Примірник для самопідготовки студентів
Профіль: Хірургія
Курс: 4 курс, 8 весняний семестр
Мова: Англійська
Тема: /4 курс/
Всього завдань: 184

1. The face develops of the following arch:
A. Fourth branchial arch
B. Third branchial arch
C. Second branchial arch
D. First branchial arch
E. Fifth branchial arch

2. In what period do the maxillary and frontal processes complete their fusion?
A. By the 6-month of postnatal period
B. By the 4th week of prenatal period
C. By the 8th week of postnatal period
D. By the 8th week of prenatal period
E. By the 2nd week of prenatal period

3. Maxilla doesn't have the process:
A. Frontal
B. Maxillary
C. Palatine
D. Alveolar
E. Zygomatic

4. How many dental follicles are in each jaw in newborns?
A. 18
B. 12
C. 20
D. 10
E. 16

5. Till what age should erupt all deciduous teeth in a healthy child?
A. Till 4 years
B. Till the end of the first year
C. 2.5-3 years
D. Till the end of the second year
E. Till 1.5 years

6. How many teeth should have an 1-year-old child?
A. 6
B. 10
C. 4
D. 8
E. 2

7. What muscle doesn't belong to the group of masticatory muscles?
A. M. temporalis
B. M. mylohyoideus
C. M. masseter
D. M. pterygoideus lateralis
E. M. pterygoideus medialis

8. Point the anatomical and physiological features of facial muscles.
A. Consist of two layers
B. One end of muscle is attached to the bone, and other - to the skin
C. Lift and lower the jaw
D. Provide chewing food
E. More developed in children than in adults

9. Point the possible planes of movement of temporomandibular joint
A. Only vertical
B. Vertical, sagittal and transversal
C. Vertical and sagittal
D. Transversal
E. Sagittal

10. To what pair of cranial nerves does the trigeminal nerve belong?
A. IV pair
B. V pair
C. VIII pair
D. VII pair
E. III pair

11. A 13-year-old child had an acute odontogenic osteomyelitis from 36 tooth which is complicated by abscess of pterygo-mandibularis area. The 36 tooth must be extracted, it is necessary to expose the pterygo-mandibularis area. What type of anesthesia should be chosen?
A. Torus anesthesia
B. General anesthesia
C. Bershe-Dubov central anasthesia
D. Infiltration anesthesia
E. Tuberal and palatal anesthesia

12. A 5-year-old child had a surgical interference of the short lingual frenum. The child had not the slightest fear of the forthcoming operation. The injection of 0,5 ml provoced the child's anxiety, it developed vomiturition and stomach-ache. Objectively: conscious, the skin of the face and the neck is blushing, a speed-up breathing, the child's pulse is frequent. What is the most credible diagnosis?
A. Dizziness
B. Allergic reaction to anesthetics
C. Painful shock
D. High dosage of anesthetics
E. Collapse

13. The extraction of the 46 tooth is recommended to the patient. Choose the optimal type of anesthesia.
A. Bershe-Dubov anesthesia
B. Mandibular and cheek anesthesia
C. Infiltration anesthesia
D. Torus anesthesia
E. General anesthesia

14. The extraction of the 26 tooth was performed. After the tuberosity anesthesia had been done a patient lost his consciousness, later nausea and the skin itching developed. To which diagnosis can the above-mentioned symptomes be referred as a complication?
A. Syncope
B. Collapse
C. Hives
D. Quincker's edema
E. Anaphylactic shock

15. A 16-year-old boy applied to the dentist for a surgical treatment of the oral cavity. The 36 tooth is fully destroyed. What anesthesia is better to use for anesthetizing during the extraction of the 36 tooth?
A. Torus anesthesia
B. Mental anesthesia
C. Infiltration anesthesia
D. Mandibular anesthesia
E. Topical anesthesia

16. During the extraction of 17 tooth because of the chronic granulomatous periodontitis a doctor applied the block anesthesia, in particular, tuberosity anesthesia. What nerves will be blocked during this anesthesia?
A. Anterior nervi alveolaria
B. Posterior nervi alveolaris
C. Upper dental interlacing
D. Nervus incisivus
E. Nervus mandibularis

17. A patient of 13 years old visited the dentist for the extraction of the 45 tooth. What type of anesthesia is expedient to apply during the extraction?
A. Buccal
B. Mental and sublingual
C. Mandibular and buccal
D. Mandibular
E. Torus

18. A 7-year-old boy was examined because of an acute chronic granulate periodontitis of the 75 tooth. The crown of the 75 tooth is blasted on 3/4. During the extraction the child behave himsalf quietly and readily answered the question. A boy is somatically healthy. Define the expedient method of anesthesia?
A. Aplication anesthesia
B. Infiltration anesthesia
C. Blocking anesthesia
D. Mask general anesthesia
E. Phlebonarcosis

19. The child of 5 years old has a set diagnosis: complete nonunion of soft and hard palate cleft. What type of anesthesia is obvious during the treatment?
A. Endotrachealis general anesthesia
B. Orotrachealis general anesthesia
C. Nasotrachealis general anesthesia
D. Mask general anesthesia
E. Intravenus general anesthesia

20. The girl of 3 years old has the following diagnosis: acute odontogenic periostitis of the lower jaw from the 74 tooth. It is necessary to conduct perostotomy and extract th 74 tooth. The child is nervous. Choose the optimal type of anesthesia?
A. Mandibular anesthesia
B. Intravenous general anesthesia
C. Intubation general anesthesia
D. Mask general anesthesia
E. Central anesthesia

21. During the visit of a dentist, a 15-year old patient felt a sharp aggravation of the general condition, syncope. Objectively: the pallor of skin, death-damp, fall off of artefiotony, low frequent pulse, and frequent shallow breathing peripheral veins become empty, consciousness is stored. What exigent state arose up at this patient?
A. Collapse
B. Arterial hypertension
C. Heart trouble
D. Anaphylactic shock
E. Syncope

22. A diagnosis is made to a 5-year old child: the cleft of soft and hard palate. What type of anesthesia is needed for surgical treatment?
A. Nasotrachea general anesthesia
B. Mask general anesthesia
C. Endotrachea general anesthesia through the tracheothomy
D. Phlebonarcosis
E. Orotrachea general anesthesia

