

Tests for practical trainings (course 4, orthodontics)

1. Boy 14 orthodontist to see a doctor complaining of aesthetic disadvantage when intraoral examination revealed: teeth 13 and 23 positioned slightly ahead of the dentition and occlusion above the curve. In some dental enough space ratio of first permanent molars right. Specify that the boy pathology.

- A. Transposition of teeth 13 and 23
- B. Dystopia canines
- C. Supraoklyuziya teeth 13 and 23
- D. Vestibular position and supraoklyuziya teeth 13 and 23
- E. Vestibular the teeth 13 and 23

2. The patient 12 years there supraocclusion and vestibular position of tooth 23 with a deficit in the tooth row seats up to 3 mm. The amount of upper incisors - 31 mm. Right lateral segment in neutral closing. What could be the most likely cause of this disease?

- A. Underdevelopment maxilla
- B. Macrodonia front teeth of the upper jaw
- C. The hereditary factor
- D. Shortening dentition maxillary left
- E. Narrowing the maxillary left

3. Parents of children 7 years appealed to the dentist at the rehabilitation. Extraoral overview unchanged. Intraoral review: bite period - an early replacement. Teeth 42 and 32 are orally at full deficiency places in the tooth row. The most likely cause of dental deformation?

- A. Pathology of upper respiratory tract
- B. Absence of physiological abrasion of teeth
- C. Pathology of oral cavity
- D. Inconsistency size of the teeth and jaw size
- E. Thumb sucking

4. A 15-year-old boy complaints of the absence of the upper lateral incisors and the aesthetic defect. In history: the mother did not extract a right lateral incisor, the left has subulate form. Objective data: configuration of the face is without any facial anomalies, the 12 and 22 teeth are missing. In the front section of the upper jaw - diastema and spaces. Make a diagnosis.

- A. Supraocclusion of the lateral incisors
- B. Partial aedentia of the lateral incisors
- C. Supraocclusion of the lateral incisors
- D. Supraocclusion of the lateral incisors
- E. Infraocclusion of the lateral incisors

5. A 9-year-old girl complaints of the abnormal position of the central incisors. The 11 tooth of the upper jaw is turned around its axis. Make a diagnosis?

- A. Transposition
- B. Supraocclusion
- C. Vestibular position
- D. Tortoocclusion
- E. Infraocclusion

6. A 13-year-old child complaints of the abnormal position of the 13 tooth, the tooth is located above the dental arch. What position is abnormal of the maxillary canine?

- A. Supraocclusion
- B. Tortoocclusion
- C. Infraocclusion
- D. Oral position
- E. Vestibular position

- 7.** A 9-year-old boy complains of the wrong location of the tooth on the upper jaw. During the examination: no facial defects. The dentition is changed by the teeth, the 12 tooth is located palate. In which position the 12 tooth is located?
- Around the axis
 - In the sagittal position
 - In the transversal position
 - In the vertical position
 - In the horizontal position
- 8.** A 13-year-old boy complains of aesthetic defect. Objective data: the 13 and 23 teeth were erupted above the dental arch, because of the lack of the space in the dental arch. Make a correct diagnosis.
- Narrowing of the dental arch and vestibular position of the 13 and 23 teeth
 - Narrowing the dental arch and infraocclusion of the 13 and 23 teeth
 - Shortening of the dental arch on the left side
 - Narrowing of the dental arch and oral position of the 13 and 23 teeth
 - Shortening of the dental arch on the left side
- 9.** To a doctor turned 14 year old patient. In a physical examination revealed the following: the jaw, in the second place incisor erupt Fang, a local canine lateral incisor. This pathology is in the father of the patient. Put the correct diagnosis at a clinical situation.
- Medial position
 - Palatal position lateral incisor
 - Supraposition incisor and lateral incisor infraocclusion
 - Lateral incisor distal position
 - Transposition of the lateral incisor and canine
- 10.** The anomalies dentition in the vertical position includes:
- medial, distal position
 - vestibular, distal position
 - vertical, oral position
 - supraocclusion, infraocclusion
 - supraocclusion, infraocclusion, medial position
- 11.** A 10-year-old boy complains of the aesthetic defect. Objective data: the 13 and 23 teeth are above the dental arch, the 43 and 33 teeth are below the dental arch. Make a diagnosis.
- In the transversal position
 - In the sagittal and transversal position
 - In the vertical position
 - There is no correct answer
 - In the transversal planetal position
- 12.** A 14-year-old boy complains of the aesthetic defect: the position of the 13 and the 23 teeth is slightly ahead of the dental arch and the occlusion is above the dental arch. Specify the pathology.
- Supraocclusion of 13 and 23 teeth
 - Vestibular position of the teeth 13 and 23 teeth
 - Supraocclusion of the canines
 - Transposition of the 13 and 23 teeth
 - Vestibular position and supraocclusion of the 13 and 23 teeth
- 13.** A 11-year-old boy complains of the incorrect position of the central incisors. There is a diastema between the central incisors. On the radiograph the roots are converged. What is the most likely cause of this disease?
- Delayed eruption of the permanent teeth
 - Early removal of the baby teeth
 - Mouth breathing

- D. Bad habits
- E. Short frenulum of the upper lip

14. A 11-year-old boy complaints of aesthetic defect in the front group of teeth. In the intraoral examination was revealed III type of diastema by Horoshylkina. What kind of diastema is described.

- A. Freestanding lateral displacement of the central incisors
- B. Distal displacement of one central incisor
- C. Mesial inclination of the lateral incisor crown and lateral deviation roots
- D. Lateral deviation crowns of the central incisors with proper placement of the tops of the roots
- E. Mesial slope of the crowns of the central incisors and lateral deviation roots

15. A 8 year-old boy complaints of inccorect dentition. On the examination is revealed a wide, thick and low attached frenulum of the upper lip. Epy wide frenulum of the upper lip and its low attachment can lead to:

- A. Extension of the upper dentition
- B. Protrusion of the upper front teeth
- C. Shortening of the upper dentition
- D. Narrowing of the upper dentition
- E. Formation of diastema

16. A 14-year-old boy complaints of incorrect position of the teeth on the upper jaw. Objective data: the face is symmetrical and proportional. The relation of the teeth in lateral sections is normal. The distance between the 21 and the 22 teeth is ~ 2 mm, the 23 tooth is outside of the dental labial side. Make a diagnosis.

