

Review

By Vladimir Emanuilov Panov, DMD, PhD, DSc

Head of Department of Conservative Dental Treatment and Oral Pathology, Faculty of Dental Medicine, University of Varna, Internal Member of a Scientific Jury

Subject: Competition for the academic position "Associate Professor" – 1 place in the scientific specialty " Pediatric dental medicine", for the needs of the Department of „Pediatric dental medicine " at FDM, University of Varna, based on

Protocol No 27/ 04.07.2020 and Ordinance of the Rector of MU, Varna P –109-315/ 07.08.2020

The competition is held in accordance with the Act on the Development of Academic Staff in the Republic of Bulgaria, its Provisions, and the Rules for the Development of Academic Staff at the University of Varna. The competition was announced in the State Journal, issue 53 of 12.06.2020.

The documents of the candidates have been prepared and submitted according to the requirements of the University of Varna. The following dentist-chief assistants have submitted documents for participation in the announced competition, arranged in an alphabetical order of surnames:

1. Dr. Sirma Todorova Angelova
2. Dr. Milena Todorova Georgieva-Dimitrova

I. DR. SIRMA TODOROVA ANGELOVA

Biographical data and career development

Dr. Sirma Todorova Angelova was born on December 14, 1980 in the town of Dobrich. In 1999 she graduated from Geo Milev Language High School in Dobrich. In 2005 she obtained a master's degree in International Finance at the University of Economics, Varna. She majored in dentistry in Varna in 2011. Since the same year she has been an assistant in the Department of Conservative Dentistry and Pediatric Dentistry at the Faculty of Dentistry at the Medical University, Varna. From 2015 to 2017 she was an independent doctoral student at the Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Faculty of Dental Medicine, majoring in Pediatric Dentistry. In 2017 she acquired a PhD in Pediatric

Dentistry after the defence of a dissertation entitled "Assessment and prevention of caries risk in children suffering from certain kidney diseases" with supervisors Prof. Bliznakova and the author of this review. Since 2015 she has a recognized specialty in Pediatric Dentistry. After a competition in 2018, she became a senior assistant professor.

Research

Dr. Angleova's research work is in the field of the announced competition with a predominant focus on oral health in children with kidney diseases.

She has published:

- An ~~independent~~ monograph "Epigenetic and genetic aspects of oral health in children with pyelonephritis" published by the Medical University, Varna, with a length of 220 pages and ISBN 978-619-221-201-8.

The monograph examines oral health in terms of the interaction of genome-level factors and environmental characteristics. Epigenetics stands out as one of the modern directions in various fields of science. A bibliographic reference has been compiled from over four hundred literary sources. The idea of influencing genetically based information and modification of the phenotypic expression of definitive indicators of oral health in conditions of specific interactions between environmental factors is at the center of the considered problem. Dr. Angelova found a relationship between clinical and paraclinical indicators of oral health and environmental parameters such as patterns of behavior, socio-economic status, level of education, diet, attitude to health. Weak correlations were found between the same indicators combined and the level of gene expression of some risk and protective for oral health markers in saliva. An analysis of the condition of the hard tooth structures and gingival tissue among patients with pyelonephritis in childhood was performed. Emphasis is placed on the established potentials for remodeling the phenotypic manifestation of genetic determinants, induced and maintained by targeted impact on environmental factors. With the potential for practical applicability, this work could increase the quality of life of a child with pyelonephritis.

- Full-text articles and published summaries of reports for the period from 01.2018 to 08.2020: 33 pcs. with a total length of 156 pp. (incl. 1 published summary from 2017, which was not reported in the publishing activity for the previous period until 12.2017)
- Posters/oral presentations/video presentations for the period 01.2018 -08.2020: 24 pcs. with a total length of 172 pp.