23. A 5.5 year-old-child had injured the 51 tooth. Objectively:tooth is shorter than adjacent teeth, mucosa in the area of the tooth is hyperemic, edematous. The X-ray: the root apex of the 51 tooth is superimposed on the 11 tooth germ. Diagnosis: intrusion of the 51 tooth. Ehe 51 tooth is indicated for extrusion. What type of anesthesia should be applied in this case?
A. Tuberal and palatal anesthesia
B. Infraorbital and incisor anesthesia
C. Infiltration anesthesia
D. Mental anesthesia
E. Torus anesthesia

24. What nervous fibres are blocked during anesthesia of upper molars?
A. Processes of large palatal nerve
B. Media supraalveolar processes
C. Posterion supraalveolar processes
D. Processes of small palatal nerve
E. Processes of nasopalatine nerve

25. As a result of the examination of patient the 16-year-old patient a doctor diagnosed that the 22 tooth is fully destroyed. tionThe tooth is indicated for extractraction. What type of anesthesia is needed to be applied for the extraction of the 22 tooth?
A. Infraorbital and incisal on the either side of the alveolar jaw
B. Central near the round opening
C. Left-side infraorbital and incisor
D. Infiltration and incisor
E. Infraorbital on the either side of the alveolar jaw

26. A 6-year-old child was refered for extraction of the tooth due to exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of 84 tooth. What kind of anesthesia should be used for removal of 84 teeth?
A. Buccal
B. Mandibular
C. Infiltration
D. Topical
E. Tuberal

27. In a 3.5-year-old child the operation of elongation of frenulum of tongue was carried out. The doctor used local anesthetic for infiltration anesthesia - Septanest SVC - 4% without vasoconstrictor. Till what age is not recommended to use anesthetics with vasoconstrictor?
A. Till 7 years
B. Till 2 years
C. Till 10 years
D. Till 5 years
E. No age limit

28. In a 7-year-old child the extruction of 51 an 61 teeth was indicated due to physiological changes. These teeth has movability (III degree). A doctor used application anesthesia. Which anesthetic can be used in this case?
A. Sol. Ultracaini 4%
B. Sol. Septanesti 4%
C. Sol. Mepivacaini 2%
D. Sol. Lidocaini 10%
E. Sol. Scandonesti 3%

29. In a 12-year old child the extruction of the 46 tooth was conducted due to aggravation of chronic periodontitis. For anesthesia of this area doctor applied torus anesthesia. What nerves are blocked during this anesthesia?
A. n. palatinus major, n. alveoliaris inferior
B. n. alveolaris inferior, n. buccalis, n. lingualis
C. n. nasopalatinus, n. alveolaris inferior
D. n. alveolaris superior posterior, n. palatinus
E. n. alveolaris superior anterior, n. nasopalatinus

30. What nerves should be blocked for anesthesia of the 14 tooth?
A. n. alveolaris superior posterior, n. palatinus major
B. n. alveoraris superior anterior, n. asopalatinus
C. n. alveoraris inferior, n. palatinus
D. n. alveolaris superior medius, n. palatinus major
E. n. alveolaris inferior, n. incisive

31. The extraction of the 46 tooth is recommended to the patient. The crown of the tooth is remained; opening of the mouth is free. Choose the optimal type of anaesthesia and the medical intrumentation.
A. Torus anaesthesia, direct and angular elevator, incisors and canine's forceps
B. Torus anaesthesia; lower molars forceps
C. Mandibular anaesthesia direct and angular elevator, incisors and Canine's forceps
D. Mandibular and cheek anaesthesia; direct elevator, lower third molars forcepts, incisors and canine's forceps
E. Bershe-Dubov anaesthesia, direct and angular elevator

32. A 6-year-old boy is directed by dentist-internist for the extraction of the 51 tooth on the occasion of physiologyy mobility. What instruments must be used in this case?
A. Upper anterior and rot forceps
B. Angular elevator
C. Lower incisors forceps
D. Direct elevator
E. Upper third molar forces

33. A 6-year-old boy is directed for the extraction of the 51 tooth on the occasion of physiologic mobility. What instruments should be used in this case?
A. Upper anterior and root forceps
B. Angular elevator
C. Upper third molar forceps
D. Direct elevator
E. Lower incisors forceps

34. Parents of the 4-year-ld child complain of the defect of speech, in particular, the mispronunciation the sound "r" During a medical examination such symptoms have been determined; a tongue is limited in motions, during pulling it out is ahead tucked, the lower edge o bridle of a tongue registers in front of channels of under jaw salivary glands, A bridle is thin, transparent. Define the terms of a sugical interference?
A. After eruption of permaent incisors
B. After eruption of permanent molar
C. After establishing of diagnosis
D. After forming of permanent bite
E. After growth cessation of the jaw-and-facial bones

35. A 5-year-old child got the trauma of teeth. Objectively; the crowns of the 51 and 61 teeth are shorter than neighboring ones for 1,2 mm, mucus shell in the are of the 51 and 61 teeth bloodshot, was swollen. On the X-ray; periodontal crack in the apical part of the roots of 51 and 61 teeth is absent, apexes of the 51 and 61 teeth bodies of supramaxilla are deep in the spongy matter. What tactic of tratment will be optimum?
A. Ligature splintage
B. Resorbtion of 51 and 61 teeth
C. Extraction of 51 and 61
D. Observation
E. Replantation

36. A patient of 13 years old visited the dentist for the extraction of the 45 tooth. What type of aneathesia is expedient to apply during the extraction?
A. Mental and sublingualis
B. Torus
C. Mandibular and buccal
D. Mandibular
E. Buccal

37. As a result of the examination of patient the 16-year-old patient a doctor diagnosed that the 22 tooth is fully blasted, cystogranuloma is on the apex of the root, which engulfs the half of the root. What type of anesthesia is needed to be applied for the extraction of the 22 tooth?
A. Infraorbital and incisal on either side of alveolar jaw
B. Left-side infraorbital and incisor
C. Infraorbital on either side of the alveolar jaw
D. Central near the round opening
E. Infiltration and incisor