- A. Diastema of the upper jaw and vestibular position of the 23 tooth
- B. Supraocclusion between the 21 and the 22 teeth, the vestibular position of the 23 tooth
- C. Supraocclusion between the 21 and the 22 teeth , the oral position of the 23 tooth
- D. Vestibular position of the 23 tooth
- E. Diastema of the upper jaw, the oral position of the 23 tooth

17. A 18-year-old child complaints of violations of appearance. Objective data: the lower teeth is forward and overlying the upper antagonists teeth. What is the anomalous position of the teeth of the lower jaw ?

- A. Vestibular position
- B. Medial position
- C. Rotation
- D. Supraocclusion
- E. Oral position

18. 7 years old child, came to orthodontist. Objectively: lower incisors look like spikes. What is the most common cause of this anomaly.

- A. Improper feeding
- B. Violation of eruption
- C. Narrowing of the upper jaw
- D. Congenital anomaly
- E. Pathology of upper respiratory tract

19. 10 years old child, referred to orthodontist. During examination the dentist revealed that central upper incisors have anomaly form. In the middle of the cutting edge there is oval simate in the enamel. What is the cause of this form of incisors?

- A. Syphilis
- B. Down Syndrome
- C. Rickets
- D. Toxoplasmosis
- E. Actinomycosis

20. The child is 8 years old without and 12, 22 teeth. On X-ray examination germs of these teeth are missing. In child's father missing tooth 12, tooth is absent, 22 - subulate. Choose the diagnosis and etiology of this disease.

- A. Caries
- B. Secondary aedentia
- C. Rickets
- D. Injury
- E. Hereditary aedentia

21. Retention of teeth refers to anomalies:

- A. formation of teeth
- B. number of teeth
- C. terms teething
- D. position of teeth
- E. structure of teeth

22. Hyperdentia is:

- A. extractions
- B. retention of teeth
- C. Presence overcomplete teeth
- D. absence of germs teeth
- E. delay teething

23. Hipodontia occurs when:

- A. disruption of the structure of hard tissues of teeth
- B. delay teething
- C. presence overcomplete teeth
- D. no germs of teeth
- E. irregularly shaped teeth

24. Parents with a child aged 11 complain of unnatural color of teeth. On 11 and 21 teeth there are white spots with indistinct contours. This pathology is related to:

- A. anomalies of teeth numbers
- B. anomalies of size teeth
- C. anomalies of the position of teeth
- D. anomalies of hard tissues of teeth
- E. anomalies of terms teething

25. A child 8 years complaints of absence of 12,22 teeth. There is no enough space for these teeth. On X-ray examination these teeth are absent. The same pathology is revealed in her father. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Secondary aedentia
- B. Rickets
- C. Injury
- D. Hereditary aedentia
- E. Caries

26. 13 years old girl referred to orthodontist with complaints of aesthetic defect. Intraoral examination revealed that upper dental arch has extra teeth, they are located in the frontal area. What pathology has been formed?

- A. Supplemental teeth
- B. Adentia of central incisors
- C. All answers are correct
- D. Oral position of all teeth
- E. Vestibular position of frontal teeth

27. A patient aged 13 complains of wrong location of 13 tooth. Objectively: all permanent teeth. 13-th tooth is above the occlusal plane. What anomaly does 13 tooth have?

- A. Anomalies of size teeth
- B. Abnormality position of the teeth
- C. Torsion occlusion
- D. Anomaly of color
- E. Anomaly of number

28. What investigation method is used to confirm the diagnosis "dental retention"?

- A. Gnathodynamometry
- B. Pont's method
- C. X-ray diagnostics
- D. Electromyography
- E. Korkhaus method

29. During the intraoral examination a 16 years old patient was referred to the orthodontist with complaint of cosmetic defect. The space between 21 and 23 teeth was found. X-ray examination revealed the presence of 22 tooth in alveolar bone. What type of teeth anomalies can we talk about?

- A. Teeth size anomalies
- B. Teeth structure anomalies
- C. Teeth form anomalies
- D. Teeth number anomalies
- E. Teeth eruption anomalies

30. 1. The newborn's lower jaw is located distally from the upper jaw by:

- A. 19 mm
- B. 14 mm
- C. 7 mm
- D. 5 mm
- E. 20 mm

31. To what class of Angle's classification is distal occlusion is referred to?

- A. The 3rd class
- B. The 1st class
- C. The 2nd class
- D. Teeth position anomalies
- E. There is no right answer

32. With the help of what diagnostic test is it possible to diagnose distal occlusion?

- A. Eschler- Bittner's
- B. 1st and 2nd Jlyina- Markosian's tests
- C. 3rd and 4th Jlyina- Markosian's tests
- D. 2nd Jlyina- Markosian's tests
- E. There is no right answer

33. At what age Frankel's appliance be indicated for distal occlusion treatment can be indicated?

- A. 3 years
- B. 29-30 years
- C. 15-17 years
- D. 6-9 years
- E. 11-13 years

34. What type of Frankel's appliance may be indicated for the treatment of distal occlusion complicated with deep bite?

- A. The 4th type
- B. The 2nd type

- C. The 1st type
- D. The 3rd type

35. Distal occlusion is pathology that refers to:

- A. There is no right answer
- B. Transversal plane
- C. Sagittal plane
- D. Orbital plane
- E. Vertical plane

36. The different forms of distal in permanent dentition are treated by:

- A. Osteotomy
- B. Instrument treatment accompanied by recurrences
- C. The application of mechanical action appliances
- D. Surgical procedures
- E. All answers are correct

37. The clinical symptom of distal occlusion is?

- A. Vertical space between incisors
- B. All answers are correct
- C. When the lower 1st molars are located distally relative to the upper ones
- D. Reverse overjet
- E. There is no right answer

38. What an additional diagnostic method is usually used for setting diagnosis?

- A. Anthropometrical
- B. All answers are correct
- C. Electrophoresis
- D. Instrumental
- E. MRT

39. What are the risk factors of distal occlusion?

- A. Intrauterine factors
- B. Heredity
- C. All the answers are correct
- D. Environmental factors
- E. Constitutional peculiarities of the organism