- Full-text articles and published summaries of reports for the period up to 12.2017: 40 pcs. with a total length of 140 p.
- Posters/oral presentations for the period up to 12.2017: 15 pcs. with a total length of 88 p. (the published and unpublished scientific papers until 12.2017 have informative value and do not enter into a recital in the evidence to the current competition for AD "Associate Professor").

The total of 28 publications and reports submitted for participation in the competition do not repeat the material provided for the acquisition of the educational and scientific degree PhD and for the holding of an academic position "Senior Assistant Professor". In 18 among the 28 scientific works submitted for participation in the competition for the academic position "Associate Professor" Sirma Todorova Angelova, MD is the sole author. In 10 of the 28 scientific work presented, Dr. Sirma Todorova Angelova is a co-author and in 4 of them she is the first author.

Of the 28 scientific works submitted for participation in the competition 17 were published in international venues and 11 were published in national outlets, respectively Varna Medical Forum, Notices of the Union of Scientists, Varna, the series Medicine and Ecology.

Contributions

Dissertation work – The main contributions refer to an assessment of the level of risk of caries, the state of gingival tissue in children with pyelonephritis and nephrotic syndrome. Children without diseases were used for a control group. Dr. Angelova's dissertation work uses heterogeneous indicators. A complex of clinical indicators characterized by the state of rigid dental structures, oral-hygienic status and gingival tissues is applied; parameters of saliva (pH, blood, nitrites, glucose, leukocytes, secretory immunoglobulin A), as well as behavioral factors with an influence on dental caries and the state of gingival tissue. Based on the results obtained, it is established that children with non-erotic syndrome are distinguished by the highest risk of dental caries and inflammation of the gum. Lower is the level of risk of initiating or progression of already available carious lesions of solid dental tissues among children diagnosed with pyelonephritis. As the lowest was assessed the level of risk of dental caries and inflammatory damage to gingival tissue in healthy children.

The conclusions drawn in the course of the study on the oral-dental status of children with diseases of the urinary system, non-erotic syndrome and pyelonephritis, emphasize the need for the realization of targeted, up-to-date requirements and peculiarities of the complicated clinical situation, therapeutic and prophylactic actions with a view to improving oral health in conditions of widespread diseases of the urinary system. This

requires the dental doctor to actively seek and maintain cooperation with specialists pediatricians and nephrologists, in line with the needs of young patients.

The research contributions of Dr. Sirma Angelova in connection with her studies and publications are:

- The impaired general somatic status of children diagnosed with non-erotic syndrome and the need for frequent complex and prolonged therapeutic care shifts the attention of parents and children to the general disease. There is a high cariousness of the co-tooth in these children. With lower cariousness are patients with pyelonephritis. Logically, the least is the level of cariousness among healthy children.
- The type of occlusion serves as a predictor in accounting for the risk of dental caries in both clinically healthy children and children suffering from certain kidney diseases. This conclusion is entirely predictable, given the consequences of orthodontic deformations in general, and has little value.
- Of the three groups of subjects studied in patients with nephrotic syndrome, the highest proportion was the proportion of children who reported pH values conducive to the processes of reversible and irreversible demineralization of solid dental tissues.
- From the soft tissue state and the level of plaque control among the individuals of the three groups included in the study, Dr. Angelova concludes that children suffering from nephrotic syndrome have the highest risk of dental caries. After them, patients with diagnosed pyelonephritis are ranked with a lower risk of caries. Expected, with the lowest risk of dental caries are clinically healthy participants.
- Based on the published data on behavioral factors assessment of the risk of dental caries, it is concluded that the participants in the study diagnosed with nephrotic syndrome are the highest risk of tooth decay. Again, logically, the lowest level of risk among children without common seizures is the lowest.
- The lowest level of secretory immunoglobulin A was found in the saliva of participants diagnosed with nephrotic syndrome.
- It is confirmed that the increased concentration of salivary secretory immunoglobulin A is associated with lower levels of plaque and gingival

indices, PLI and GI. A decreased level of secretory immunoglobulin A favors the unlocking and advancement of inflammatory reactions of gingival tissue.

- The high concentration of nitrites in saliva correlates with a reduction in the number of carious lesions and carious spots, as well as the numerical value of PLI and GI indicators among children without general diseases and sufferers of pyelonephritis.
- Among patients diagnosed with nephrotic syndrome, nitrites in saliva do not show anti-carious effects on cavitated carious lesions. Nitrites have been found to have an anti-caries effect
- In combination secretory immunoglobulin A and nitrites in saliva exhibit a synergistic anti-carious effect.
- The importance of the PLI and GI indicators as predictors for destructive carious processes has been verified.
- The content of nitrites in saliva increases in contrast to the numerical values of the PLI and GI indicators in conditions of elevated pH level in the oral cavity.
- In the study on the effects of *Candida albicans* in the oral cavity on the spread of dental caries, the applicant concluded that those microorganisms were not characterised by the role of a predictor in the activation and progression of dental caries among children suffering from pyelonephritis and nephrotic syndrome, as well as in healthy subjects in the control group, which has been confirmed in numerous previous scientific publications.
- When drawing up and implementing clinical protocols, in order to control the carious process, the degree of co-operation on the part of patients and their parents should not be negligible.

D-r Sirma Todorova Angelova, MD, has participated in a total of 53 national and international scientific forums. By the end of 2017, Dr. Angelova had participated in a total of 21 national and international scientific forums, with a total of 11 printed reports and 15 appearances with a poster or oral presentation.

From 01.2018 to 07.2020 Dr. Sirma Angelova participated in a total of 32 national and international scientific forums, with 12 printed reports, 16 appearances with a poster, 2 video presentations and 6 oral presentations.

The original contributions are:

- She conducted a complex evaluation of the risk of dental caries among persons in childhood (from 0 to 18 years) suffering from diseases of urinary system-pyelonephritis and nephrotic syndrome.
- A model has been designed to assess the level of risk of dental caries among children diagnosed with pyelonephritis and nephrotic syndrome.
- A combination of salivary markers was administered: nitrite, blood, glucose and leukocytes, in the role of definitive predictors for assessing the risk of caries among patients suffering from nephrotic syndrome and pyelonephritis in childhood.
- The level of secretory immunoglobulin A in unstimulated mixed saliva was investigated as an indicator for assessing the risk of dental caries among subjects diagnosed with nephrotic syndrome and pyelonephritis.
- The attention of clinicians and dental practitioners was drawn as to the need to organize their diagnostic, prophylactic and therapeutic activities on the oral-dental status of children suffering from nephrotic syndrome.

Confirmatory contributions are:

- Confirmation of the role of clinical indicators taking into account the condition of solid dental tissues as factors for assessing the risk of dental caries.
- Confirmation of the importance of behavioral factors as a tool for assessing the risk of caries.

Participation in scientific forums and research projects, courses and specializations

Dr. Angelova participates in a scientific project approved for funding under the Science Fund at the Medical University of Varna: Project No 18036 – "Identification of biomarkers in saliva for assessment of the risk profile of gingival health in childhood", headed by Prof. Dr. Dr.Sc.(Econ.) Diana Ivanova, with a total budget of the project BGN 50 000 (12.2018).

She is a participant in scientific groups at the Research Institute of the Medical University of Varna with Director Prof. Dr.Sc.(Econ.) Dr. Anton Bozhidarov Tonchev, M.D. in the field of Public Health and Disease Management; Scientific Group for Molecular Biomarkers for Personalized Medicine with Head: Prof. Dr.Sc.(Econ.) Bistra Galunska, Ph.D. (02.2019).

She has participated in many scientific forums.

Assessment of the applicant's teaching activity

Since 2011 she has been conducting exercises with students in the disciplines: Propaedeutics of Pediatric Dental Medicine, Dental Prophylaxis, Clinic Pediatric Dental Medicine (Bulgarian-speaking and English-speaking training programs). Dr. Angelova participates in practical and theoretical exams in these disciplines. It is clear from the issued certificate that her teaching workload during the 2015/2016 school year was 400 hours. For the 2016/2017 school year, her workload was 500 hours, for 2017/2018 her workload was 502 hours, in the following school year – 524 hours and for 2019/2020 it was 438 hours, which is above the required minimum norm.

Dr. Angelova's teaching workload is evidence of the high pedagogic potential and serious teaching activity of the candidate as a university lecturer in student training.

As of 21.07.2020 Dr. Angelova has accomplished an internship in the specialty and a teaching experience of 8 years and 9 months.

The documents contain a certificate issued from the library of MU, Varna stating a publication with an impact factor of 3.267. There is evidence for 25 citations.

Dr. Angelova has participated in 17 editorial boards, 5 of them in editions of MU, Varna, and has prepared 28 reviews of scientific papers.

There is no evidence for Curative diagnostic activity.

Critical Notes

The list of documents is a little chaotic and difficult to navigate. Data that is not directly relevant to the contest is presented – personal correspondence, contents, countless events from conferences and congresses. Some documents are found several times.

The majority of Dr. Angelova's publication activity is associated with similar problems in the same patients. The dissertation work, the monograph, the three articles in referenced editions and articles in non-referenced articles 1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12, 17,18,19, 24,25 in practice repeat very similar topics under one common denominator-oral health in children with kidney disease.

I find the themes of 3 articles from the referenced ones the same, as well as 1,7 and 17 of the unreferenced ones – Gingival status in children with kidney disease. One is in Bulgarian, the other in English. There are other similarities in articles in Bulgarian and English.

Many of the articles presented are summaries, and I do not consider them to be full-text. Their maximum length is one page, and some are of 12 rows. These are the ones

presented under numbers 14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,23,24,25 of the non-referenced editions.

I find the error quite ridiculous in a post: "Gingival status in children with the diagnosis of pyelonephritis", 24th Global Dentists and Pediatric Dentistry Annual Meeting, June 11-12, 2018 | London, UK, where co-authors of Dr. Angelova, besides Dr. Damyanova, is also Paraskev Stoyanov, the patron of our university??!

II. DR. MILENA TODOROVA GEORGIEVA-DIMITROVA

Biographical data and career development

Dr. Milena Todorova Georgieva-Dimitrova was born on January 3, 1989 in Veliko Tarnovo. She received secondary education in 2003/2008 from the High School of Mathematics and Natural Sciences "Vasil Drumev" and completed her higher education in 2008/2014 at the Medical University "Prof. Dr. Paraskev Stoyanov", Varna. Since 2015 she has been an assistant professor at the Department of Pediatric Dental Medicine of FDM, Varna. On 07.01.16. after a successful examination for the academic position "Assistant Professor at a Higher Educational Institution" she became a regular assistant professor.

From 2016 to 2018 she was an independent PhD student at the Department of Pediatric Dental Medicine, specializing in "Pediatric Dental Medicine". She defended her PhD on the topic "Indirect aesthetic restorations, made using CAD-CAM- technologies in permanent children's teeth," with Assn. Ass., Ph.D. R. Andreeva, and I played the role of a scientific consultant. Since 2019 she has been senior assistant professor at the department.

In 2019 she obtained a recognized specialty in Pediatric Dental Medicine after a successful state exam. Dr. Milena Georgieva has been an administrative assistant in the Department since 2016, as well as course leader of sixth course BEO.

Professional development:

Curative and diagnostic activity:

06.2014-09.2015-AIPADP "Art Dental - Dr. Boris Petrov" Ltd.

11.2014 -02.2015-IPAMPD - Dr. Nina I. Milcheva EOOD, Dental Doctor

05.2015G-10.2015 -AIPADP "Dental Clinic-Aesthetics, Dr. Martin Petkov" Ltd.,
Dental Doctor

On 21.07.2020 Dr. Georgieva has professional experience in the specialty of 5 years and 11 months. She has a teaching experience of 4 years and 6 months.

From 01.01.2017 to the moment of the release of the documents she has been conducting medical and diagnostic activity in the Medical-Dental Center in the field of conservative dental treatment, oral surgery, prosthetic dental medicine, periodontology, pediatric dental medicine with over 3000 performed manipulations.

Research

The main research work of Dr. Georgieva is in the field of the announced competition, but there are also various contributions in other areas of dental medicine. As early as she joined the Department, she began to actively engage in research. Published:

Monograph

In her monographic work "Main problems in Pediatric dental medicine. Restoration of severely damaged Pediatric teeth", Dr. Georgieva presents a detailed and systematic study of the most common dental diseases in childhood. She methodologically describes caries and its complications, molar-incisive hypo-mineralization, injuries of hard dental tissues, and presents consistently the problems in different age groups, supports them with her own epidemiological studies and with clinical studies in this field. The rich set of illustrated clinical cases and their clinical resolution gives an additional, contemporary and different view of the treatment of severely broken teeth in children. The highest rated should be the general healing guidelines, possible methods and means, which it presents with an easily accessible practical benefit.

In detail and with logical consistency, the main problems in pediatric dental medicine have been analyzed in separate chapters using modern literary sources, some from the last two years, which indicates a high level of awareness and in-depth research interest. The monograph is well illustrated by figures and tables, with its own results, and the writing style is accessible, clear and academic. Dr. Georgieva skillfully breaks through her own clinical experience the socially significant features of pediatric dental medicine, the desire to pass on her knowledge and provides to the general public the personal attention and care of the youngest patients.

The work allows for familiarization and absorption of basic approaches of surgical dental treatment in childhood, with a special focus on interesting and useful information about therapeutic protocols and possible materials for recovery, their application and clinical success.

Contribution

The submitted works for participation in the competition, a total of 26, reflect the research activity in the period 2016-2020.

Distribution of scientific papers by type:

Rehabilitation work – Main problems in pediatric dental medicine. Restoration of severely destroyed children's teeth. Varna: Med.Univ. Varna; 2020. 172 p. ISBN: 978-619-221-263-6.

Dissertation work – Indirect aesthetic restorations made using CAD-CAM- technologies in permanent children's teeth. Varna: Med.Univ. Varna; 2018

Publications in journals and collections – 24 pcs.

There are 4 publications in Bulgarian, but the majority – 20 pcs. are in English.

The distribution of authorship in scientific papers shows that Dr. Georgieva as a solo author has 8 publications, and as a co-author she is a leading author. She is a second author in 7 publications, third in 3 publications, and a fourth author – in 4 publications.

Main areas of scientific work:

- Pediatric dental medicine
- Surgical dental treatment and endodontics
- Dental implantology
- Prosthetic dental medicine

The main areas in her scientific and research work are related to pediatric dental medicine, aesthetic dental medicine, endodontics, restive dental medicine, materials for the restoration of destroyed teeth.

Contributions related to the main strands of scientific work:

In the field of Pediatric Dental Medicine:

- Detailed clinical registration of the relative shares of carious lesions with diagnostic threshold D1 in adolescents from Varna has been made.
- The high prevalence of caries in children aged 12-18 years, as well as the intensity of caries by groups of teeth and dental surfaces, has been confirmed.
- A detailed risk profile and assessment of caries risk in children aged 5-7 years has been made, depending on the risk and protective factors inflicted in a selected tool for assessing the risk of caries. The percentage distribution of children of this age group in terms of carbohydrate intake, oral hygiene, fluorine prophylaxis,

caries activity of the child and parents, visits to the dental office, socio-economic status of the family have all been presented in detail.

- A comparative assessment of the behavior of children aged 5-7 years in the dental office by the dental doctor, on the simplified scale of Frankel and the accompanying parent was made, using a detailed questionnaire (survey), which is relevant for the choice of treatment method, restorative material and the result of the dental treatment conducted.
- A direct link is described between the frequency of dental visits and premature tooth loss in children as an important part of their oral health.
- The article looks at the general prevalence of caries of temporary teeth in children aged 5-7 years, and is registered in detail both in relation to persons 5, 6 and 7 years old in relation to teeth and dental surfaces.
- The relationship between the behavior of the child in the dental office and premature dental loss is described.
- A detailed study was conducted on the prevalence of malocclusions in children from Northeastern Bulgaria and a comparative assessment of children with moderate and severe forms of malocclusion from urban and rural areas.
- The relationship between the DMFT - the parents' index and premature tooth loss in their children was studied.
- A comparative assessment of prematurely extracted temporary teeth under local anesthesia and general anesthesia, including the number and type of extracted teeth, the overall prevalence of premature extraction, location of prematurely extracted teeth in the dental arch / jaw has been conducted.
- The relationship between the loss of space in the dental arch and the time elapsed from premature tooth extraction and the type of extracted temporary molar was studied in detail.
- A systematic study of the literature concerning the use of reshaped crowns in pediatric dentistry is presented - the indications for their use, advantages and disadvantages, methods and protocols for their use. For the first time, the Hall technique was presented as a method for minimally invasive treatment of proximal dentinal carious lesions.
- A systematic study of the literature on oral health of children suffering from congenital cardiovascular diseases - the etiology, classification, prevalence of congenital CVD, as well as their pharmacological and surgical treatment, the prevalence of caries and gingival diseases in these children in the world, the risk factors for caries and periodontal diseases in them, prevention of oral diseases in children suffering from congenital CVD has also been presented.
- For the first time in Bulgaria a detailed study was performed on the prevalence of d4 carious lesions and traumatic injuries in temporary and mixed dentition in children aged 3 to 12 years, including temporary teeth indicated for endodontic

treatment. The failures of such treatment and the most common causes leading to premature extraction of temporary teeth are also presented.

- The prevalence of molar incisive hypo-mineralization in children from the Northeast region, aged 6-12 years, was studied.
- The relative proportions of the teeth affected by MIH are presented.
- The relationship between the severity of MIH and the type and color of the spots presented on the tooth surface was studied.
- The relationship between the concomitant hypersensitivity of the teeth affected by MIH and the severity of the disease was studied.
- A case of a child with atypical caries of early childhood is presented, in which complete dental treatment was performed under general anesthesia, including highly aesthetic restorations of temporary teeth with adhesive protocol and extraction for untreated teeth.
- The study emphasizes and confirms the general prevalence of caries in children aged 1-5 years, 6-12 years, 12-18 years. The affected tooth groups, tooth surfaces, as well as the most commonly used materials for restoration in the surgical treatment of caries are registered and examined in detail. Emphasis is placed on the clinical application of direct aesthetic restorations, their features, protocols for their use, both in temporary and permanent dentition. Modern adhesive systems allow the application of one of the basic principles of modern pediatric dentistry, namely minimally invasive treatment of caries.
- The high rate of caries complications and the frequent need for endodontic treatment of temporary teeth, as well as the identified problems in this treatment - recurrence of infection, depressurization of the endodontic, defective fillings and failure of restorative materials over time, and premature extraction of temporary teeth, for these and other reasons, The use of reshaped crowns for the reliable restoration of severely damaged and devitalized temporary teeth has been demonstrated, when all other possible materials would not give good results.
- The main scientific literature has been studied in detail, a clinical study has been performed and basic guidelines for the correct approach in the treatment of molars affected by molar-incisive hypo-mineralization have been given.
- A confirmatory study was conducted on the prevalence of traumatic injuries of TZT, their causes, the most common types of crown fractures in childhood, the involvement of various maxillary front teeth, as well as the approach to their successful treatment and restoration. The problem with crown-root fractures and their treatment is considered in detail. There is no research on the presented problem in Northeastern Bulgaria.
- On the basis of the literature data and our own research, systematized protocols for restoration of severely damaged children's teeth have been derived.

- The article confirms the high prevalence of caries in early childhood in Northeastern Bulgaria and the need for dental treatment in early childhood.

In the field of **Operative Dentistry and Endodontics**

- A clinical case of recovery of a complicated crown-root fracture with the use of a universal adhesive for fixing the crown fragment by a modified technique with a vertical root canal is presented. A clinical case of recovery of a complicated crown-root fracture with the use of a universal adhesive and direct construction with a highly aesthetic submicron composite is presented.
- A clinical case of restoration of a temporary molar with a new type of highly aesthetic, monochromatic, nanohybrid composite, covering 16 colors in Vita color, is presented.

In the field of **Dental Implantology**, the effect on the primary stability of implants with different diameters depending on the thread incision, the thread profile and the surface morphology of the implant has been confirmed. A review of the literature data was performed to present the influence of bone density, bone volume, cortical bone thickness and anatomical area on the primary stability of dental implants.

In the field of **Prosthetic Dentistry**, an in vitro comparative assessment of the thickness of the cement (GJC / double-polymerizing) was made for zirconium inserts made with CAD / CAM technology and for laboratory composite inserts. An in vitro assessment of the accuracy of the A-silicone impression was made in 2D projection of 3Shape Dental Designer. A comparative evaluation of the printing technique with A-silicone and laboratory digital fingerprint was made. An in vitro comparative evaluation of the micropermeability was made for zirconium inserts made with CAD / CAM technology and for laboratory composite inserts fixed with GIC and double-polymerizing cement. After a comparative evaluation of the roughing methods for zirconium and composite surfaces, the minimal influence of zirconium ceramics from HF acid was confirmed, regardless of the processing time, unlike the studied composite surfaces, as the treatment with diamond file on the surfaces in both groups gives the desired result. There is a evidence for 23 citations

Teaching activities

Since 2016 she has been conducting seminars and labs with students in the disciplines: Propaedeutics Pediatric Dentistry, Dental Prevention, Clinic Pediatric Dentistry, as well as undergraduate internship (Bulgarian and English language training program) Dr. Georgieva participates in practical and theoretical exams in these disciplines. It is clear from the issued certificate that the study load in the academic year 2015/2016 was 200 hours. For the academic year 2016/2017 the workload was 378 hours, for 2017/2018 the workload was 488 hours, in the next school year it was 310 hours, and for 2019/2020 it was 419 hours, which is above the required minimum norm. It is impressive that Dr. Georgieva delivers lectures in a single subject every school year since 2016 when she did in 4. In the academic year 2017/18 she gave 12 lectures, in 2018 / 2019-8, and in the last year 4. The lectures were given to both Bulgarian-speaking and English-speaking students.

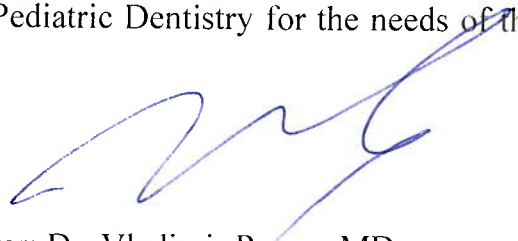
Dr. Georgieva presented two certificates for an award as an excellent student of the class, as well as an award in the name of Prof. Slavcho Davidov for excellent success and high student achievements in the educational, scientific and creative activities of the 2014 class.

Critical notes

Dr. Georgieva could participate in more scientific events. It would be good to fulfill her study load.

Conclusion

Based on the submitted documentation, after the analysis of the achievements I rank first Dr. Milena Todorova Georgieva-Dimitrova and will support her candidacy for the academic position of "Associate Professor" in Pediatric Dentistry for the needs of the same department.



Varna, October 1, 2020.

Reviewer: Dr. Vladimir Panov, MD