38. A 6-year-old boy got a trauma of lower teeth. Objectively: intact crowns of the 81 and 71 teeth are shorter than neighboring, the mobility of the II degree is observed; percussion reaction is positive. On X-ray: evident resorption of the 81 and 71 roots up to 1/3 of its length, the roots are deep in the spongy substance. Choose the optimal method of treatment in this situation. A. Extraction of 71 and 81 teeth B. Splintage of 71 and 81 teeth C. Replacement of 71 and 81 teeth D. Replantation of 71 and 81teeth E. Observation
A. Replacement of 71 and 81 teeth
B. Splintage of 71 and 81 teeth
C. Extraction of 71 and 81 teeth
D. Replantation of 71 and 81 teeth
E. Observation

39. In 3 hours after the extraction of the 45 tooth, the patient had the bleeding from an alveolus. During the examination the trauma of gum tissues in the area of the 45 alveolus was revealed, which passed to the mucus shell of the cheek. What is the doctor' tactic in this case?
A. Tampon of alveolus and wound with acid aminocaproic acid
B. Inseaming of alveolus and wound of cheek
C. Inseaming of alveolaus and wound of cheek
D. Pressure bandage and parentelly introduction of aminocapronic acid
E. Tampon of alveolus by an iodoform turunda

40. A 16-year-old boy was sent to a dentist to extract the 16 tooth for chronic periodontitis. What advice should be given after tooth extraction?
A. Do not rinse your mouth in day of operation
B. Do not take hot food in day of operation
C. All answers are correct
D. Avoid exercise
E. Oral care

41. A 8-year-old child has the edema in undermandibular area, a monuth is opened on 1.5 sm, the subsequent opening is painful, the body temperature is 37.6 C, a transitional fold is smoothed out vestibular, swollen, bloodshot. There is fillings in 84, 85 teeth, percution is painless. the 84 tooth is mobile (I degree). What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis
B. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
C. Chronic odontogenic periostitis
D. Acute odontogenic periostitis
E. Chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis

42. A 10-year-old child complains of the edema and pain in the right cheek, general weakness, and increase of body temperature. Objectively: tenderness to the presence of edeme in the lower third of the rihgt cheek, a slight swelling of the skin, no change in color, undertakes ion a fold. Intraoral examination: The 46 tooth on the third is blasted by a caries, the cavity of the tooth is opened, the probing is painless, percussion is painful. Transitional fold in the area of 46, 85 and 84 teeth was smoothed out, swollen, fluctuation wasn't revealed. Define the diagnosis.
A. Acute serous periostitis
B. Chronic periosiitis
C. Acute purulent periostitis
D. Acute serous periodontitis
E. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis

43. 12 hours ago a slight swelling of the left cheek appeared in a 13-year-old boy. During examination: Asymetry of the face because of slight swelling of soft tissue of the left cheek, there is a tenderness on to palpation. During the intraoral examination hyperemic and edema of mucus shell of gums from a vestibular side in the area of the 26 tooth was found out. The 26 tooth is blasted, percution is sharply positive, the 26 is mobile (I degree). What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Non-odontogenic acute periostitis
B. Odontogenic acute periostitis
C. Chronic odontogenic periostitis
D. Odontogenic acute osteomyelitis
E. Odontogenic acute lymphadenitis

44. A child of 8 years old complains about a sharp pain in a lower jaw on the left. With diminishing of permanent pain the edema appeared after 3 days. Objectively: the general condition of average weight, the temperature is nearly 38.2 C. The edema of the cheek area is expressed. Root of the 74, 75, 36 without pathology. A transitional fold from a vestibular side is smoothed out through subperiosteum inflammatory symptom of fluctuation. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
B. Acute purulent periostitis
C. Aggravation of chronic periodontitis
D. Acute serous periostitis
E. Chronic periodontitis

45. A 12-year-old boy complains of pain and edema in the infraorbital area. After examination a dentist diagnosed the odontogenic acute purulent periostitis. The periostotomy was indicated. Define the place of incision.
A. Triangle mucoperiosteum flap excision
B. Oval mucoperiosteum flap excision
C. Above transitional fold
D. Linear incision in the greatest place of protrusion
E. Below transitional fold

46. Parents of a 7-year-old girl appealed to a dentist. Objectively: the temperature is 38C, the edema in the undermandibular area, the mouth opening is restricted, mouth is open on 1.5 sm, the transitional fold is hyperemic and smoothed out vestibular. There are fillings in the 74, 75 tooth, percussion is sharply painfull, the 74 tooth is mobile (I degree). Define the diagnosis.
A. Odontogenic acute serous periostitis
B. Odontogenic chronic periostitis
C. Odontogenic acute purulent periostitis
D. Aggravation of chronic periodontitis
E. Acute osteomyelitis

47. Parents of a 12-year-old girl appealed to a dentist with complaints of swelling of the left cheek which appeared 11 hours ago. The intraoral examination: The transitional fold is edematous,hyperemic and smoothed on vestidular side of alveolar process in the area of the 25, 26 tooth. The 26 tooth is destroyed, percussion is sharply painful. What should doctor use for establishment the diagnosis?
A. Contrast radiography of the maxillary sinuses
B. Complaints and objective examination data, X-ray diagnostics of the 26 tooth
C. EOD of the 26 tooth
D. X-ray of the skull in a straight line projection
E. Puncture in the area of protrusion

48. A 9-year-old child complains of swelling of the soft tissues and pain in the undermandibular area. Objectively: general condition is satisfactory, asymmentry of the face due to inflammative infiltration and edema in the left undermandibular area. The crown of the 85 tooth is destroyed, percussion is painful, the transitional fold is hyperemic, edematous, smoothed in the area of 84, 85, 46 tooth. Define the treatment tactic.
A. Periostotomy
B. Endodontic treatment of the 85 tooth
C. Endodontic treatment of the 85 tooth, periostotomy
D. Extraction of the 85 tooth, periostotomy
E. Observation

49. Aggravation of the chronic periodontitis of the 65 tooth complicated with palatal abscess was diagnosed in a 6-year-old child. Which method of treatment is indicated in this case?
A. Excision of the abscess with drainage
B. Excision of the abscess without drainage
C. Puncture of the abscess
D. Triangle mucoperiosteal flap excision
E. Electrophoresis