40. What are the etiological agents causing distal occlusion?

- A. Feeding of the newborn child
- B. The function of sucking
- C. The character of food feeding(soft,)
- D. The nasal breathing
- E. All the answers are correct

41. Distal occlusion mostly can be caused by?

- A. Premature extraction of primary lower molars
- B. Asymmetrical development of the lower jaw
- C. The slow growth and development of the lower jaw
- D. Congenital absence of dental germs
- E. All the answers are correct

42. The significant facial sign of distal occlusion is?

- A. The upper jaw is undeveloped
- B. No correct answer
- C. The upper jaw protrusion and lower jaw distal position
- D. The lower jaw overgrowth

E. The anterior position of the lower jaw

43. The intraoral signs of distal occlusion are?

A. Lower jaw protrusion

B. Prognathic dental arches correlation in the frontal and lateral parts

C. All answers are correct

D. The upper dental arch is narrowed the frontal teeth are located above the dental arch

E. The lower jaw is located in front of the upper jaw

44. What kind of treatment of distal occlusion is used in the primary dentition ?

A. Treatment by using the mechanical action devices

B. All answers are right

C. Surgical treatment

D. Prophylactic measures

E. Functional appliance

45. What abnormal form of dental arch does not exist according to the classification of Kalvelis?

A. V- shaped dental arch

B. Narrowed dental arch

C. Oval form

D. Saddle- shaped squeezed dental arch

E. Asymmetric dental arch

46. A 14-year-old patient complains of cosmetic defect. X-ray examination revealed that the 23 tooth has vestibular position in dental arch, it is enough space for it. Data of the biometrical measurements on the models: the distance between the 22 and the 24 teeth is $\frac{1}{3}$ the width of 23 tooth. Make treatment plan.

A. Extraction the first premolars and move 23 tooth in the correct position

B. Myogymnastics

C. Schonher's appliance

D. Move 23 tooth into correct position

E. Extraction the first premolars

47. During routine examination of a 5-year-old girl was revealed difficult nasal breathing. The child breathes through the mouth, the mouth is always open. What can be the result of such pathology?

A. Narrowing of the upper dental arch

B. Transposition of teeth

C. Cross bite

D. Dilatation of the dental arch

E. Vestibular position of frontal teeth

48. What should the shape of the upper and lower dental arches be in primary dentition?

A. Parabole

B. Semicircles

C. Oval

D. Semyellipse

E. V- shaped form

49. A patient is 10 years old boy. Objectively: face symmetrical, proportional. There is mouth breathing. In the mouth: the shape of dental arches is like saddle, high palate. What pathology has a boy?

A. Anomalies of the size

B. Anomalies of individual teeth

C. Narrowing of the upper dental arch

D. Short lower dental arch

E. Anomalies of occlusion

50. A patient is 11 years old. During the examination it was diagnosed symmetrically narrowed upper dental arch. What removable appliance is indicated in this case?

- A. Appliance with functionally directing action
- B. Frankel's function regulator
- C. Removable appliance on the upper dental arch with inclined plane
- D. Removable appliance on the upper dental arch with a screw
- E. Removable appliance on the upper dental arch with biting platform

51. A patient is 7.5 years old. The dental arches have trapezoidal form. What anomalies this pathology can be referred to according to D. A. Kalvelis classification?

- A. anomalies of the form of dental arches
- B. Anomalies of occlusion
- C. Anomalies of hard tooth tissues structure
- D. Anomalies of individual teeth
- E. Anomalies of the size and form of teeth

52. In permanent dentition the form of upper arch is:

- A. semycircles
- B. semyellipse
- C. parabole
- D. oval
- E. saddle

53. In permanent dentition the form of lower arch is:

- A. Semicircles
- B. Saddle
- C. Oval
- D. Semyparabole
- E. Semyellipse

54. Which anomalies of form dental arches in transversal plane do you know?

- A. Longation dentition
- B. Narrow dental arch and dilatation dental arch
- C. Narrow dental arch and Longation dental arch
- D. Dental alveolar lengthening and shortening of dental arch
- E. Short dental arch

55. Which anomalies of form dental arches in sagittal plane do you know?

- A. Narrow dental arch and longation dental arch
- B. Saddle form of dental arch
- C. Narrow dental arch and dilatation dental arch
- D. Dental alveolar lengthening and dental alveolar shortening
- E. Longation dentition and shortening of dental arch

56. Which anomalies of form dental arches in vertical plane do you know?

- A. Dental alveolar lengthening and dental alveolar shortening
- B. Saddle form of dental arch
- C. Longation dentition
- D. Shortening and dilatation dental arch
- E. Dental alveola lengthening and shortening of dental arch

57. The most common cause of narrowing indicated in this case?

- A. Mouth breathing
- B. calcium dysbolism
- C. bruxism
- D. Infantile type of swallowing

E. adentia

58. What appliance is it expedient to use for the treatment of a 14-year-old patient with distal occlusion and frontal part retrusion?

- A. Frenkel's 5th type
- B. Frenkel's 4th type
- C. Frenkel's 1st type
- D. Frenkel's 2nd type
- E. Frenkel's 3rd type

59. An 11-year-old patient has upper frontal teeth protrusion and diastems between them. To treat the pathology one can use the appliance of:

- A. Vasylenko appliance
- B. Frankel's 3rd appliance
- C. Osadcyi appliance
- D. Bruckl appliance
- E. Mershon appliance

60. An 18-year-old patient has upper frontal teeth protrusion with diastems and sagittal gap more than 5 mm. What treatment is indicated in this case?

- A. Myogymnastics treatment
- B. Surgical treatment
- C. Combined treatment (orthodontic combined with surgical)
- D. Prophylactic appliances treatment
- E. Physiotherapeutic treatment

61. A 20-year-old patient has upper frontal teeth protrusion, sagittal gap 6 mm. Orthodontist decided to treat this patient with combined methods. Which teeth must be removed?

