

1. A 16-year-old teenager complains of halitosis, general weakness, body temperature rises up to 37,6. These symptoms turned up 2 days ago; the boy has a history of recent angina. Objectively: oral cavity hygiene is unsatisfactory; teeth are covered with soft white deposit. Gums are hyperemic, gingival papillae are covered with grayish coating. What is the most likely diagnosis?
  - A. Ulcero-necrotic gingivitis
  - B. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
  - C. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - D. Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - E. Desquamative gingivitis
  
2. An 18-year-old patient complains of gingival enlargement, pain and haemorrhage during eating of solid food. Objectively: hyperaemia, gingival edema, hypertrophy of gingival edge up to 1/2 of crown height near the 12, 13, 14 teeth are noted. Formalin test is painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?
  - A. Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - B. Generalized II degree periodontitis, chronic course
  - C. Exacerbation of generalized I degree periodontitis
  - D. Ulcero-necrotic gingivitis
  - E. Catarrhal gingivitis
  
3. Examination of an 11-year-old boy revealed thickened, somewhat cyanotic, dense gingival margin overlapping the crowns of all teeth by 1/2 of their height. Fedorov-Volodkina oral hygiene index is 2,6, PMA index is 20%. X-ray picture shows no pathological changes of periodontium. The child has a 2-year history of neuropsychiatric treatment for epilepsy. Make a provisional diagnosis:
  - A. Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis
  - B. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - C. Localized periodontitis
  - D. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
  - E. Generalized periodontitis
  
4. A 10-year-old child complains of gingival pain and haemorrhage which appeared two days ago after a cold. Objectively: the gingiva is edematous, hyperaemic, bleeds easily, painful on palpation. The tips of gingival papillae are dome-shaped. What is the most likely diagnosis?
  - A. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
  - B. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - C. Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - D. Ulcerative gingivitis
  - E. Generalized periodontitis
  
5. A 14-year-old teen complains of gingival haemorrhages during tooth brushing. Objectively: gingival mucosa is hyperemic, pastous, bleeds when touched. Schiller-Pisarev test is positive. PMA index - 70%. Hygienic index - 3,0. X-ray picture of the frontal area depicts no evident changes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
  - A. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis

- B. Chronic periodontitis
  - C. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
  - D. Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis
  - E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
6. A 13,5 year old girl complains of gingival painfulness and haemorrhage during tooth brushing and eating, halitosis. She has been ill with angina for a week. Objectively: mucous membrane of gums in the area of frontal teeth of her upper and lower jaws is edematic, hyperemic. Apices of gingival papillae are necrotic, they also bleed when touched. There is a thick layer of soft tooth plaque. What is the causative agent of this disease?
- A. Anaerobic microflora
  - B. Herpes virus
  - C. Streptococci
  - D. Staphylococci
  - E. Yeast fungi
7. A 13-year-old patient complains about gingival haemorrhage during tooth brushing. Objectively: gums around all the teeth are hyperemic and edematic, PMA index (papillary marginal alveolar index) is 46%, Greene-Vermillion hygiene index is 2,5. Provisional diagnosis: exacerbation of chronic generalized catarrhal gingivitis. This patient should be recommended to use toothpaste with the following active component:
- A. Chlorhexidine
  - B. Calcium glycerophosphate
  - C. Monofluorophosphate
  - D. Vitamins A, D, E
  - E. Microelement complex
8. Parents of 10-years old patient turned to the dentist complaining about increasing of body temperature, to 37-38 c, weakness, headache, loss of appetite, sleep disturbance, gums bleeding, that increases during food intake; putrid smell from the mouth, excessivesalivation. During dental examination swelling, hyperemia and bleeding of gingival mucosa were revealed. On the surface of the gums dirty-gray necrotic coating is observed. Make the diagnosis.
- A. Ulcerative-necrotizing gingivitis
  - B. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - C. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
  - D. Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - E. Desquamative gingivitis
9. The 9 -years-old child was diagnosed with ulcerative-necrotizing gingivitis. In which order should be the treatment conducted?
- A. Anesthesia, removal of necrotic tissues,antibacterial therapy,antiinflamatory therapy,stimulation of regeneration, hygienic education
  - B. Removal of necrotic tissues,antibacterial therapy, anesthesia antiinflamatory therapy,stimulation of regeneration, hygienic education
  - C. Hygienic education,removal of necrotic tissues,antibacterial therapy, anesthesia antiinflamatory therapy,stimulation of regeneration