50. A 7-year-old child complains of enlargement of alveolar process in the area of frontal teeth due to old trauma. The teeth are intact. Percussion of the frontal teeth is painless. Reontgenologically: the shade of the ossifying periosteum. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Radix cyst
B. Chronic ossifying periostitis
C. Chronic common periostitis
D. Acute serous periostitis
E. Acute purulent periostitis

51. A 4-year old child complains of pain in the 55 tooth during chewing. The crown of the 55 tooth is partially destroyed, percussion is sharply painful, the cavity of tooth is opened, probing is painless. There is a reddened and swelled protrusion on the palate near the alveolan process. The palpation revealed pain and fluctuation. Choose the treatment tactics.
A. Linear incision of abscess, drainage for 3-4 days
B. Linear incision of abscess, drainage for 1-2 days
C. Incision of abscess and excision of the triangle mucoperiosteal flap
D. Linear incision of abscess
E. Puncture of abscess

52. An acute serous odontogenic periostitis from the 84 tooth was diagnosed in a 7-year-old girl. Define which changes can be revealed on the X-ray of the lower jaw.
A. Presence of osteoporosis
B. Changes in the bone and causal tooth
C. Presence of destruction of bone tissue, changes in the 85 tooth
D. Changes in the 85 tooth
E. Sequestration

53. A 4-year-old child come to a doctor complains of the general condition of moderate body temperature 38,5 ° C. OBJECTIVE: Facial asymmetry due to swelling of the right cheek in the lower third of the face and right submandibular area. Open mouth free, thickening of the alveolar process in the region 83,84,85 teeth on both sides. These teeth are moving, percussion sharply positive. What method of treatment is shown in this case?
A. Removing the causal tooth to cut the abscesses on both sides of alveolar bone
B. To cut the abscesses on both sides of the alveolar bone
C. Removing of the causal tooth and cut along the crease of the transition
D. Removing of the causal tooth
E. Removing of the causal tooth and pro liferatively modified periosteum

54. A 10-year-old boy is sick for 3 days. OBJECTIVE: asymmetrical face, skin bloodshots is not taken in the crease. Open of the mouth is painful, almost in its entirety. 36 tooth previously was treated about periodontitis, the percussion of the 34, 75 and 36 teeth are painful, mucous membrane within 34, 75, 36 hyperemic alveolar processus spindly thickened. The diagnosis: acute purulent odontogenic osteomyelitis. The complication of purulent osteomyelitis can be?
A. All answers are correct
B. Mumps
C. Arthritis
D. Septic condition
E. The transition of the process in acute chronic

55. A 6-year-old patient. General conditions:average of a face due to the slight swelling of the right cheek in the

lower third and right under a jaw area.Opening of the mouth is free, deformation of alveolar chest in the area 83,84,85 teeth on each side. The teeth are mobile, percussion is sharply positive. What is the most credible diagnosis?
A. Phlegmon of under jaw trangle
B. Acute odontogenic osteomielitis
C. Hematogenic osteomielitis
D. Abscess of jaw-tongue groove
E. Acute festering periostitis

56. A girl of 12 years old complained of a slight swelling and pulsating pain in the area of the lower jaw from the right side, the temperature is 39"C. Objectively: considerable asymmetry of the face because of the slight swelling in the area of the lower jaw from the right side and submandibular triangle. Opening of the mouth is painfull and restricted. A crown of the 46 tooth is blased. There is a tenderness to percussion of the 46, 45, 44 teeth which are mobile. Mucosa of the lower jaw from the right side is sharply blushing, bilateral deformation of mandibular alveolar part is clearly marked and palpation of it is painful. Lymphatic nodes are enlarged and sickly during palpation. What is the most reliable diagnosis?
A. Acute lymphade periostitis of the lower jaw
B. Acute bacterial submaxillaritis
C. Osteogenic sarcoms
D. Acute odontogenic osteomieletis of loer jaw
E. Odontogenic submandibular phlegmon

57. The boy of 7-year-old complains about a sharp pain in the right area of the lower jaw, general weakness, the boy temperature- 38,5 C, difficulties in swallowing. Objectively: the face is asymmetric because of the edema of the lower third of the right cheek and submandibular area. Intraoral examination:there is the edema of mucus in the area indicated mobile, percussion is sharply positive. Regional lymphonoduss are megascopic, sickly. Vensant symtom takes place. Point the appropriate diagnos.
A. Odontogenic exacerbation lymphadenitis
B. Acute odontogenic osteomielitis of the lower jaw
C. Sharpening of chronic periodontities
D. Acute odontogenic periostitis of the lower jaw
E. Odontogenic phlegmon of submandibular area

58. The boy's parents complained of a headache and pain in the lower jaw ar the right side, the body temperature increase up to 39 ° C. Locally: redness and swelling of the mucous membrane of the gums in the area of 83,84,85 teeth on either side of the alveolar bone. At what age odontogenic acute osteomyelitis is more common in children?
A. 3-6 years
B. 6-10 years
C. 10-12 years
D. 1-2 years
E. 4-5 years

59. A 7 year-old boy complaints of fever, pain in the teeth on the upper jaw on the left. On examination: the child is pale, facial asymmetry due to soft tissue swelling. Regional lymphadenitis. The 64 tooth - a deep cavity, the 63,65 teeth - intact. Transitional fold smoothed hyperemic mucosa with vestibular and oral part. Alveolar bone is deformed by both sides. Diagnosis - acute odontogenic osteomyelitis. What are the possible effects of the disease?
A. The formation of a false joint
B. Partially adentia of permanent teeth
C. Pathological bite
D. Cicatricial deformation of soft tissue
E. Meningitis

60. A 12 year-old girl complains of swelling and throbbing pain in the mandible on the right side, raising the temperature to 39 ° C. Objective: Significant facial asymmetry due to swelling in the body of the mandible and the submandibular triangle. Opening of the mouth is painful.The crown of the 46 tooth is destroyed. Percussion of the 46,45,44 teeth is painful, the teeth are mobile. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged and painful on palpation. Identify the most likely diagnosis?
A. Odontogenic acute purulent abscess lower jaw
B. Odontogenic acute serous abscess lower jaw
C. Odontogenic acute purulent osteomyelitis of the mandible
D. Acute serous odontogenic osteomyelitis of the mandible
E. Suppuration radicular cyst

61. A 5 year-old child of diagnosis: acute purulent odontogenic osteomyelitis the lower jaw on the right side of the 84 tooth, the crown destroyed completely. What type of anesthesia rationally use in the treatment of this disease?
A. conduction anesthesia
B. General anesthesia
C. All the above
D. application anesthesia
E. infiltration anesthesia

62. A 10 year-old child was ill for 3 days. OBJECTIVE: asymmetrical face, skin bloodshots. Open of the mouth is painful.The 36 tooth previously was treated about periodontitis, the percussion of the 34 , 75 and 36 teeth are painful, mucous membrane within 34, 75, 36 teeth is hyperemic, the alveolar processus has a fusiform, thickened. The diagnosis: acute purulent odontogenic osteomyelitis. The complication of purulent osteomyelitis can be?
A. Septic condition
B. Mumps
C. All the above
D. The transition of acute process in to chronic
E. Arthritis TMJ

63. A 12 year-old girl complains of swelling and throbbing pain in the mandible on the right side, raising of the temperature to 39 ° C. OBJECTIVE: the faces significant asymmetry due to swelling in the body of the lower jaw and submandibular triangle. The crown of 46 tooth is destroyed. Percussion of the 46, 45, 44 is painful , teeth are moving. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged and painful on palpation. Identify the most likely diagnosis?
A. Odontogenic acute purulent osteomyelitis the lower jaw
B. Suppuration radicular cyst
C. Acute odontogenic periostitis serous the lower jaw
D. Odontogenic acute serous osteomyelitis the lower jaw
E. Odontogenic acute purulent periostitis the lower jaw

64. A 12 year-old girl complains of swelling and throbbing pain in the mandible on the right side, raising of the temperature to 39 ° C. OBJECTIVE: the faces significant asymmetry due to swelling in the body of the lower jaw and submandibular triangle. The crown of 46 tooth is destroyed. Percussion of the 46, 45, 44 is painful , teeth are moving. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged and painful on palpation. Identify the most likely diagnosis?
A. Suppuration radicular cyst
B. Odontogenic acute serous osteomyelitis the lower jaw
C. Odontogenic acute purulent osteomyelitis the lower jaw
D. Acute odontogenic periostitis serous the lower jaw
E. Odontogenic acute purulent periostitis the lower jaw

65. A 2-year old child was referred to the surgical department. In anamnesis: the child is sick from yesterday, has high temperature- 38.6 C, the child is maudlin refuse food. Objectively: slight swelling and infiltration of the left infraorbital area, slight swelling of the oral mucosa of the both sides of the alveolar process and slight hyperemia. The eye is partially closed due to edema. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis
B. Acute odontogenic periostitis
C. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
D. Chronic osteomyelitis
E. Acute non-odontogenic periostitis

66. A 2.5-week-old child is sick for 2 days. The body temperature is 38 C, swelling of the eyelid of the left eye. In anamnesis: the child is premature, breastfeeding, a mother has a crack of the nipple. Objectively: swelling of the eyelid of the left eye, the eye is closed. Palpation revealed the dense infiltrate in the area of upper jaw. Intraoral examination revealed edema and hyperemia of the oral mucosa of the alveolar process and palate of the upper jaw. Define the diagnosis.
A. Acute otitis
B. Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis, toxic form
C. Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis, septicopyemic form
D. Blepharitis
E. Exacerbation of chronic osteomyelitis

67. A 1.5-year-old child with severe state was referred to the surgical department. The child is sick the third day. After gather of the anamnesis and passing the objective examination an acute hematogenous examination was diagnosed. Point what can define the severety of the hematogenous osteomyelitis.
A. Age of child
B. Destructive character of the process
C. Septic state of the disease
D. Predominance of the upper jaw damaging
E.

68. A 6-month-old child is being treated in case of acute otitis of the left ear. On the third day of disease parents revealed the swelling of the left infraorbital area and eyelid of eye. Objectively: skin of the eyelid is hyperemic, the eye is closed. In the oral cavity: the alveolar process is swelled on the both sides. Doctor suspected an acute hematogenous osteomyelitis. Define possible roentgenologic changes in this case.
A. No changes
B. Area of the osteoporosis and osteosclerosis
C. Focal destruction
D. Bone with pied rough patchy picture, periosteal reaction
E. Addition shadow of the ossifying periosteum

69. A child is 3 weeks old. Mother complains of restless child's behavior, increased body temperature, swelling of the eyelids and eye defect. In anamnesis: the child's navel hasn't been healing for a long period. Objectively:redness and swelling of the mucous membrane of the alveolar process of the upper jaw on the right. There are fistulas with suppurative excretions on the transitional fold and hard palate. Define the diagnosis.
A. Blepharitis
B. Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis, septicopyemic form
C. Stomatitis
D. Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis, toxic form
E. Aggravation of the chronic osteomyelitis

70. A 8-month-old child is in the surgical hospital in case of an acute osteomyelitis. Define the area which can be more frequently affected due to hematogenous osteomyelitis.
A. Upper jaw
B. Lower jaw
C. Nose bones
D. Zygomatic area
E. Body of the mandible

71. A 1.5-year-old baby was delivered to the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery in severe condition. The diagnosis is acute hematogenous osteomyelitis. Specify the provision of adequate aid in this case
A. Antibiotics, sequestrectomy
B. Only medication
C. Antibiotics, incision of subperisteal abscesses, drainage
D. Only surgery
E. Anti-inflammatory therapy, surgical treatment after the formation of sequestra

72. A 1,5-year-old boy is excited, crying, refuses food. In history - pustular skin disease. The body temperature is 39 ° C. Investigation of blood - erythropenia, leukocytosis, increased erythrocyte sedimentation rate, shift to the left, the appearance of C-reactive protein. Diagnosis - acute hematogenous osteomyelitis. Define the age and location of common development of hematogenous osteomyelitis
A. Mandible, aged 1-2 years
B. Lower jaw, up to 6 months
C. Upper jaw, up to 3 month
D. Upper jaw, aged 1-2 years
E. Upper jaw, 3-4 years

73. A 8- year-old child complains about the thickening of the lower jaw on the left side. A child is ill about 2.5 months. OBJECTIVE: asymmetrical face, regional lymphadenitis. The mucous membrane of the alveolar process of the lower jaw on the left side is cyanotic, the 36 tooth was extracted. From the holes of the extracted 74 and 75 teeth are located purulence. In the Rg-gram: Deformation of the lower jaw on the left side. Pu the right diagnosis?
A. Chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis, productive form
B. Chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis, destructive-productive form
C. Chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis, destructive form
D. hronic odontogenic periostitis, hyperplastic form
E. Chronic odontogenic periostitis, osyfikuyucha form

74. A 10-year-old child complains on directed with the diagnosis of "chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis."On the Rtg-: channels of the 36 tooth is not sealed to the top, periodontal fissure is expanded. The body, angle, and branch of the lower jaw on the left side is thickened. What processes occur in the bone for a given clinical case?
A. Destruction and regeneration
B. Alteration and exudation
C. Regeneration
D. Proliferation
E. Destruction

75. An 8-year-old child was reffered to a hospital with the diagnosis of exacerbation of chronic osteomyelitis. Objectively: the face is asymmetrical in submandibular area, there is a scar on the alveolar part of the mucosa near tooth 75. Intraoral examination: redness and thickening of the alveolar process in the area of the 73 - 36 teeth, painful palpation. In the 75 tooth - big seal, color of the tooth is changed, 74,75 and 36 teeth are mobile. The X-ray examination: there is a sequestrum 3 mm in diameter in the body the lower jaw on the left side. What is the recommended treatment for this case?
A. Antibiotic therapy,sequestrectomy
B. Antibiotic therapy,fistula excision
C. Sequestrectomy
D. Periostotomy in the area of causal tooth
E. Antibiotic therapy

76. A 12-year-old child appealed to the dentist complaining of swelling in the region of the lower jaw on the right side, and the presence of fistulas on alveolar process in the region of 46 tooth, bad taste and bad breath. After a physical examination and x-ray diagnostics found destructive-productive form of chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis. Component of treatment of chronic osteomyelitis is:
A. Surgical treatment
B. Specific therapy
C. Therapy and stimulation of immunity
D. Physiotheraty
E. Antibiotic therapy

77. A 5- year-old child was directed to the department of oral surgery with suspected odontogenic osteomyelitis. Patient is ill about 1.5 months. On the X-ray: in the area of the body and the angle of the lower jaw the areas of bone destruction and osteosclerosis are present. The diagnosis

of chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis, destructive form was clarified. Specify the time of formation of sequestration on a lower jaw?
A. 7-11 weeks
B. 9-10 weeks
C. 3-4 weeks
D. 2-3 weeks
E. 10-14 days

78. A 6.5 year-old child complains of fever, pain and thickening of the left side of the lower jaw. From anamnesis we know that a child has been sick for 2 months. Three weeks ago 74 and 75 teeth were extracted and anti-inflammatory therapy was carried out. The child's general condition improved but was not completely normalized. The previous diagnosis of chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis was clarified. What X-ray features can confirm the diagnosis of productive form of chronic osteomyelitis?
A. Lysis of spongy bone substance
B. No changes on X-ray
C. Increases of volume of bone structure, osteosclerosis
D. Areas of bone destruction without clear margins
E. Foci of bone destruction with adjacent areas of osteosclerosis

79. The 7.5- year-old child who was treated in hospital due to acute osteomyelitis of the upper jaw apealed to the dental sugreon again with complains of the face deformation in the right side. Objectively: regional lymphadenitis is noted . In the region of the 53-16 teeth mucous membrane is edematous, cyanotic from the vestibular and oral sides. The 54 tooth is absent, its alveolar socket is fulfilled with granulations. Alveolar process in this area is deformed, dense, slightly painful during palpation. What additional method of examination should be conducted?
A. All mentioned above
B. Radiography of the jaw
C. Cytological examination
D. Histological examination
E. There is no correct answer

80. A 11-year-old child apealed to the hospital with complains of facial deformation of the upper jaw on the left side. A child has been sick for 5 weeks. After examination the chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis, destructive form was diagnosed. The sequestrectomy as the method of surgical intervention was proposed. What are the indications for this surgery?
A. Productive form of the chronic process
B. Areas of the bone lesion
C. Small sequesters
D. Big sequesters separated from the bone
E. Deformation of the jaw

81. A 13- year- old child, entered the hospital with the diagnosis of chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis. After the radiologic diagnosis established clinical diagnosis of chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis, destructive-productive form. What changes in bone dominate in this form?
A. Purulent melting of the bone marrow with marked necrosis of of bone
B. Isolation of purulent exudate
C. Isolation of purulent exudate
D. Reduction of reparative processes
E. Simultaneously active process melting and restoration of bone

82. A 8.5- year-old child, treated in hospital for chronic odontogenic osteomyelitis, destructive form. The pathological process is localized in the region from the 73 to 36 tooth. The X-ray determined 3 fires of enlightenment irregularly shaped compaction of bone tissue on the perimeter and shadows darkening the center. What complications can arise in this case?
A. aedentia
B. abscess
C. Xerostomia
D. pathological fracture
E. exacerbation of process

83. Parents of a 9-year-old boy appealed to a dentist with complaints of deformation of the mandible on the left. On radiographs of the mandible bone defect with sharp edges 2 - 3 sm containing 44 tooth follicle is observed. Define a diagnosis
A. Follicular cyst
B. Osteoma
C. Radicular cyst
D. Osteoblastoma
E. Ameloblastoma

84. A 13-year-old child appealed toa dentist with complaints of discoloration of the 11 tooth From history we know that 4 years ago the injury of the front section of the upper jaw occured. OBJECTIVEly: the 11 tooth intact, percussion is painless. ON The X-ray: the bone is thin at the top of the root of tooth 11 with clear oval edges. Your diagnosis:
A. Residual cyst
B. Radicular cyst
C. Radicular tooth containing cyst
D. Follicular cyst
E. Ameloblastoma