- A. Second premolars
- B. First premolars
- C. Second molars
- D. Lower central incisor
- E. Upper canine

62. At what age may Frankel's appliance for distal occlusion treatment be offered?

- A. 3 years
- B. 4-5 years
- C. 15-17 years
- D. 9-10 years
- E. 29-30 years

63. What type of Frankel's appliance may be offered for the treatment of distal occlusion complicated by deep bite?

- A. The 1st type
- B. The 2nd type
- C. The 3rd type
- D. The 5th type
- E. The 4th type

64. A 7-year-old patient comes to the orthodontist. Objectively: there is a protrusion of frontal teeth in the upper jaw and the lower jaw has distal position. What treatment is indicated in this case?

- A. Muellemans propulsor
- B. Removable appliance with functionally directing action
- C. Complex treatment (myogymnastics and Frankel's 1st type appliance)
- D. Myogymnastics
- E. Osadchyis or Aisenberg appliances

- 65.** An 8 year-old patient complains of cosmetic defect. During intraoral examination it was revealed that the prognathic occlusion is complicated with open bite. What apparatus may you use for normalization of the breathing and swallowing functions?
- Blue preorthodontic trainer
 - Craus vestibular plane
 - Frankel's 3rd type
 - Kraus appliance
 - Bynins gum shield
- 66.** What type of Frankel's appliance may be offered for the treatment of distal occlusion combined with dental arches narrowing and frontal teeth protrusion?
- The first type of Frankel's appliance
 - The third type of Frankel's appliance
 - The fifth type of Frankel's appliance
 - The second type of Frankel's appliance
 - Blue preorthodontic trainer
- 67.** What type of appliances may be offered for the treatment of the distal occlusion complicated with deep over bite?
- Frankel's 1st type
 - Muelleman's propulsor
 - Craus vestibular plane
 - Blue preorthodontic trainer
 - Shonncher's vestibular plane
- 68.** In which case is inclined plane used in treating distal occlusion?
- When distal occlusion is complicated with open bite
 - For advanced sliding of the lower incisors when distal occlusion is complicated with deep overbite
 - When permanent teeth are retained
 - When frontal incisors come out vestibular position
 - When posterior occlusion is complicated with open bite
- 69.** A 9-year-old patient complains of cosmetic defect. During the intraoral examination it was revealed pathological distal occlusion with protrusion of frontal teeth. What appliance may be used in this case?
- Osadchys appliance
 - Bynins gum shield
 - Frankel's 3rd type
 - Myogimnastics
 - Frankel's 2nd type
- 70.** 10-year-old patient complains of cosmetic defect. During the intraoral examination it was revealed that lower jaw is undeveloped and upper jaw is overgrow, with the narrowing of both jaws. Such patient can be treated with?
- Kalvelis
 - Craus vestibular plane
 - Bynin's gum shield
 - Andresen- Houpl's appliance
 - Blue preorthodontic trainer
- 71.** During the intraoral examination 9-year-old patient it was revealed that the posterior occlusion is complicated with deep overbite. What type of apparatus may be offered for this treatment?
- Functionally acting
 - Shonnchers vestibular plane
 - Mechanical action

- D. Removeble appliance whith functionally directing action
- E. Craus vestibular plane

72. Hypertrophy of tongue muscles leads to:

- A. All answers are right
- B. Distal occlusion
- C. Mesial occlusion
- D. Open bite
- E. Deep bite

73. What facial signs will be observed at the 3rd form of mesial occlusion by Betelman?

- A. Upper jaw protrusion, smoothed nasolabial folds, upper incisors protruding from under the lip
- B. There are no facial signs
- C. Most evident nasolabial folds, smoothed chin fold, lower jaw angle is straiht
- D. Most evident chin and nasolabial folds, lower part of face height increase

74. To what Angle's class is mesial occlusion referred?

- A. 1st class of occlusion
- B. 3rd class of occlusion
- C. 2nd class, 1st subdivision of occlusion
- D. 4th class of occlusion

75. A new-born has a direct correlation of jaws. A child was born in a time, healthy, is on the natural giving suck. What bite can be forecast in this case?

- A. Edge to edge bite
- B. Deep bite
- C. Distal occlusion
- D. Mesial occlusion
- E. Open bite

76. A 23-year-old patient complains on shortening of the upper lip, presence of a space between frontal upper and lower teeth. He can't close his mouth to the end. Objectively: the upper jaw comes forward as a result of its excessive development. Shortening of the upper lip. Between upper and lower frontal teeth there is a saggital space. What type of deformation is it?

- A. Prognatia
- B. Micrognatia
- C. Progenia
- D. Microgenia
- E. Retrogenia

77. The patient of 18 years old appealed with complaints on violation of the original appearance. Objectively: the lower teeth are pulled out ahead and overlap the same upper teeth. What malocclusion takes place?

- A. Crossbite
- B. Deep bite
- C. Open bite
- D. Mesial occlusion
- E. Distal occlusion

78. A 9-year-old girl appealed to the orthodontist with complaints on moving her chin forward. Objectively: increasing of lower third of a person's face. Nasolabial folds are deep. In the frontal area there is anterior crossbite, overjet is of 4 mm. There are spaces between lower frontal teeth. Relationship of posterior teeth - I Class by Angle. Set a diagnosis.

- A. Protrusion of upper incisors
- B. Unreal progenia
- C. Real progenia

- D. Joint progenia
- E. Spaces on lower jaw

79. Making of Frenkel III appliance is recommended to a patient. What diagnosis was set to the patient? A. Crossbite B. Vestibular position of canines C. Open bite D. Mesial occlusion E. Retention of 21

- A. Open bite
- B. Vestibular position of canines
- C. Mesial occlusion
- D. Crossbite
- E. Retention of 21

80. What kind of the lower jaw displacement may be of mesial occlusion: A. Uni- and bilateral B. Unilateral C. There is no right answer

- A. Unilateral
- B. Bilateral
- C. There is no right answer
- D. Uni- and bilateral

81. What are the extraraoral signs of mesial occlusion:

- A. All answers are right
- B. Lower jaw protrusion
- C. The chin and upper lip protrude considerably
- D. The subnasal fold is deep , the lower lip red border is wide

82. Treatment of mesial occlusion in the period of permanent occlusion includes:

- A. The application of Schwarz' and Bynin's gum shields
- B. Functional method of treatment
- C. Surgical procedures in the complex treatment
- D. All answers are right

83. During mesial occlusion treatment the following exercises are recommended:

- A. All answers are correct
- B. Licking of the vestibular surface of the upper incisors
- C. Pulling the lower lip under the upper teeth and biting it
- D. Upper lip biting

84. Brückl's appliance is applied on:

- A. The lower jaw with an inclined plane, a vestibular arch, and support clamm
- B. Upper jaw with an inclined plane
- C. Lower jaw with a bite plane
- D. The upper jaw with a bite plane

85. During routine examination of a 7 year-old boy was revealed mesial occlusion with undevelopment upper jaw, diastem are absent. What type of appliance may be offered for this treatment?

- A. Frankel's II
- B. Frankel's III
- C. Frankel's IV
- D. Frankel's IV
- E. Frankel's I

86. A 8-year-old patient complains of cosmetic defect. During the intraoral examination was revealed mesial occlusion, insignificant overbite is 1,5 mm. What appliance may be used in this case?

- A. The first type of Frankel's appliance
- B. Craus vestibular plane

- C. The fifth type of Frankel's appliance
- D. Blue preorthodontic trainer
- E. Andresen- Houpl's appliance

87. A 9 year-old patient complains of cosmetic defect. During the extraoral examination was revealed that subnasal fold is deep, the chin and upper lip protrude considerably, lower part of face is elongated. In intraoral examination was revealed that lower teeth covering the upper ones. What type of Frankel's appliance may be offered in this case?

- A. Frankel's IV
- B. Frankel's II
- C. Frankel's I
- D. Frankel's III
- E. Frankel's VI

88. During the examination of 5 year-old patient was revealed that lower teeth covering the upper ones in the area of incisors and canines. Cutting edges without signs of abrasion. What method of treatment would be most effective in this age?

- A. Abrasion the cutting edges of canines
- B. Surgical treatment
- C. Physiotherapeutic treatment
- D. Prophylactic appliances treatment
- E. Myogymnastics

89. Parents of girl 5 year complains of bad habit(to breath orally, suck fingers and tongue). To improve this habits what methods of treatment would you use?

- A. Bynins gum shield
- B. Hinz's plate
- C. Kraus appliance
- D. Blue preorthodontic trainer
- E. Frankel's 3rd type

90. A patient 6 year-old came to orthodontist. Objectively: the upper jaw is undevelopment and lower jaw overgrowth. What treatment is indicated in this case?

- A. Massage the alveolar process of the upper jaw
- B. Physiotherapeutic treatment
- C. Surgical treatment
- D. Prophylactic appliances treatment

91. When patient has the shortened tongue frenulum, what treatment is indicated in this case?

- A. Myogymnastics treatment
- B. Combined treatment(orthodontic combined with surgical)
- C. Physiotherapeutic treatment
- D. Frenulum plastic surgery
- E. Prophylactic appliances treatment

92. An patient 10-year-old has diastemas in the region of frontal teeth in the lower jaw. What appliance may be used in this case?

- A. Mershon appliance
- B. Bruckl appliance
- C. Appliance with gum shields and hooks
- D. Frankel's 3rd appliance
- E. Kraus appliance

93. Bruckl's device is a plate on:

- A. Lower jaw with a biting platform
- B. The upper jaw with a biting platform

- C. The lower jaw with an inclined plane, a vestibular arch, and support clammers
- D. Upper jaw with an inclined plane
- E. Lower jaw with an inclined plane

94. For Schwarz" and Bynin"s gum shields there are required:

- A. labial pellets
- B. clammer
- C. biting platform
- D. inclined plane
- E. vestibular arch

95. In Frankel"s function regulator of the 3rd type occlusive side plates have imprints of:

- A. upper teeth
- B. upper and lower teeth
- C. central incisors
- D. 3rd upper molars
- E. lower teeth

96. Parents of 13-year-old child appealed to a hospital with complaints of uneven teeth on the upper jaw. Objectively: the smoothed chin fold, the nasolabial folds are most evident, the chin protrudes, straight lower jaw angle, the upper frontal teeth 21 and 12 are in inverse overbite, vestibular position of 13 and 23 teeth, the mesiobuccal tubercle of the upper 6th tooth comes on the distal-buccal tubercle of the lower 6th tooth. Diagnose the anomaly.

- A. Open bite
- B. Mesial occlusion
- C. Distal occlusion
- D. Deep overbite
- E. Palatine position of 21 and 12 teeth

97. Deep overbite is characterized by such terms:

- A. Incisors overbite
- B. Traumatic occlusion
- C. Deep frontal overbite
- D. All answers are correct

98. A. I. Betelman subdivided deep bite into:

- A. Covering, blocking, roof-shape
- B. Blocking, roof-shape
- C. Covering, buccal
- D. Covering, blocking

99. What covering characterizes the 1st degree of deep bite?

- A. More than 9 mm
- B. 9 mm
- C. 5-9 mm
- D. Less than 1mm
- E. Less than 5 mm

100. What facial sings are characteristic of deep bite?

- A. Lower part of face enlargement, supramental sulcus deepening
- B. Lower part of face enlargement, chin protrusion
- C. Lower part of face diminution, supramental sulcus deepening
- D. Middle part of face diminution, smoothed nasolabial folds

101. What is the tactics o treating deep bite in the period of temporary occlusion?

- A. Oral cavity sanation, soft food, functional devices
- B. Does not require treatment at this stage

- C. Pernicious habits elimination mechanically acting devices
- D. Oral cavity sanitation, hard food chewing, pernicious habits elimination, functional apparatus
- E. Oral cavity sanitation, soft food, mechanically acting devices

102. What appliances are to be used for deep bite treatment in the period of temporary occlusion?

- A. A device on the upper jaw with a screw, vestibular arch and occlusive side plates on the lateral teeth
- B. Bracket system
- C. Angle's stationary arch
- D. A device on the upper jaw with a screw, a vestibular arch and occlusive side plates on the lateral teeth
- E. Brückl's apparatus

103. Deep bite formation is conditioned by:

- A. All answers are correct
- B. Heredity
- C. Infancy diseases
- D. Different prenatal pathologies
- E. Incorrect artificial feeding

104. A 5-year-old child complaining of lack of lower lateral teeth, bad chewing of food. From history we know that milk molars in the mandible were erupted from the complications of caries in 3-year-old. **OBJECTIVE:** The lower third of the face is shortened. All teeth are temporary, missing of 85, 84, 74, 75 teeth. What malocclusion is formed in a child?

- A. Cross bite
- B. Open bite
- C. Mesial bite
- D. Distal occlusion complicated with deep bite

105. A 8-year-old child during examination were found that all temporary molars of the upper dental row were removed. The lower incisors are in contact with mucous membranes of the palate, crowns of 35 and 45 teeth are affected by caries. Marked signs of formation of deep bite. History: milk molars on the upper jaw were removed from the complications of caries in 4 years. What is the reason for the formation of anomalies?

- A. Premature extraction of 54, 55, 64, 65 teeth
- B. Premature extraction of 85, 84, 75, 74 teeth
- C. Hereditary factor
- D. All answers are correct
- E. Carious lesions of 35, 45 teeth

106. A 5-year-old child complaints about an aesthetic defect. During extraoral examination was revealed: symmetrical face is not proportional by reducing the lower third of the face. Intraoral signs: 55, 54, 64, 65, 64, 74 and 84 teeth are missing. From history we know that milk molars were removed from the complications of caries in 3 years. What can cause premature extraction of deciduous molars on the upper and lower jaws?

- A. Formation of oblique bite(skrew bite)
- B. Formation of mesial bite
- C. Formation of deep bite
- D. Formation of distal occlusion
- E. All answers are correct

107. A 4-year-old child's parents revealed the absence of the upper molars. Symmetrical face, not proportional by decreasing the lower third of the face. The lower incisors is in contact with mucous membranes of palate. What malocclusions formed in a child?

- A. Deep traumatic occlusion
- B. Cross-bite

- C. Open bite
- D. Direct occlusion
- E. Deep bite

108. A 9-year-old child. OBJECTIVE: Multiple carie, diastema and tremas of the upper jaw, destroyed crown of milk and permanent molars. What will be the main factor in the formation of deep bite?

- A. Tremas of the upper jaw
- B. Diastema of the upper jaw
- C. Multiple caries
- D. Destroyed crown of the lateral teeth are on the level with gum
- E. Crowding of incisors of the lower jaw

109. A 5-year-old boy observed of absence tremas and diastema on the lower jaw. Temporary occlusion period. The upper jaw - small tremas between incisors. Deep overjet in the frontal area. What are the basic principles of prevention to be applied in this case?

- A. Stimulation of the growth of lower jaw
- B. Removable orthodontic apparatus
- C. Non-removable orthodontic appliances
- D. Remove one milk tooth
- E. Suppression of growth of the upper jaw

110. Complex corrective exercises with deep bite may include the following exercises:

- A. push lower teeth with the tongue
- B. all answers are correct
- C. sucking the lower lip
- D. open slowly your mouth and simultaneously move lower jaw forward
- E. perform frequent movements of the lower jaw forward and back

111. A 6 year-old patient addressed to the orthodontist. During the examination it was revealed deep bite. In case of give up the presence of deep bite deciduous teeth children are recommend:

- A. all answers are correct
- B. eat more solid food
- C. restore the anatomical shape of the teeth
- D. misogynistic for muscles
- E. give up bad habits

112. A 9 year-old patient addressed to the orthodontist. During the examination it was revealed deep bite combined with mesial occlusion. For the treatment of mesial deep bite it can be used:

- A. plate with loops Rudolph
- B. Brucke's appliance
- C. vestibular shield
- D. physiotherapeutic treatment
- E. miogymnestic

113. A 10 year-old child complains of bad chewing of food. From the dental history it was revealed milk molars in the mandible have been erupted with caries complications at the age of 3 year-old. Objectively: The lower third of the face is shortened, symmetrical face is not proportional. Choose the correct device for the treatment of deep bite during the change of teeth:

- A. Andresen-Haupl's activator
- B. Blue preorthodontic trainer
- C. Frenkel's
- D. Hinz's plate
- E. surgical treatment

114. For the treatment of deep occlusion complicated prognathic which appeared due to biting of

lower lip during temporary occlusion:

- A. Plate with loops Rudolph
- B. Andresen-Haupl's activator
- C. Muellemans propulsor
- D. Brucke's appliance
- E. All answers are correct

115. A 8 year-old child was referred to the orthodontist. During the examination it was revealed that all temporary molars of the upper dental arch have been removed. The lower incisors are in contact with mucous membrane of the palate. Where must the biting platform be located during the treatment of deep bite?

- A. In the frontal area
- B. In the lateral area
- C. In the frontal and in the lateral areas
- D. In the buccal area
- E. There is no correct answer

116. For the treatment of deep bite the appliance consists of:

- A. Vestibular arches
- B. Occlusal side plates in lateral areas
- C. An inclined plane
- D. Biting platform in the frontal region
- E. Occlusal side plates lining in lateral areas with teeth prints

117. A 5 year-old boy orthodontist revealed deep bite. For treatment of this pathology one must use miogymnestic. Do the exercise for the muscles, moving the lower jaw:

- A. The lower jaw slowly move forward to the incisal overlap
- B. Click the tongue
- C. Count with the tongue teeth without opening the jaws
- D. There is no correct answer
- E. Play on the wind instruments, sing

118. What is the tactics of treating deep bite in period of temporary occlusion?

- A. Oral cavity sanitation, hard food chewing, pernicious habits elimination, functional apparatus
- B. Pernicious habits elimination, mechanically acting devices
- C. Does not require treatment at this stage
- D. Oral cavity sanitation , soft food function devices
- E. Oral cavity sanitation, soft food, mechanically acting devices

119. What appliances are to be used for deep bite in the period of temporary occlusion?

- A. A device on the upper jaw with a screw, a vesand occlusive side
- B. Bruckls appliance
- C. Angles stationary arch
- D. A device on the upper jaw with a vestibular arch and a biting platform in the frontal part
- E. Bracket system

120. Parents of a 8 year-old child referred to orthodontist with complaints of aesthetic defect. During the intraoral examination it was diagnosed deep bite complicated with posterior occlusion, combined with upper frontal teeth retrusion, the lower dental arche is shortened. For the treatment of distal occlusion can be used:

- A. Bruckls appliance
- B. Frenkels II
- C. Frenkels I
- D. Frenkels III
- E. Persin appliance

121. A 9 year-old patient referred to orthodontist with complaints of aesthetic defect. During intraoral examination was revealed: deep bite complicated with posterior occlusion, combined with upper frontal teeth protrusion, lower incisors not infrequently injure the mucous tunic of the palate. What appliance will you use in this case?

- A. Frankel's III
- B. Frankel's II
- C. Frankel's I
- D. Hinz's plane
- E. Brucke's

122. A 9 -year- old child complains on defect of the face proportion. During extraoral examination revealed distal lengthening, muscle tension. In the oral cavity - alternating occlusion between incisors of the upper and lower jaws - the vertical gap size is 4 mm. To what plane of anomaly belongs ?

- A. frontal
- B. sagittal
- C. horizontal
- D. transversal
- E. vertical

123. A 6- year- old child revealed the habit of sucking the thumb. What pathology of occlusion may occur as a result of this habit?

- A. Deep bite
- B. Open bite in the frontal area
- C. Open bite in the side area
- D. Mesial bite
- E. Retrusion of frontal area of the upper jaw

124. .A 3 -year- old child's parents turned to a doctor complaining of vertical gap between the central incisors, during speaking a tongue is placed between the tooth rows, baby lisp, swallowing is a symptom of "lemon peel". What preventive measures should be to avoid progression of disease?

- A. Appointment of hardware treatment
- B. Plastic frenulum of the tongue
- C. Plastic frenulum of the upper lip
- D. Miogymnastic, sessions with a speech therapist
- E. Miogymnastic

125. A 9- year- old child turned to a doctor. The doctor found deviations characteristic of open bite. Which of these factors can not be the cause of this disease?

- A. Sucking tongue, lips, cheeks, tongue laying between teeth
- B. Infantile type of swallowing
- C. The habit of sleeping with his fist under his cheek underlays
- D. Violation of nasal breathing

126. A 5- year-old boy complains of deformation of the face. On examination revealed smoothing of nasolabial folds and a chin, closing lips with stress. In the oral cavity there is no front group of teeth. Type swallowing - infantile. What pathological bite can develop in the child in the future?

- A. open bite
- B. retrusion of the front teeth
- C. deep bite
- D. vestibular position of the canines
- E. abnormalities in the formation of dental arch

127. A 5-year-old child's parents complains of the habit to keep pencils and pens in lateral teeth. Which pathological bite will cause this habit?

- A. lateral open bite
- B. distal occlusion
- C. frontal open bite
- D. cross bite
- E. deep bite

128. A 8-year-old child complains of : adenoid growths second degree. The child adenoid type face, in the mouth - narrowing and shortening of the lower jaw, narrow upper jaw, gothic palate between frontal teeth vertical slit 3 mm. What is the main cause of such symptoms?

- A. mouth breathing
- B. sucking of the lower lip
- C. heredity
- D. prolonged sucking of the finger
- E. laying of the tongue between tooth rows in the frontal area

129. A 7-year-old child complains of. In the oral cavity - an early replacement bite, incisors inclined vestibular, the existing vertical gap between the incisors is 3 mm - the ratio for the second class by Engle. From history we know that a child sucks his thumb. Put the right diagnosis.

- A. distal occlusion
- B. open bite
- C. protrusion of the upper front teeth
- D. open distal occlusion
- E. open mesial bite

130. Cross bite is subdivided into:

- A. buccal, lingual
- B. covering, buccal
- C. covering, blocking, rachitic
- D. blocking, lingual

131. What facial signs are characteristic of unilateral cross bite?

- A. lower part of face diminution, supramental sulcus deepening
- B. middle part of face diminution
- C. face asymmetry
- D. lower part of face enlargement, chin protrusion
- E. there are no facial signs

132. What diagnostic methods are required to put the final diagnosis at cross bite?

- A. axial roentgenography
- B. diagnostic models investigation
- C. panoramic roentgenography
- D. lateral teleroentgenography

133. What is the tactic of cross bite treatment in the period of temporary occlusion?

- A. oral cavity sanitation, soft food, mechanically acting devices
- B. functional apparatus
- C. does not require treatment at this stage
- D. hard food mastication
- E. oral cavity sanitation pernicious habits elimination

134. What appliances are used to treat open bite in the period of permanent occlusion?

- A. Bracket system
- B. A device on the upper jaw with an inclined plane in the frontal part
- C. Bruckl's device
- D. Preorthodontic trainer
- E. Andresen-Houpl's device

135. What appliances do not used to treat open bite in the period of temporary occlusion?

- A. Katz crowns
- B. Frenckel I type
- C. Klamt's open activator
- D. Schonher's appliances
- E. Krau's

136. Parents of a 8-year-old child appeared to a hospital with complaints of aesthetic defect. Objectively: smoothed nasolabial and chin folds, lips nonclosure in the quiescence (elongated lower part of face). During the intraoral observation you can see vertical gap between teeth and dental arches closure which appears as a result of pernicious habits of sucking fingers and tongue. What appliances would you use to wean a child bad habits?

- A. Preorthodontic trainer
- B. FR I
- C. Angel's appliances
- D. Bracket system
- E. Appliances with Rudolph loops

137. Parents of an 8-year-old girl complain of spaces between the frontal teeth. Clinically: vertical gap between the dental arches closure, caused by pernicious habits. What are your recommendations?

- A. Myogymnastics, pernicious habits elimination
- B. No treatment is required
- C. Instrument treatment
- D. There is no right answer
- E. Not to eat hard food

138. A 5-year-old child complains of the swallowing dysfunctions, infantile type of swallowing and mouth breathing. During the examination was revealed frontal open bite. When should start treatment of this pathology?

- A. During temporary occlusion
- B. As soon as possible
- C. In the second half of the temporary occlusion
- D. In the permanent occlusion
- E. There is no correct answer

139. An 9-year-old child was revealed the traumatic open bite. During the treatment we used the head-chin strap. What is the direction of thrust head-chin strap?

- A. Horizontal
- B. Skewed
- C. Transversal
- D. Vertical
- E. All answers are correct

140. A 9-year-old patient referred to orthodontist with complaints of aesthetic defect. During intraoral examination was revealed open bite complicated with posterior occlusion. What appliances will you use in this case?

- A. FR III
- B. Mülleman's propulsor
- C. FR I
- D. FR V
- E. FR II

141. A 5-year-old boy complains of deformation of the face. During extraoral examination was revealed smoothing of the nasolabial folds and a chin, closing lips with stress. Type of swallowing - infantile. What are your recommendations in this case?

- A. FR I

- B. Andresen- Houpls
- C. Bolters appliances
- D. Pernicious habits elimination and use individual Kraus appliances
- E. FR II

142. Parents of a 5 year-old girl complaints of the aesthetic defect. During intraoral examination was revealed the open bite. What type of the myogymnastics exercises recommended for the treatment of open bite at this age?

- A. For orbicular muscle of the mouth chewing muscles
- B. For transverse muscle of chin
- C. Only for chewing muscles
- D. For zygomatic muscle
- E. For the tongue muscle

143. An 10-year-old child has frontal vertical gap between dental arches closure. To treat the pathology one can use the appliances of:

- A. Kaniura and Doroshenko appliances
- B. Bimler's appliances
- C. Schwar's appliances
- D. Angel's appliances
- E. Balter's bionator of the 2nd type

144. Parents of an 8-year-old child complain of the child's irregular frontal teeth position, vertical gap between them, complicated bite of food and swallowing. To treat the pathology one can recommend:

- A. FR VI
- B. FR II
- C. FR III
- D. FR IV
- E. FR I

145. A 12 year-old girl turned to a doctor. No complains. Dental formula of age. In the frontal region in all fields of deviations is not defined. In the side sections to transversal plane revealed reverse overlap. What is the preliminary diagnosis.

- A. Deep bite
- B. Mesial bite
- C. Open bite
- D. Bilateral oblique bite
- E. Distal occlusion

146. A 6 year-old child complains of harmful habit sleeping with fist under cheek. What kind of anomalies may cause this harmful habit?

- A. Open bite
- B. Distal bite
- C. Cross bite
- D. Mesial bite
- E. Deep bite

147. A 12 year-old child appealed to the dentist. On examination of the oral cavity revealed that: on the right contact of the first molars is Class I, on the left - Class 2, lower teeth overlap the upper teeth. Which bite is in a child?

- A. Open bite
- B. Mesial bite
- C. Deep bite
- D. Unilateral cross bite

148. A 6 year- old child during initial examination complains of harmful habit to sleep on fist under cheek. What kind of anomalies can occur this habit?

- A. Distal bite
- B. Open bite
- C. Mesial bite
- D. Deep bite
- E. Cross bite

149. A 12 year-old boy complains of a flat palatine arches and vestibular inclination of the upper teeth. What form of occlusion is in a patient?

- A. The skeletal form of cross bite
- B. Alveolar tooth-shape cross bite
- C. There is no right answer
- D. The skeletal form of an open bite
- E. Dental-alveolar form of open bite

150. A 18 year-old patient complains of: wide palate arch inclined to oral alveolar bone. What form of cross-bite is in the patient?

- A. There is no right answer
- B. The skeletal form of an open bite
- C. Dental-alveolar form of open bite
- D. The skeletal form of cross bite
- E. Alveolar tooth-shape cross bite

151. Cross bite is subdivided into:

- A. Buccal, lingual
- B. Blocking, roof- shaped
- C. Blocking, lingual
- D. Covering, blocking, rachitic

152. What facial sings are characteristic of unilateral cross bite?

- A. There are no right answer
- B. Middle part of face diminution
- C. Lower [art of face diminution, supramental sulcus deepening
- D. Face asymmetry
- E. Lower part of face enlargement, chin protrusion

153. What diagnostic methods are required to put the final diagnosis at cross bite?

- A. Axial roentgenography
- B. Panoramic roentgenography
- C. Diagnostic models investigation
- D. Eschler-Bittner's test
- E. Lateral teleroentgenogram

154. Wgat is the tactics of cross bite treatment in the period of temporary occlusion?

- A. Hard food mastication
- B. Oral cavity sanation, pernicious habits elimination
- C. Functional apparatus
- D. Oral cavity sanation, soft food , mechanically acting devices
- E. Does not require treatment at this stage

155. What devices are used for treatment of unilateral buccal cross bite in the period of transitional dentition?

- A. Device on the lower jaw with a screw and on an occlusive side plate in the lateral part on the unaffected side
- B. Bruckl's device

C. Bracket system
D. Angle's sliding arch

- 1-D
- 2-D
- 3-D
- 4-B
- 5-D
- 6-A
- 7-B
- 8-E
- 9-E
- 10-D
- 11-C
- 12-E
- 13-D
- 14-E
- 15-E
- 16-B
- 17-A
- 18-D
- 19-A
- 20-E
- 21-C
- 22-C
- 23-D
- 24-D
- 25-D
- 26-A
- 27-B
- 28-C
- 29-D
- 30-B
- 31-C
- 32-A
- 33-D
- 34-B
- 35-C
- 36-B
- 37-C
- 38-A
- 39-B
- 40-D
- 41-E
- 42-C
- 43-B
- 44-E
- 45-C
- 46-A
- 47-A
- 48-B

49-C
50-D
51-A
52-B
53-D
54-B
55-E
56-A
57-A
58-D
59-C
60-C
61-B
62-D
63-B
64-C
65-D
66-A
67-B
68-B
69-A
70-D
71-D
72-C
73-C
74-B
75-D
76-A
77-D
78-B
79-C
80-D
81-D
82-D
83-C
84-A
85-B
86-E
87-D
88-A
89-B
90-A
91-D
92-C
93-C
94-D
95-E
96-B
97-D
98-A
99-E
100-C

101-D
102-A
103-A
104-D
105-A
106-C
107-A
108-E
109-A
110-D
111-A
112-B
113-A
114-C
115-A
116-D
117-A
118-A
119-D
120-B
121-C
122-E
123-B
124-D
125-C
126-A
127-A
128-A
129-D
130-A
131-C
132-B
133-E
134-A
135-A
136-E
137-A
138-B
139-D
140-B
141-D
142-A
143-E
144-D
145-D
146-C
147-D
148-E
149-A
150-E
151-A
152-D

153-C
154-B
155-C