- D. Antibacterial therapy, anesthesia antiinflammatory therapy, stimulation of regeneration, removal of local predisposing factors
  - E. Removal of local predisposing factors, anesthesia, removal of necrotic tissues, antibacterial therapy, antiinflammatory therapy, stimulation of regeneration
10. 13-years-old patient was diagnosed with granulating form of hypertrophic gingivitis. Which group of medicine should be applied for the antibacterial therapy?
- A. Chlorhexidine
  - B. Lydase solution
  - C. "Kamistad"
  - D. Maraslavine
  - E. Mefenaminic paste
11. A 12-year-old patient complains about gingival haemorrhage and tooth mobility. He has been suffering from this since the age of 4. Objectively: gums around all the teeth are hyperemic and edematic, bleed during instrumental examination. Tooth roots are exposed by 1/3 and covered with whitish deposit. II degree tooth mobility is present. Dentogingival pouches are 4-5 mm deep. External examination revealed dryness and thickening of superficial skin layer on the hands and feet, there are also some cracks. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Papillon-Lefevre syndrome
  - B. Hand-Schuller-Christian disease
  - C. Generalized periodontitis
  - D. Letterer-Siwe disease
  - E. Localized periodontitis
12. A young patient complains of gum bleeding and pain during mastication, unpleasant smell from the mouth. During the examination the hypertrophy of marginal gums in the areas of 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 34, 33, 32, 31, 41, 42, 43, 44 teeth on 1/3 of their crown's height was found. Dental calculus and periodontal pockets of 3-4 mm of depth were present as well in mentioned areas. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- A. General periodontitis of I degree
  - B. General periodontitis of II degree
  - C. Hypertrophic gingivitis, fibrous form
  - D. Hypertrophic gingivitis, granulated form
  - E. Local periodontitis of I degree
13. Parents of a 5-year-old child complain of tooth mobility and bleeding of the gums in a child. During the examination - the mucous membrane of the gums is swollen, hyperemic, bleeds easily, the mobility of the teeth is I-II degree. What additional examination of the oral cavity the doctor should prescribe?
- A. Radiography
  - B. Determination of the depth of periodontal pockets
  - C. Electroodontometry
  - D. Blood test
  - E. Determination of tooth mobility

14. The 13-year-old child complains of bleeding of the gums during brushing of the teeth for several years. Objectively: gingival margin in the region of the 31 and 41 teeth is swollen, hyperemic, and cyanotic. There is a shortening of the lower lip frenulum. Radiological in this area osteoporosis of the interdental septum and cortical plate destruction of the alveoli are defined. Clarify the diagnosis:
- A. Chronic localized periodontitis
  - B. Chronic atrophic gingivitis
  - C. Chronic generalized periodontitis
  - D. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - E. Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis
15. A 14-year-old girl appealed to the dentist with complaints of bleeding of the gums, bad odor from the mouth. Objectively: gingival mucosa in the area of the frontal teeth of the upper and lower jaws is hyperemic, pasty, bleeding is noted. Schiller - Pisareva test is positive, PMA index is 70 %, GI by Fedorov-Volodkina is 3. On the frontal radiograph of both jaws - extension of periodontal sulcus, disturbance of the sharpness of interdental tops, and its starting resorption in the area of the central teeth are present. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Acute localized periodontitis
  - B. Generalized chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - C. Exacerbation of chronic generalized periodontitis
  - D. Chronic generalized hypertrophic gingivitis
  - E. Chronic generalized periodontitis
16. 6. The 16 year-old girl complains of bleeding and painful of the gums. The patient is ill on diabetes about 5 years. Objectively: there are cyanotic gums, the depth of periodontal pockets in the region of the 34, 35, 36, 37 teeth is 3 mm, with a sero- purulent exudates. On radiographs - the resorption of the alveolar bone is within 1 /4 of their height. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Generalized periodontitis I degree, exacerbative course
  - B. Generalized periodontitis I degree, chronic course
  - C. Generalized periodontal II degree, chronic
  - D. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
  - E. Generalized periodontitis II degree, exacerbative course
17. 7. The 15 years-old patient was diagnosed with generalized periodontitis. With what diseases is it necessary to make the diff. diagnosis?
- A. With catarrhal gingivitis, periodontal syndrome in hereditary neuropenia, eosinophilic granuloma
  - B. With acute catarrhal gingivitis, periodontitis marginal papillitis
  - C. With catarrhal and hypertrophic gingivitis, odontogenic abscess
  - D. With hypertrophic gingivitis, periodontitis
  - E. With hypertrophic gingivitis, gingival fibromatosis, papillitis
18. 8. The 12 years-old patient turned to the dentist for the checkup. During the examination patient was diagnosed with acute localized periodontitis. As an anti-inflammatory therapy the doctor used:
- A. 0.1% solution of sodium mefenamin

- B. 5% solution of ascorbic acid
  - C. 1% solution of nicotinic acid
  - D. 2% sodium fluoride
  - E. 2.5% solution of calcium glycerophosphate
19. 9. The parents of the 3 year-old girl complain of falling out of all teeth in their child. The blood test revealed a complete absence of neutrophils with normal total leukocyte count and a slight increase in the red cells of blood and platelets. What disease is characterized with such results of the test?
- A. Permanent neutropenia
  - B. Letterer-Siwe disease
  - C. Cyclic neutropenia
  - D. Hand-Schuller Christian disease
  - E. Papillon -Lefevre syndrome
20. What disorder is characterized by reduced of number of neutrophils in bone marrow and periphery blood?
- A. Hereditary neutropenia
  - B. .Letterer-Siwe disease
  - C. Hand-Schuller Christian disease
  - D. Niemann-Pick Disease
  - E. Eosinophilic granuloma
21. 1.A 9-year-old child complains of the fever, sore throat and presence of the rash which firstly appeared on the face and then spread all over the body. Objectively: the body temperature is 38 C, the mucosa of soft palate, tonsils and pharynx is hyperemic. There is the spotty pale-pink rash on the soft palate. Retroauricular and occipital lymph nodes are enlarged. The skin is covered with the spotty rash of the body. Define the preliminary diagnosis.
- A. Rubella
  - B. Scarlet fever
  - C. Chickenpox
  - D. Measles
  - E. Mononucleosis
22. 2. Preventive examination of a 7-year-old schoolboy revealed unremovable grey-and-white layerings on the mucous membrane of cheek along the line of teeth joining. Mucous membrane is slightly hyperaemic, painless on palpation. The boy is emotionally unbalanced, bites his cheeks. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Mild leukoplakia
  - B. Chronic recurrernt aphthous stomatitis
  - C. Chronic candidous stomatitis
  - D. Lichen ruber planus
  - E. Multiform exudative erythema
23. 3. A 10-year-old child complains of sore throat, cough, fever (up to 38oC). These presentations turned up 2 days ago. Objectively: acute catarrhal stomatitis is present. Tonsils