85. In a 8 year-old boy during the objective intraoral examination dentist revealed absence of the 36 tooth. According to other parents first permanent molars erupted in time. The boy doesn't have any complaints. After the radiographic examination of the mandible homogeneous cysts rounded smooth with clear edges was revealed. The coronal part of the 36 tooth is in cyst . Define the diagnosis
A. Follicular cyst of the mandible
B. Odontoma from 36 teeth of the mandible
C. Residual cyst
D. Radicular cyst of mandible
E. Osteoblastoma

86. A 9 year-old girl during treatment of the 75 tooth the homogeneous rounded thinning of bone was found. There is the temporary tooth roots and permanent tooth in follicle. What diagnosis can be assumed by X-ray?
A. Residual cyst
B. Radicular cyst from 75 tooth
C. Folicular cyst from 75 tooth
D. Cyst of eruption
E. Ameloblastama

87. A 16-year-old patient complains of the slight swelling in the right lower jaw area. Objectively: there is a slight asymmetry of the face in right lower jaw area. The 45 tooth is absent. The X-ray of the right half of the lower jaw in a lateral projection revealed the cell of bone tissues of oval form (2*3 cm), with clear contours. The reverse crown part of horizontally placed the 45 tooth is localized in the cavity. What is the most credible diagnosis?
A. Odontoma of the lower jaw
B. Osteoblastoclastoma of the lower jaw
C. Adamantinoma of lower jaw
D. Follicle cyst of the lower jaw
E. Sarcoma of the lower jaw

88. The parents of an 8-year-old girl appealed with complaints of the absence of the 11 tooth. Objectively: on-the-spot vestibular insignificant heave of mucus shell is presented. On the X-ray was revealed shade of high intensity concerns with clear contours. What is the most credible diagnosis?
A. Radicular cyst
B. Adamantinoma
C. Follicle cyst
D. Odontogenic fibroma
E. Odontoma

89. The parents of a 13-year-old child appealed with complaints about the absence of the 45 tooth. Objectively: a bulge in the lower jaw from a vestibular surface in the area of the absent the 45 tooth, surface in this area is smooth, painless on palpation. At X- ray: a shade of high intensity with clear contours, there are numerous tooth-like forms on a background shade. What is the most credible diagnosis?
A. Odontogenic fibroma of lower jaw
B. Radix cyst of lower jaw from 45
C. Folicular cyst of lower jaw from 45
D. Odontoma of lower jaw
E. Ameloblastoma of lower jaw

90. The X-ray examination was performed the treatment of the 36 tooth in a 14-year-old boy. The X-ray showed the presence of a rounded form homogenous shade with clear edges in the area of the apex of the mesial root. Define the possible diagnosis.
A. Residual cyst
B. Fissural cyst
C. Follicular cyst
D. Radicular cyst
E. Odontoma

91. The X-ray examination was performed the treatment of the 11 tooth in a 15-year-old boy. The X-ray showed the presence of a rounded form homogenous shade with clear edges (d= 7 mm)in the area of the apex of the mesial root. Choose theu treatment tactic.
A. Observation
B. Cystectomy
C. Cystotomy
D. Extraction of the 11 tooth
E. Endodontic treatment

92. A 13-year-old boy appealed to the dentist. After examination dentist revealed a follicular cyst of the 22 tooth. Choose the method of treatment.
A. Medicamentous treatment
B. Observation
C. Cystectomy
D. Cystotomy
E.

93. Child 7 years old complains of pain and swelling in the left submandibular area. Swelling in this area appeared 2 days ago. OBJECTIVE: asymmetrical face due to soft tissue swelling in the left submandibular area. Palpation revealed the formation of spherical shape, movable, not soldered to the skin, painful. 74 teeth changed in color, it is painful percussion. Put the right diagnosis.
A. Non-odontogenic acute suppurative lymphadenitis left submandibular area
B. Non-odontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis right submandibular area
C. Odontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis left submandibular area
D. Non-odontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis left submandibular area
E. Odontogenic acute suppurative lymphadenitis left submandibular area

94. A 14-year-old child arrived to a clinic with complaints on asymmetric face with a thick infiltrate in the submandibular area. Objectively: the transitional fold in the projection of the 37 tooth root is a cord. The diagnosis: chronic odontogenic hyperplastic lymphadenitis of the left submandibular area of the 37 tooth. Select the optimal therapeutic treatment?
A. Surgical removal of lymph node
B. Removal of the 37 teeth and surgical removal of the lymph node with subsequent pathological study
C. Endodontic treatment of the 37 teeth and removal of lymph node parenchyma
D. Endodontic treatment of the 37 tooth and surgical removal of the hyperplastic lymph node
E. Extraction of the 37 teeth

95. Boy 11 years / The parents of a 3-year-old boy appealed to a dental surgeon with complaits of the presence of tumor in a superciliary area. Odjectively:in a right superciliary area there is a 2 cm tumor of soft-elastic consistency, round in shape. A skin above a slight swelling is neither changed nor soldered with it.The puncture revealed a mass of white color.What is the most reliable diagnosis?
A. Dermoid cyst of the right duperciliary area
B. Lymphangioma of the right superciliar area
C. Epidermoid cyst of the right superciliar area
D. Hemangioma of the right superciliar area
E. Cerebral hernia

96. A girl of 2 years old has temperature 38.5',a slight swelling under a jaw from the right side. She is ill for 5 days, when a cold, cold, cough,small mobile ball appeared under a lopwer jaw on the right side. Objectively; the common state of the child of middle weight.Face asymmetric because of a slight swelling in the right under mandibular area. The skin is blushing,brilliant, here is a poured edema in the right under mandibular area, that spreads to the overhead department of a neck from the right side,tender painful, dense, the skin does nort undertake in a fold. The teeth are healthy.What is the most reliable diagnosis?
A. Adenophlegmon of the rightr under the mandibular
B. Acute festering periostitis of the lower jaw on the right
C. Acute nonodonogenic submandibular lymphadenities
D. Chronic osteomielitis of the lower jaw on the right
E. Acute sialoadenitis of the right undermandibular salivary gland

97. Parents of 9-year-old boy complained of the presence of long-existing "balls" in the submaxillary area. From the history the doctor discovered that the "ball" was a month ago, along with the appearance of pain in tooth 75. Tooth not treated. Parents point to several aggravations, are manifested slight fever, increasing pain and its node against acute process in the tooth. OBJECTIVE: node tight, limited, mobile, oval shape, center revealed fluctuations. Install the diagnosis A. Odontogenic acute purulent lymphadenitis left submandibular area B. Exacerbation of chronic odontogenic lymphadenitis C. a lymphogranulomatosis D. Neodontohennyy acute purulent lymphadenitis left submandibular area E. Neodontohennyy acute purulent lymphadenitis left submandibular area
A. Exacerbation of chronic odontogenic lymphadenitis
B. Nonodontogenic acute purulent lymphadenitis of the left submandibular area
C. Lymphogranulomatosis
D. Nonodontogenic acute purulent lymphadenitis of the right mandibular area
E. There is no correct answer

98. The 8-years-old child of complaints about a small asymmetry of the face. OBJECTIVE: In the presence of the right submaxillary area long-existing balls. Palpation: limited personal, non-welded skin formation round, in the center is fluctuation. Open your mouth free. The 84 toth with coronal part is destroyed. According to the ultrasound images recorded increased in size the structure with hypoechoic areas in the center (density central zone of the histogram from 0 to 10 arbitrary units). Put the right diagnosis
A. Nonodontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis of left submandibular area
B. Odontogenic chronic hyperplastic lymphadenitis of left submandibular area
C. Nonodontogenic acute purulent lymphadenitisof left submandibular area
D. Odontogenic chronic purulent lymphadenitis of left submandibular area
E. Odontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis of left submandibular area

99. A 9-years-old complaining about the appearance of a moving "balls" in the submaxillary area. The child said that before increase the lymph nodes ,the 36 tooth was treated. OBJECTIVE: found "ball" painful during palpation,

the skin over the formation is not changed in color, taken in the fold, the 36 tooth diagnosed - exacerbation of chronic periodontitis. Ultrasound lymph nodes clear structure with clear smooth contours and zones of moderate hiperehohennosti in the center. Your diagnosis is:
A. Nonodontogenic acute purulent lymphadenitis of right submandibular area
B. Nonodontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis of left submandibular area
C. Odontogenic acute purulent lymphadenitis of left submandibular area
D. Odontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis of left submandibular area
E. Odontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis of right submandibular area

100. A 7- years- old child complains of pain and swelling in the left submandibular area. Swelling in this area appeared 2 days ago. OBJECTIVE: asymmetrical face due to soft tissue swelling in the left submandibular area. Palpation revealed the formation of spherical shape, movable, not soldered to the skin, painful. 74 teeth changed in color, it is painful percussion. Put diagnosis.
A. Odontogenic acute purulent lymphadenitis left submandibular area
B. Nonodontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis left submandibular area
C. Odontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis left submandibular area
D. Nonodontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis right submandibular area
E. Nonodontogenic acute purulent lymphadenitis left submandibular area

101. A 7- years- old child complains of pain and swelling in the left submandibular area. Swelling in this area appeared 2 days ago. OBJECTIVE: asymmetrical face due to soft tissue swelling in the left submandibular area. Palpation revealed the formation of spherical shape, movable, not soldered to the skin, painful. 74 teeth changed in color, it is painful percussion. Put diagnosis.
A. Odontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis left submandibular area
B. Nonodontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis left submandibular area
C. Nonodontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis right submandibular area
D. Odontogenic acute purulent lymphadenitis left submandibular area
E. Nonodontogenic acute purulent lymphadenitis left submandibular area

102. The 3- years-old boy in the area of the right side of the neck the palpation is painful the ball has size 2x2 cm, which was the day before. ball has a smooth surface, moving the skin in color is not changed, taken in the fold. The child was sick last week with angina. Put the diagnosis:
A. Odontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis right side of the neck
B. Nonodontogenic chronic hyperplastic lymphadenitis right side of the neck
C. Odontogenic acute purulent lymphadenitis right side of the neck
D. Nonodontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis right side of the neck
E. Nonodontogenic acute purulent lymphadenitis right side of the neck

103. A 12- years- old child complains of asymmetric face and the presence of fistula. Objectively: the presence of thick infiltrate delineated in the left submandibular area, skin cyanotic. The fistula with a slight purulent discharge. In the oral cavity: the 36 tooth is damaged, the node connects the tooth with a fistula. Your diagnosis is:
A. Migrating granuloma
B. Odontogenic acute serous lymphadenitis left submandibular area
C. Lymphogranulomatosis
D. Nonodontogenic acute purulent lymphadenitis left submandibular area
E. Odontogenic acute purulent lymphadenitis left submandibular

104. Parents of a 10-year-old girl complain about the presence of facial deformation, painful infiltration, bright hyperemic skin of the cheek. Child restricts mouth opening. The diagnosis - abscess of the buccal area. What are the most probable causes of this abscess?
A. Maxillary premolars
B. Mandibular molars
C. Postoperative suppuration of hematoma, abscess form of furuncles
D. Alveolitis
E. Inadequate analgesia

105. A 9-year-old boy complains about the presence of deformation of the cheek. OBJECTIVELY: there is limited painful infiltrate deep in the cheeks, the skin soldered to infiltrate, brightly hyperemic, difficult taken in the fold. In the center of the infiltration the fluctuation is observed . Mouth opening is somewhat limited and due to pain and tissue infiltration . The mucous membrane of the cheeks hyperemic. The 26 teeth is changed in color, coronal part of the tooth is completely destroyed. Define the diagnosis?
A. Abscess parotid-masticatory area
B. Abscess sublingual space
C. Abscess of buccal area
D. Abscess retrobulbar space
E. Phlegmon buccal area

106. An 11-year-old girl complains of pain, swelling of tissue in the parotid-masticatory area and difficulty mouth opening, headache. Objectively: facial asymmetry due to swelling of tissues in the .Palpation of theparotid-masticatory area revealed dense painful infiltrate and tense skin over it. