benign exophytic lesions
	Perform labial, maxillary and mandibular pathology practices and examinations
	Detect through the development of tests the different types of tongue pathology
	Evaluating vesicular-ampullary diseases
Specific handling of special patients	Detect and analyze hematological alterations caused by oral pathology
	Detect and analyze endocrine alterations caused by oral pathology
	Detect and analyze digestive disorders caused by oral pathology
	Detect and analyze pulmonary alterations caused by oral pathology
	Assess dependent patients and detect possible pathologies with effects on other organs
Approach to pathologies of the salivary glands and TMJ	Analyze saliva and salivary gland anatomy
	Assess the types of salivary gland malformations and their pathologies
	Perform Sialoadenitis test
	Perform Sialolithiasis test
Bone lesions, jaw cysts and benign tumors	To analyze bone tissue and detect possible tumor pathologies
	Perform etiopathogenic assessments in order to detect the origin of an oral pathology
	Assessment of bone infections of the jaws
	Explore Developmental epithelial odontogenic cysts
	Explore Inflammatory epithelial cysts
Inspect connective tissue and muscle tumors	

Civil Liability Insurance

This institution's main concern is to guarantee the safety of the trainees and other collaborating agents involved in the internship process at the company. Among the measures dedicated to achieve this is the response to any incident that may occur during the entire teaching-learning process.

To this end, this entity commits to purchasing a civil liability insurance policy to cover any eventuality that may arise during the course of the internship at the center.

This liability policy for interns will have broad coverage and will be taken out prior to the start of the practical training period. That way professionals will not have to worry in case of having to face an unexpected situation and will be covered until the end of the internship program at the center.



General conditions of practical training

The general terms and conditions of the internship agreement for the program are as follows:

1. TUTOR: During the Hybrid Master's Degree, students will be assigned with two tutors who will accompany them throughout the process, answering any doubts and questions that may arise. On the one hand, there will be a professional tutor belonging to the internship center who will have the purpose of guiding and supporting the student at all times. On the other hand, they will also be assigned with an academic tutor whose mission will be to coordinate and help the students during the whole process, solving doubts and facilitating everything they may need. In this way, the student will be accompanied and will be able to discuss any doubts that may arise, both clinical and academic.

2. DURATION: The internship program will have a duration of three continuous weeks, in 8-hour days, 5 days a week. The days of attendance and the schedule will be the responsibility of the center and the professional will be informed well in advance so that they can make the appropriate arrangements.

3. ABSENCE: If the students does not show up on the start date of the Hybrid Master's Degree, they will lose the right to it, without the possibility of reimbursement or change of dates. Absence for more than two days from the internship, without justification or a medical reason, will result in the professional's withdrawal from the internship, therefore, automatic termination of the internship. Any problems that may arise during the course of the internship must be urgently reported to the academic tutor.

4. CERTIFICATION: Professionals who pass the Hybrid Master's Degree will receive a certificate accrediting their stay at the center.

5. EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP: the Hybrid Master's Degree shall not constitute an employment relationship of any kind.

6. PRIOR EDUCATION: Some centers may require a certificate of prior education for the Hybrid Master's Degree. In these cases, it will be necessary to submit it to the TECH internship department so that the assignment of the chosen center can be confirmed.

7. DOES NOT INCLUDE: The Hybrid Master's Degree will not include any element not described in the present conditions. Therefore, it does not include accommodation, transportation to the city where the internship takes place, visas or any other items not listed