are swollen, hyperemic, covered with yellow-gray friable film which can be easily removed. Submandibular and cervical lymph nodes are significantly enlarged, painful on palpation. Laboratory analysis revealed leuko- and monocytosis. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Infectious mononucleosis
- B. Diphtheria
- C. Scarlet fever
- D. Rubella
- E. Measles

24. 4. A 12-year-old child complains about sore throat, headache, body temperature rise up to 38,5°C, rhinitis, cough in summer period. Objectively: mucous membrane of oral cavity is hyperemic, edematous. There are 10-15 erosions up to 0,5 mm large on the palate and palatine arches, that aren't covered with deposit and have red floor. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged and painful on palpation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Herpetic angina
- B. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- C. Erythema multiforme
- D. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- E. Infectious mononucleosis

25. A 7 month old child was brought to a dentist because of an ulcer in the oral cavity. The child was born prematurely. She has been fed with breast milk substitutes by means of a bottle with rubber nipple. Objectively: on the border between hard and soft palate there is an oval ulcer 0,8x1,0 cm large covered with yellowish-grey deposit and surrounded with a roll-like infiltration. Make a provisional diagnosis:

- A. Bednar's aphtha
- B. Setton's aphtha
- C. Tuberculous ulcer
- D. Acute candidous stomatitis
- E. Acute herpetic stomatitis

26. A 14-year-old boy complains of rash on the lips, pain while talking and eating. These presentations showed up three days ago. Similar rash has appeared 1-4 times a year for three years. Objectively: general condition is satisfactory, the body temperature is of 36,9°C. On the vermilion border of the lower lip and the skin below there are multiple small grouped vesicles with serous content, and crusts. What is the etiology of the disease?

- A. Herpes simplex virus
- B. Coxsackie virus
- C. Streptococci
- D. Herpes zoster Virus
- E. Staphylococci

27. According to the mother, a 5-year-old child complains about pain during swallowing, weakness, body temperature rise up to 39,5°C, and swelling of submental lymph nodes. Objectively: the child's condition is grave, body temperature is 38,8°C. Mucous membrane of the oral cavity is markedly hyperaemic and edematous with haemorrhages and ulcerations. Pharynx is markedly hyperemic, lacunae are enlarged and have necrosis areas. Regional,

cervical, occipital lymph nodes are painful, enlarged and dense. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Infectious mononucleosis
- B. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- C. Herpetic angina
- D. Necrotizing ulcerative gingivostomatitis
- E. Lacunar tonsillitis

28. A 4, 5-year-old child presents with eruptions on skin and in the mouth which appeared on the previous day. Objectively: the child is in medium severe condition, body temperature is 38,3 C. Scalp, trunk skin and extremities are covered with multiple vesicles with transparent content. Mucous membrane of cheeks, tongue, hard and soft palate exhibits roundish erosion covered with fibrinous film. Gums remain unchanged. Submandibular lymph nodes are slightly enlarged. What diagnosis can be assumed?

- A. Chicken pox-induced stomatitis
- B. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- C. Exudative erythema multiforme
- D. Measles-induced stomatitis
- E. Scarlet fever-induced stomatitis

29. A 9-year-old child complains of increase of body temperature to 38,5 ° C, sore throat, weakness. There is an acute catarrhal stomatitis in the mouth. Tonsils are swollen, hyperemic, coated with yellow-gray coating that is easy to remove. Submandibular, cervical, occipital lymph nodes are significantly enlarged, slightly painful to palpation. It was revealed leukocytosis and atypical mononuclear cells in blood. Define the causative agent.

- A. Epstein-Barr virus
- B. Herpes simplex virus
- C. Streptococcus haemolytica
- D. Coxsackie virus
- E. Herpes simplex virus

30. A 10 year-old child has been complaining of pain in the throat, cough, and increase of temperature to 38 C for 2 days. An objective examination revealed an acute catarrhal stomatitis. Tonsils are swollen, hyperemic, coated with yellow-gray coating. The coating is crumbly and easy to remove. Submandibular, cervical lymph nodes are significantly enlarged, painful to palpation. The laboratory study found leucocytosis and monocytosis. Define the most likely diagnosis.

- A. Infectious mononucleosis
- B. Varicella
- C. Measles
- D. Scarlet fever
- E. Diphtheria

31. The parents of an 8-year-old child complain of the presence of a sore formation in the child's oral cavity that makes food consumption difficult. Similar complaints were first made 2 years ago. The erosion of 0,7cm in size, of oval shape covered by a grayish yellow plaque is

found on the lateral surface of the tongue, on a background of the hyperemic and swollen mucous membrane. The erosion has hyperemic margins and is painful during the palpation. The medical history includes a record of chronic cholecystocholangitis and biliary dyskinesia. Define a provisional diagnosis.

32. A. Stomatitis aphtous chronica recurring
  33. B. Styvens-Johnsons syndrome
  34. C. Bechchets syndrome
  35. D. Multiform exudative erythema
  36. E. Traumatic erosion
37. 2.A 12-year-old child complains of body temperature rise up to 39,8oC, weakness, headache and pain in throat getting worse when swallowing. Objectively: mucous membrane of gums is edematic, hyperemic. Tonsils are bright red, hypertrophic, covered with yellow-gray deposit which does not extend beyond the lymphoid tissue and can be easily removed. Submandibular, occipital lymph nodes are significantly enlarged, slightly painful on palpation. Hepatosplenomegaly is present. Identify the causative agent of this disease:
- A. Epstein-Barr virus
  - B. Bordet-Gengou bacillus
  - C. Cocksackie virus
  - D. Herpes virus
  - E. Loeffler's Bacillus
38. During dental examination of 13-years -old patient acute herpetic stomatitis was revealed. Which group of medicine should be applied for the dissolution of fibrinous coating?
- A. Proteolytic enzymes
  - B. Anti-viral
  - C. Antibiotic
  - D. Anti-inflammatory
  - E. No correct answer
39. During dental examination of 11-years -old patient acute herpetic stomatitis was clarified. Which medicines of anti-viral action should be applied for the local treatment?
- A. Acyclovir (zovirax)
  - B. Solcoseryl
  - C. Trypsyn
  - D. Deoxyribonuclease
  - E. All mention above
40. During dental examination of 11-years -old patient acute herpetic stomatitis was revealed. What is the etiological agent of this disease?
- A. DNA-containing herpes simplex virus
  - B. Groups A coxsackieviruses
  - C. Groups B coxsackieviruses
  - D. Chickenpox virus
  - E. Shingle's virus



41. The parents of 13-years- old child turned to the dentist with complains of weakness, hyperemia, gums bleeding, loss of appetite, increasing of salivation in their child. Objectively: there are 5-15 round erosions with yellowish fibrinous coating and thin red halo on the oral mucosa of lips, cheeks, tongue, angles of mouth. There are areas of superficial epithelial necrosis or vesicles (1-30 mm) with the muddy content. The erosions are sharply painful while touched. The relapses occur 4 times per year. Make the diagnosis.
- Reccurent herpetic stomatitis (severe form)
  - Acute herpetic stomatitis, (mild form)
  - Acute herpetic stomatitis, (mild form)
  - Reccurent herpetic stomatitis (medium form)
  - Recurrent herpetic stomatitis (moderate form)
42. The parents of 3, 5-years- old child turned to the pediatrician complaining about raise of body temperature to 39 - 40 C, weakness, hyperemia, bleeding gums, refuse from eating, increasing of salivation and unpleasant smell. Objectively: significant area of oral mucosa of lips, cheeks tongue, soft and hard palate are covered with yellowish fibrinous coating and thin red halo. The erosions are sharply painful while touched. Make the diagnosis.
- Acute herpetic stomatitis, (severe form)
  - Acute herpetic stomatitis, (mild form)
  - Generalized periodontitis
  - Acute catarrhal gingivitis
  - Recurrent herpetic stomatitis
43. 8. The parents of 4-years- old boy turned to the dentist complaining about raise of body temperature to 37,5-39 C, weakness, hyperemia, bleeding gums, refuse from eating, increasing of salivation. Objectively: there are 3-5 round erosions with yellowish fibrinous coating and thin red halo on the oral mucosa of lips and cheeks. The erosions are sharply painful while touched. Acute herpetic stomatitis (mild form) was diagnosed. What is the first step of treatment of this disease?
- Pain control
  - Prevention of relapses of new elements
  - Stimulation of epithelization
  - Hygienic education
  - Anti-bacterial therapy
44. During dental examination of 4-years-old patient was diagnosed with acute herpetic stomatitis (mild form). Which medicine should be applied for the etiological therapy?
- Antiviral medication
  - Anti-bacterial medication
  - Pain control
  - Stimulation of epithelization
  - Hygienic education
45. During dental examination of 13-years -old patient recurrent herpetic stomatitis was revealed. Which methods should be use for the diagnostics of this disease?
- Virologic
46. B. Immunofluorescence

- A. Cytological
- B. All mention above
- C. Blood test

47. 1. A 10-month-old child fell ill 2 days ago and refused to eat. He was treated by a pediatrician on the occasion of pneumonia. He got antibiotics, sulfanilamide. Objectively: the mucous membrane of the oral cavity is hyperemic, swollen. There is white plaque on the mucous of cheeks, lips, soft and hard palate that is removed in some areas with formation of erosions. Submaxilla lymphatic nodes are enlarged. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- A. Acute Candida stomatitis
  - B. Acute herpetic stomatitis
  - C. Soft form of leucoplakia
  - D. Chronic Candida stomatitis
  - E. Allergic stomatitis
48. 2. An 8.5-year-old boy complains of dryness and itching of lips during the last days. The boy has a harmful habit to retain a pen in the mouth. Objectively: the red contour and skin of the lips are swollen, brightly hyperemic. The moderate peeling of the staggered area is found. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- A. Contagious allergic cheilitis
  - B. Atopic cheilitis
  - C. Eczematous cheilitis
  - D. Meteorological cheilitis
  - E. Exfoliate cheilitis
49. 3. During the prophylactic examination of the 6-year-old child the areas of epithelium desquamation with oval red spots have been found out on the back of a tongue with the areas of hyperkeratinization of papillae filiformes. The papillae fungiformes are hypertrophied. The subjective feelings are absent. The child's anamnesis shows the disbacteriosis of intestine. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- A. Desquamative glossitis
  - B. Acute catarrhal glossitis
  - C. Herpetic affect of tongue
  - D. Mycotic glossitis
  - E. Rhomboidal glossitis
50. 4. A 5-year-old patient visited the doctor with complains of painful swelling of lips. He suffers from biliary dyskinesia. The anamnesis shows a postvaccination allergy. The illness lasts for a year. In summer the patient felt health improvement. Objectively: a red contour of the lips is hyperemic, on the contour there are small blisters, in the corners of the mouth there are perleches. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- A. Allergic cheilitis
  - B. Meteorologic cheilitis
  - C. Bacterial cheilitis
  - D. Exfoliative cheilitis
  - E. Traumatic cheilitis

51. 5. Parents of a child of 4 months complain of the appearance of a white plaque in the mouth cavity of their child and it refusal to eat. Objectively: general condition is satisfactory, the T-37, 1C. The cheesy white plaque on the mucosa of the cheeks, lips and the hard palate is determined. Coating is easily removed, the mucous underneath is hyperemic. What additional method of investigation will confirm the diagnosis?
- A. Microbiological
  - B. Immunofluorescent
  - C. Cytological
  - D. Immunological
  - E. Virology
52. Child of 6 years is complaining of soreness and dryness of the lips. The disease developed two days ago after a long stay in the open air. There is slight edema, hyperemia of the lips, light infiltration, scales on red rim lip. The surface of lips is dry. Put the diagnosis of the disease:
- A. Meteorological cheilitis
  - B. Actinic cheilitis
  - C. Eczematous cheilitis
  - D. Exfoliative cheilitis
  - E. Glandular cheilitis
53. An 1 year old child is restless, refuses to eat, the body temperature is 37.7 C. Objectively: mucosa of cheeks, vestibulum oris, and tongue is hyperaemic and covered with cheesy white coating. What medications should be prescribed firstly?
- A. Antifungal
  - B. Antibiotics
  - C. Antiviral
  - D. Antiallergic
  - E. Antiseptic
54. Parents of 6 months child complain of the presence of plaque in the oral cavity in their child. Objectively: oral mucosa is hyperemic, covered with white coating that resembles clotted milk; the coating can be easily withdrawn. Clarify the diagnosis:
- A. Acute candidous stomatitis
  - B. Chronic candidous stomatitis
  - C. Acute herpetic stomatitis
  - D. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis
  - E. Soft form of leukoplaky
55. Parents of 6 months child complain of the presence of plaque in the oral cavity in their child. Objectively: oral mucosa is hyperemic, covered with white coating that resembles clotted milk; the coating can be easily withdrawn. What is the causative agent of this disease?
- A. Candida
  - B. Herpes simplex virus
  - C. Lefler's rod
  - D. Koksaki virus
  - E. Epstein-Barr virus

56. Parents of 6-year-old child appeared with complaints of child's refusal of food and presence of gray-yellow plaque in the mouth during the year. The child marks a sharp dryness and burning in oral cavity. Objectively: the yellowish-gray coating is present on the hyperemic and swollen mucosa of lips, cheeks. Plaque on the tongue is associated with tissue, is fixed with surface and is located on infiltrated basis. A child suffers of chronic bronchitis and receives systematic treatment with antibiotics. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic candidous stomatitis
  - B. Acute herpetic stomatitis
  - C. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
  - D. Multiform exudative erythema
  - E. Acute candidous stomatitis
57. A 12-year-old boy complains of fever up to 38 C, weakness, headache, pain in the mouth, presence of vesicles and ulcers. The acute condition developed three days ago. The patient has a history of recent pneumonia treated with antibiotics. Objectively: oral mucosa is hyperemic and edematous. The mucosa of lips, tongue and cheeks has large erosions covered with fibrinous pellicle. The lips are covered with thick brown crusts. The back of the hand has papules of double-contour colour. Which of the listed agents should be primarily used in the topical treatment?
- A. Painkillers
  - B. Antiinflammatory
  - C. Antiviral
  - D. Antimicrobial
  - E. Antifungal
58. A 10-year-old child complains of itching, dryness and burning lips. A week ago the child started to use the new toothpaste. Objectively: a red border of lips and skin are hyperemic, there are the small blisters on this background. These blisters burst in some areas. What is the basis of this disease?
- A. Delayed-type allergic reaction
  - B. Immediate type allergic reaction
  - C. Chronic inflammation of the lips
  - D. Reduction of the immune reactivity
  - E. Allergic stomatitis
59. In a minute after torus anaesthesia was introduced with 2% solution of novocaine of 4 ml on the occasion of the 17 tooth extraction, a patient complained of a difficult breathing. Objectively: upper and lower lips, mucous membrane of larynx and oral cavity are swelled and hyperemic. What complication occurred in the patient?
- A. Quincke's edema
  - B. Intoxication by anaesthetics
  - C. Anaphylactic shock
  - D. Collapse
  - E. Coma
60. A 10-year old boy complains of swelling of the lower lip, which appeared suddenly after wasp sting and difficult breathing. Objectively: lower lip is in three times bigger than

normal, the skin in the area of edema is pale. There is swelling of the tongue in the mouth. Oral mucosa of the soft palate is swollen. What drugs should be used firstly?

- A. Antihistamines
- B. Corticosteroids
- C. Anti-inflammatory drugs
- D. Antibacterials
- E. Analgesics

61. A 16-year-old patient appealed to the dentist to extract the tooth 27. After anesthesia of 2% lidocaine she complained of a throbbing headache, stuffiness in the ears, nausea, itching skin. Wheezing, drop in blood pressure, tachycardia, thready pulse were observed in the patient. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Anaphylactic shock
- B. Hyperglycemic coma
- C. Angioedema
- D. Urticaria
- E. Hypertensive crisis

62. A 12-year-old girl is under clinical observation in gastroenterologist in case of biliary dyskinesia. The girl appealed to the dentist with complaints of pain while eating, the presence of lesions on the oral mucosa. An objective examination of the mucosa of the oral cavity revealed erosion, red border of lips is covered with hemorrhagic crusts. Forearms are covered with cyanotic papules with vesicles in center. Define diagnosis.

- A. Exudative erythema multiforme, infectious- allergic form
- B. Acute herpetic stomatitis, severe form
- C. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
- D. Exudative erythema multiforme, toxic- allergic form
- E. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis, severe form

63. A 16-year-old girl appealed to the dentist to remove the tooth 16. After anesthesia with 2% lidocaine she complained of a throbbing headache, tinnitus, nausea, itchy skin. Wheezing, drop in blood pressure, tachycardia, thready pulse were observed. The diagnosis is anaphylactic shock. What are the possible causes of death in anaphylactic shock?

- A. All answers are correct
- B. Swelling of the brain
- C. Acute heart failure
- D. Acute renal failure
- E. Acute respiratory failure

64. In an 11-year old boy weakness, cough, body itching, headache, increasing of the body temperature to 38-39 ° C appeared immediately after taking the medications. Objectively: there is rash on the skin that looks like the nettle burns. Define the diagnosis.

- A. Urticaria
- B. Lyell's syndrome
- C. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis
- D. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
- E. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis

65. A 14-year-old boy complains of fever, pain in the joints. There are bluish-pink spots with a diameter of 1-2cm with bubbles in the center on the skin of the upper and lower extremities. There are sharp painful erosions on the oral mucosa against erythema and edema and hemorrhagic crusts on lips. Symptom of Nikolsky is negative. Select the most probable diagnosis.
- A. Exudative erythema multiforme
  - B. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
  - C. Ulcerous-necrotic stomatitis
  - D. Chronic recurrent herpetic stomatitis
  - E. Pemphigus
66. A 7-year-old girl became ill 3 days ago. Objectively: the temperature is 39,3°C. On the skin of a face, neck, breasts, back, forearms, shins there is papular rash and single vesicles of 4-5 mm in size, filled by serous maintenance. In the oral cavity there are large erosions, covered with a white plaque, severely painful at the touch. Lips are swollen, hyperemic, covered with bleeding crusts. Conjunctivitis is present. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- A. Stevens-Johnson's syndrome
  - B. Infectious mononucleosis
  - C. Laryngeal syndroms
  - D. Multiform exudative erythema
  - E. Acute herpetic stomatitis
67. Parents of a 5-month-old baby complain of food refusal, ulcers on the palate. The infant was born prematurely, is now artificially fed. Objectively: at the junction of hard and soft palate there is an oval well-defined ulcer, covered with yellow-gray film and limited by a hyperemic swelling, protruding above the surface of oral mucosa. Which group of drugs should be administered for the aphthae epithelization?
- A. Keratoplastic agents
  - B. Antiviral drugs
  - C. Antimycotic drugs
  - D. Antiseptics
  - E. Antibiotics
68. Parents of an 8-year-old child complain about a painful formation in the child's oral cavity that obstructs food intake. The same complaints were registered two years ago. Mucous membrane of lateral tongue surface is hyperemic and edematous. There is an oval erosion over 0,7 cm large covered with yellow greyish deposit. Erosion edges are hyperemic and painful on palpation. The child has a history of chronic cholecystocholangitis. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
  - B. Erythema multiforme
  - C. Behcet's syndrome
  - D. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
  - E. Traumatic erosion

69. A child of 12 years old complains on pain during chewing. Anamnesis morbi: every six months, sometimes more often, an "ulcers" appear in various parts of the mucous oral mucosa, which spontaneously heal for 7-10 days. The boy complains on intermittent pain in the abdomen, frequent constipation. The child is under clinical supervision of a gastroenterologist. Objectively: there are small oval in form erosions, surrounded by flushing rim, covered with fibrinous coating on the mucous membrane of the cheeks and lips. Define the diagnosis.
- Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
  - Acute herpetic stomatitis
  - Recurrent herpetic stomatitis
  - Exudative erythema multiforme
  - Acute respiratory viral infections
70. A girl of 12 years old complains of pain and the presence of ulcers in the mouth cavity. The painful sensation is evident especially during eating. Objectively: there are three aphthous elements with 5 mm in diameter, covered with a yellowish coating, surrounded by inflamed red border on the transitional fold of mucous membrane in the region of the frontal teeth of the lower jaw. The aphthae are sharply painful. The chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis is diagnosed. What group of medicines should be prescribed for the child for general treatment before consultation and diagnostic procedure in allergist?
- Hyposensibilization
  - Antiviral
  - Antifungal
  - Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory
  - Antibiotics
71. The patient of 14 years old is being treated in hospital with exacerbation of chronic colitis. Objectively: there are four round-shaped erosions in the area on the lateral surface of flushed tongue and in the area of transitional fold near by tooth 45. What drugs should be used for the treatment of elements during first visit of the dentist?
- Anesthetics, antiseptics
  - Painkillers, antiviral drugs
  - Painkillers, antifungal drugs
  - Painkillers, antibiotics
  - Keratoplastic substances
72. An 8 years old child complains of the presence of painful lesion in the mouth cavity which hurts during eating. Similar complaints were seen 2 years ago. There is an erosion of up to 0.6 cm of oval shape, covered with a grayish and yellowish coating and surrounded by hyperemic rim on the lateral surface of the tongue. Erosion is painful on palpation. Anamnesis of disease: chronic cholecystocholangitis was diagnosed. Clarify the diagnosis.
- Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
  - Traumatic erosion
  - Multiforme exudative erythema
  - Behcet's syndrome
  - Stevens-Johnson's syndrome

73. The 15 years old child complains of the presence of several painful erosions in the mouth cavity. The erosions appear and disappear during several days, and in 3-4 months period they appear again. Objectively: there are round-shaped erosive elements on the mucosa of lower lip sized 6.5 mm with sharp edges, surrounded by flushing rim, covered with a grayish coating, sharply painful on palpation. After the examination, diagnosis was clarified: HRAS. What drugs for topical treatment should be applied to relieve swelling and inflammation in the early stage of treatment?
- A. Corticosteroids
  - B. Anesthetics
  - C. Keratoplastic substances
  - D. Antimicrobial drugs
  - E. Hyposensitization medicines
74. Child of 10 years old complains of presence of painful element in the mouth cavity which prevents of normal food intake. The same symptoms were observed for the first time 2 years ago. Anamnesis of disease: chronic colitis. Objectively: there is a small painful erosion of oval shape, with clear hyperemic rim, covered with grayish-white coating on the vestibulum oral area. Lymph nodes are not enlarged. Clarify the diagnosis.
- A. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
  - B. Aphtha Settona
  - C. Chronic recurrent herpetic stomatitis
  - D. Syphilitic ulcer
  - E. Acute herpetic stomatitis
75. A child of 11 years old complains of presence of painful lesion in the mouth cavity which makes eating difficult. Similar symptoms were observed for the first time 2 years ago. There is an painful small-sized oval erosion, covered with grayish-white color on the bottom of the mouth. The erosion is hyperemic and has infiltrated edges. What local treatment scheme should be chosen for treatment of this pathology?
- A. Anesthesia, antiseptics, keratoplastics
  - B. Anesthesia, causal therapy, keratoplastics
  - C. Removal of traumatic factor, suturing damage
  - D. Elimination of irritating factor, antiseptics, analgesics, keratoplastics
  - E. Hyposensitization, keratoplastics
76. The parents of an 8-year-old child complain of the presence of a sore formation in the child's oral cavity that makes food consumption difficult. Similar complaints were first made 2 years ago. The erosion of 0,7cm in size, of oval shape covered by a grayish yellow plaque is found on the lateral surface of the tongue, on a background of the hyperemic and swollen mucous membrane. The erosion has hyperemic margins and is painful during the palpation. The medical history includes a record of chronic cholecystocholangitis and biliary dyskinesia. Define a provisional diagnosis.
- A. Stomatitis aphthous chronica recurring
  - B. Stevens-Johnson's syndrome
  - C. Behçet's syndrome
  - D. Multiform exudative erythema
  - E. Traumatic erosion



77. Parents of 3.5 years old child complain of frequent nosebleeds, bleeding under the skin and mucous membranes in their child. Objectively: on the pale skin and oral mucosa the multiple petechiae are present. There is spontaneous bleeding of gums. What additional tests should be undertaken for the diagnosis?
- A. Complete blood test
  - B. Biochemical examination of blood
  - C. Immunological examination of blood
  - D. Blood test for sugar
  - E. Urine test for sugar
78. Child of 14 years old appealed to the dentist for dental sanitation. Objectively: the skin of the face is pale, the rim of the lips is dry. The lips are covered with flakes. There are cracks in the corners of the mouth. The mucous membrane of the mouth is pale, the tongue is hyperemic and smooth, filiform papillae are atrophied. There is swelling and cyanosis of the gingival margin in the frontal area. MDF = 10. Enamel of the teeth is without brilliance. Clarify the diagnosis:
- A. Iron deficiency anemia
  - B. Hemophilia
  - C. Werlhof's disease
  - D. Acute leukemia
  - E. Vitamin B12 Deficiency Anemia
79. The patient complains of headache, muscle ache and joint pain, fatigue, lack of appetite for a month. There is a massive bleeding of gums during teeth brushing. Also the patient complains of gingival overgrowth, its burning and sore, pain during eating. Objectively: paleness of the skin and mucous membrane. There are teeth imprints on the mucous membrane of the cheeks. There are petechial hemorrhage on the tongue and palate?existing bleeding. The gums are hyperemic, edematous and loose in the frontal teeth area. Teeth are intact. Clarify the diagnosis:
- A. Acute leukemia
  - B. Chronic leukemia
  - C. Hypertrophic gingivitis
  - D. Hypovitaminosis C
  - E. Werlhof disease
80. The patient appealed to the dentist with complaints of frequent bleeding of the mucous membrane of the mouth and nose. The patient specifies that the same problems have been observed in his father. Objectively: multiple existing telangiectasia and anhiomatous formations on skin and mucous membrane of cheeks, lips and tongue are noted. Blood test is within normal limits. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Osler-Weber-Rendu disease
  - B. Werlhof's disease
  - C. Schoenlein-Henock disease
  - D. Anemia
  - E. Von Willebrand disease

81. 15 years old girl complains of deteriorating of the health condition ( fatigue, dizziness, headache, loss of appetite, nausea) during the last year. From history of disease revealed long (5-6 days) massive menstruation. Objectively: paleness and dryness of the skin, brittleness of the hair. Intraoral examination: cracks in the corners of the mouth, mucous membrane is pale and dry, filiform papillae of the tongue are atrophied. Blood test: Hb - 80 g/l, color index - 0,75, anisocytosis, hypochromia of erythrocytes. Preliminary diagnosis:
- A. Iron deficiency anemia
  - B. Vitamin B 12 deficiency anemia
  - C. Hypoplastic anemia
  - D. Chronic leukemia
  - E. Hypovitaminosis of vitamin C
82. The boy of 17 years old complains of frequent nosebleeds, gums bleeding, positive braid symptom. Werlhof's diseases was diagnosed previously. Which index of blood test will confirm the diagnosis?
- A. The number of platelets
  - B. Number of reticulocytes
  - C. The number of leukocytes
  - D. The amount of hemoglobin
  - E. ESR
83. Patient of 15 years old complains of gums bleeding. From history: frequent nosebleeds, weakness. Objectively: paleness of the skin and oral mucosa. On the mucous membrane of the cheeks, tongue and soft palate there are numerous petechiae. Blood test: red blood cells - 3.1 million, hemoglobin - 94 g/l, color index - 0.9, clotting time - 9 min, ESR 18 mm/h. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Iron deficiency anemia
  - B. Leukemia
  - C. Vaquez Osler disease
  - D. Addison - Birmer anemia
  - E. Werlhof's disease
84. A girl of 16 years old complains of burning, soreness of the tongue tip, impaired taste sensation, dry mouth. She suffers from antacid gastritis. Objectively: mucous membrane is pale and yellowish color. Cracks in the corners of the mouth are noted. There are teeth imprints on the mucous membrane on the cheek and filiform papillae are absent on the tip of the tongue. The back of the tongue is red. Blood test: Hb -80 g/l, color index - 0.7. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Folic and vitamin B12 deficiency anemia
  - B. Acute leukemia
  - C. Iron deficiency anemia
  - D. Werlhof's disease
  - E. Von Willebrand 's disease
85. The 7 years old boy's parents complained of the spontaneous night-time bleeding from the gums and nose in their son. The presence of small and large hemorrhages of different colors (from red to blue-green-yellow) in the mouth and on the skin of the child are noted. Blood

test: significant decreasing of platelets and the presence of giant platelets in peripheral blood is observed. Clarify the diagnosis:

- A. Werlhof's disease
- B. Acute leukemia
- C. Chronic leukemia
- D. Hemophilia
- E. Iron deficiency anemia

86. For what disease the following symptoms are significant: small symmetrical hemorrhages on the feet, legs, hips, painful symmetric polyarthritis, abdominal pain, hemorrhagic rash in the mouth, violation of the permeability of vascular walls?

- A. Hemorrhagic vasculitis
- B. Hemophilia C
- C. Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome
- D. Werlhof's disease
- E. Hemophilia A