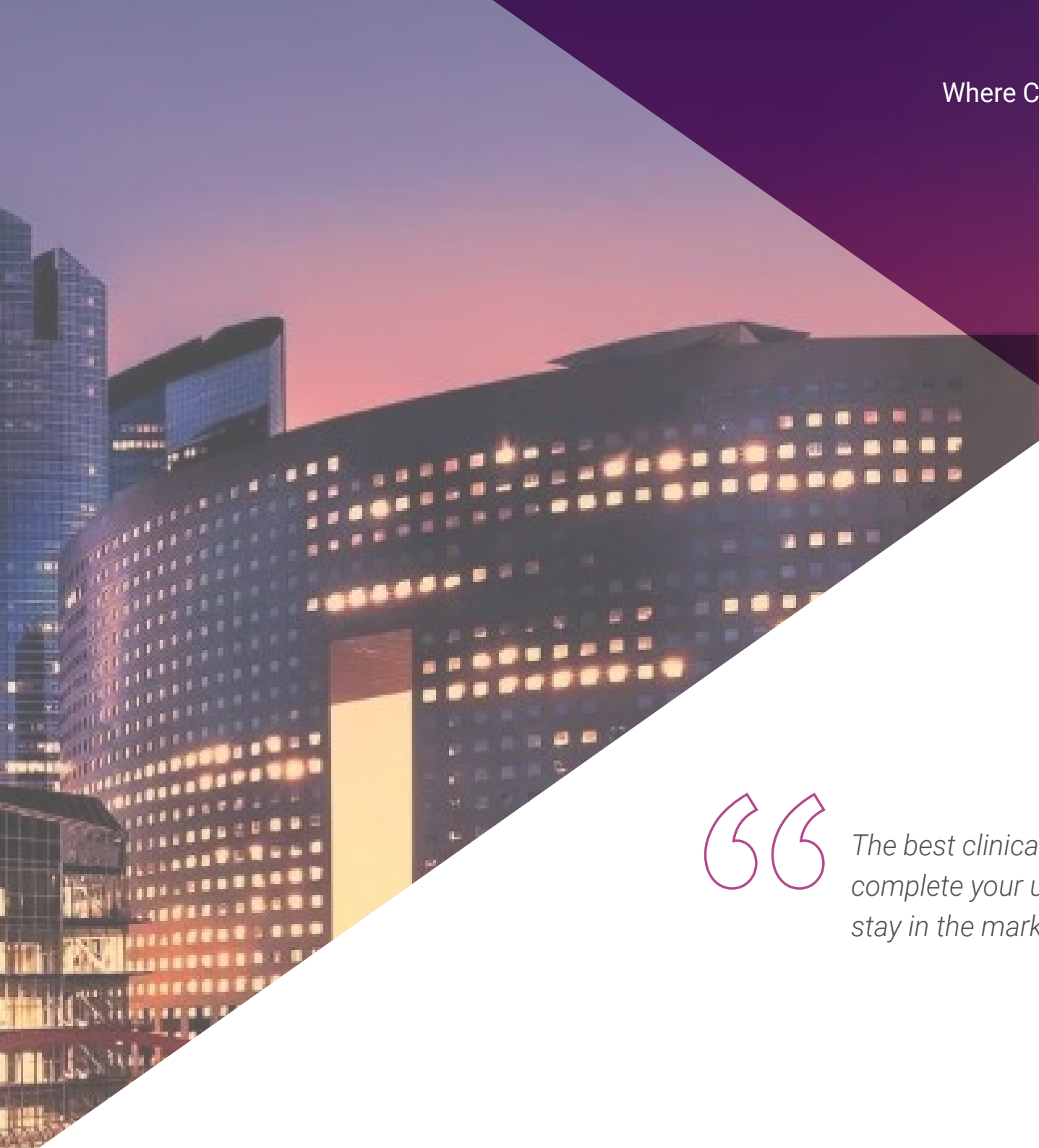
However, students may consult with their academic tutor for any questions or recommendations in this regard. The academic tutor will provide the student with all the necessary information to facilitate the procedures in any case.

08

Where Can I Do the Clinical Internship?

TECH has been responsible for selecting the best clinical dental centers so specialists can catch up in a comfortable way and put into practice everything learned in Oral Medicine. Therefore, the Odontologist is facing a great opportunity, since there is opportunity to work in a professional environment, with real patients and under the supervision of great experts in the approach of oral and maxillofacial pathologies. They will ultimately fulfill their goal of updating their knowledge and will later be able to incorporate all the tools they have acquired into their clinical practice.



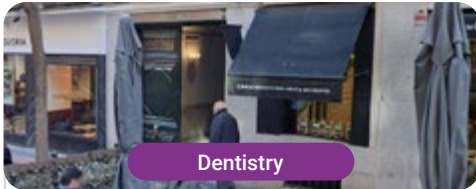


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The best clinical centers are waiting for you to complete your update with the best practical stay in the market. This is your moment”



Students will be able to take the practical part of this Hybrid Master's Degree in the following centers:



Dentistry

Buba Clínicas Dentales


Country	City
Spain	Madrid

Address: Calle Villanueva, 33 local derecha, Madrid 28001

Dental clinic expert in oral health promotion

Related internship programs:

- Oral Medicine
- Implantology and Oral Medicine.



Dentistry

Clínica Dr Dopico


Country	City
Spain	Asturias

Address: C. de la Libertad, 1, 1ºB, 33180 Noreña, Asturias

Center for dental care and dental esthetics

Related internship programs:

- Adhesive Aesthetic Dentistry
- Management and Direction of Dental Clinics



Dentistry

Hospital HM Modelo


Country	City
Spain	La Coruña

Address: Rúa Virrey Osorio, 30, 15011, A Coruña

Network of private clinics, hospitals and specialized centers distributed throughout Spain.

Related internship programs:

- Anaesthesiology and Resuscitation
- Palliative Care



Dentistry

Hospital Maternidad HM Belén


Country	City
Spain	La Coruña

Address: R. Filantropía, 3, 15011, A Coruña

Network of private clinics, hospitals and specialized centers distributed throughout Spain.

Related internship programs:

- Update in Assisted Reproduction
- Hospitals and Health Services Management



Dentistry

Hospital HM Rosaleda

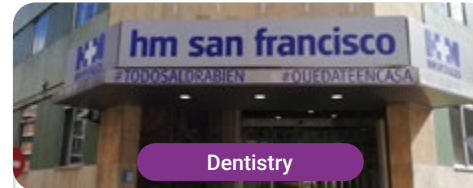
Country	City
Spain	La Coruña

Address: Rúa de Santiago León de Caracas, 1, 15701, Santiago de Compostela, A Coruña

Network of private clinics, hospitals and specialized centers distributed throughout Spain.

Related internship programs:

- Hair Transplantation
- Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics



Dentistry

Hospital HM San Francisco


Country	City
Spain	León

Address: C. Marqueses de San Isidro, 11, 24004, León

Network of private clinics, hospitals and specialized centers distributed throughout Spain.

Related internship programs:

- Update in Anesthesiology and Resuscitation
- Trauma Nursing



Dentistry

Hospital HM Nou Delfos

Country	City
Spain	Barcelona

Address: Avinguda de Vallcarca, 151, 08023 Barcelona

Network of private clinics, hospitals and specialized centers distributed throughout Spain.

Related internship programs:

- Aesthetic Medicine
- Clinical Nutrition in Medicine



Dentistry

Hospital HM Madrid

Country: Spain
City: Madrid

Address: Pl. del Conde del Valle de Súchil, 16, 28015, Madrid

Network of private clinics, hospitals and specialized centers distributed throughout Spain.

Related internship programs:

- Palliative Care
- Anaesthesiology and Resuscitation



Dentistry

Hospital HM Montepríncipe

Country: Spain
City: Madrid

Address: Av. de Montepríncipe, 25, 28660, Boadilla del Monte, Madrid

Network of private clinics, hospitals and specialized centers distributed throughout Spain.

Related internship programs:

- Palliative Care
- Aesthetic Medicine



Dentistry

Hospital HM Puerta del Sur

Country: Spain
City: Madrid

Address: Av. Carlos V, 70, 28938, Móstoles, Madrid

Network of private clinics, hospitals and specialized centers distributed throughout Spain.

Related internship programs:

- Palliative Care
- Clinical Ophthalmology



Dentistry

Policlínico HM Arapiles

Country: Spain
City: Madrid

Address: C. de Arapiles, 8, 28015, Madrid

Network of private clinics, hospitals and specialized centers distributed throughout Spain.

Related internship programs:

- Anaesthesiology and Resuscitation
- Pediatric Dentistry



Dentistry

Hospital HM Torrelodones

Country: Spain
City: Madrid

Address: Av. Castillo Olivares, s/n, 28250, Torrelodones, Madrid

Network of private clinics, hospitals and specialized centers distributed throughout Spain.

Related internship programs:

- Anaesthesiology and Resuscitation
- Palliative Care



Dentistry

Hospital HM Sanchinarro

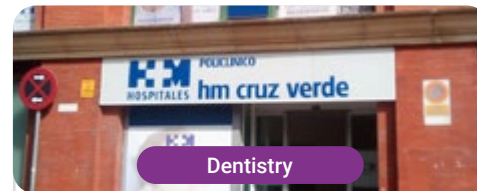
Country: Spain
City: Madrid

Address: Calle de Oña, 10, 28050, Madrid

Network of private clinics, hospitals and specialized centers distributed throughout Spain.

Related internship programs:

- Anaesthesiology and Resuscitation
- Palliative Care



Dentistry

Policlínico HM Cruz Verde

Country: Spain
City: Madrid

Address: Plaza de la Cruz Verde, 1-3, 28807, Alcalá de Henares, Madrid

Network of private clinics, hospitals and specialized centers distributed throughout Spain.

Related internship programs:

- Advanced Clinical Podiatry
- Optical Technologies and Clinical Optometry



Dentistry

Policlínico HM La Paloma

Country: Spain
City: Madrid

Address: Calle Hilados, 9, 28850, Torrejón de Ardoz, Madrid

Network of private clinics, hospitals and specialized centers distributed throughout Spain.

Related internship programs:

- Advanced Operating Room Nursing
- Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics

09

Methodology

This academic program offers students a different way of learning. Our methodology uses a cyclical learning approach: **Relearning**.

This teaching system is used, for example, in the most prestigious medical schools in the world, and major publications such as the **New England Journal of Medicine** have considered it to be one of the most effective.





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Discover Relearning, a system that abandons conventional linear learning, to take you through cyclical teaching systems: a way of learning that has proven to be extremely effective, especially in subjects that require memorization"

At TECH we use the Case Method

In a given situation, what should a professional do? Throughout the program, students will face multiple simulated clinical cases, based on real patients, in which they will have to do research, establish hypotheses, and ultimately resolve the situation. There is an abundance of scientific evidence on the effectiveness of the method. Specialists learn better, faster, and more sustainably over time.

With TECH you will experience a way of learning that is shaking the foundations of traditional universities around the world.



According to Dr. Gervas, the clinical case is the annotated presentation of a patient, or group of patients, which becomes a "case", an example or model that illustrates some peculiar clinical component, either because of its teaching power or because of its uniqueness or rarity. It is essential that the case is based on current professional life, trying to recreate the real conditions in the dentist's professional practice.

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Did you know that this method was developed in 1912, at Harvard, for law students? The case method consisted of presenting students with real-life, complex situations for them to make decisions and justify their decisions on how to solve them. In 1924, Harvard adopted it as a standard teaching method”

The effectiveness of the method is justified by four fundamental achievements:

1. Dentists who follow this method not only grasp concepts, but also develop their mental capacity by means of exercises to evaluate real situations and apply their knowledge.
2. Learning is solidly translated into practical skills that allow the student to better integrate into the real world.
3. Ideas and concepts are understood more efficiently, given that the example situations are based on real-life.
4. Students like to feel that the effort they put into their studies is worthwhile. This then translates into a greater interest in learning and more time dedicated to working on the course.



Relearning Methodology

At TECH we enhance the case method with the best 100% online teaching methodology available: Relearning.

This university is the first in the world to combine the study of clinical cases with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, combining a minimum of 8 different elements in each lesson, a real revolution with respect to the mere study and analysis of cases.

The student will learn through real cases and by solving complex situations in simulated learning environments. These simulations are developed using state-of-the-art software to facilitate immersive learning.



At the forefront of world teaching, the Relearning method has managed to improve the overall satisfaction levels of professionals who complete their studies, with respect to the quality indicators of the best online university (Columbia University).

With this methodology we have trained more than 115,000 dentists with unprecedented success, in all specialties regardless of the workload. Our pedagogical methodology is developed in a highly competitive environment, with a university student body with a strong socioeconomic profile and an average age of 43.5 years old.

Relearning will allow you to learn with less effort and better performance, involving you more in your training, developing a critical mindset, defending arguments, and contrasting opinions: a direct equation for success.

In our program, learning is not a linear process, but rather a spiral (learn, unlearn, forget, and re-learn). Therefore, we combine each of these elements concentrically.

The overall score obtained by TECH's learning system is 8.01, according to the highest international standards.



This program offers the best educational material, prepared with professionals in mind:



Study Material

All teaching material is produced by the specialists who teach the course, specifically for the course, so that the teaching content is highly specific and precise.

These contents are then applied to the audiovisual format, to create the TECH online working method. All this, with the latest techniques that offer high quality pieces in each and every one of the materials that are made available to the student.



Educational Techniques and Procedures on Video

TECH introduces students to the latest techniques, the latest educational advances, and to the forefront of medical techniques. All of this in direct contact with students and explained in detail so as to aid their assimilation and understanding. And best of all, you can watch the videos as many times as you like.



Interactive Summaries

The TECH team presents the contents attractively and dynamically in multimedia lessons that include audio, videos, images, diagrams, and concept maps in order to reinforce knowledge.

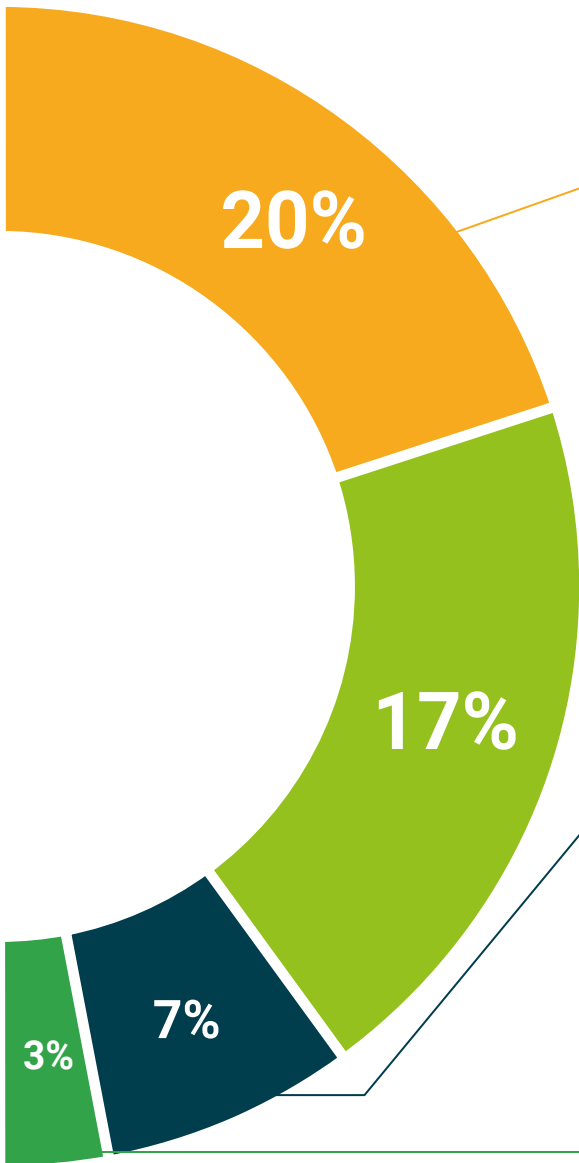
This exclusive educational system for presenting multimedia content was awarded by Microsoft as a "European Success Story".



Additional Reading

Recent articles, consensus documents and international guidelines, among others. In TECH's virtual library, students will have access to everything they need to complete their course.





Expert-Led Case Studies and Case Analysis

Effective learning ought to be contextual. Therefore, TECH presents real cases in which the expert will guide students, focusing on and solving the different situations: a clear and direct way to achieve the highest degree of understanding.



Testing & Retesting

We periodically evaluate and re-evaluate students' knowledge throughout the program, through assessment and self-assessment activities and exercises, so that they can see how they are achieving their goals.



Classes

There is scientific evidence suggesting that observing third-party experts can be useful.
Learning from an Expert strengthens knowledge and memory, and generates confidence in future difficult decisions.



Quick Action Guides

TECH offers the most relevant contents of the course in the form of worksheets or quick action guides. A synthetic, practical, and effective way to help students progress in their learning.



10 Certificate

This Hybrid Master's Degree in Oral Medicine guarantees students, in addition to the most rigorous and up-to-date education, access to a Hybrid Master's Degree diploma issued by TECH Global University.





“

Successfully complete this program and receive your university qualification without having to travel or fill out laborious paperwork”

This program will allow you to obtain your **Hybrid Master's Degree diploma in Oral Medicine** endorsed by **TECH Global University**, the world's largest online university.

TECH Global University is an official European University publicly recognized by the Government of Andorra (*official bulletin*). Andorra is part of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) since 2003. The EHEA is an initiative promoted by the European Union that aims to organize the international training framework and harmonize the higher education systems of the member countries of this space. The project promotes common values, the implementation of collaborative tools and strengthening its quality assurance mechanisms to enhance collaboration and mobility among students, researchers and academics.

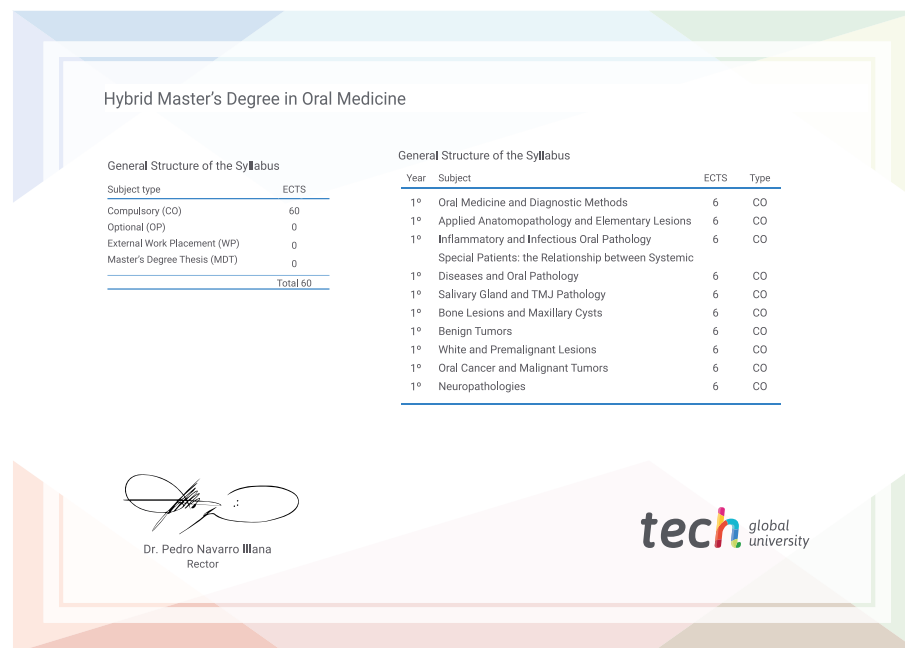
This **TECH Global University** title is a European program of continuing education and professional updating that guarantees the acquisition of competencies in its area of knowledge, providing a high curricular value to the student who completes the program.

Title: **Hybrid Master's Degree in Oral Medicine**

Modality: **Hybrid (Online + Clinical Internship)**

Duration: **12 months**

Credits: **60 + 4 ECTS**



*Apostille Convention. In the event that the student wishes to have their paper diploma issued with an apostille, TECH Global University will make the necessary arrangements to obtain it, at an additional cost.

future
health confidence people
education information tutors
guarantee accreditation teaching
institutions technology learning
community commitment
personalized service innovation
knowledge present quality
development languages
virtual classroom



Hybrid Master's Degree Oral Medicine

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Hybrid Master's Degree Oral Medicine

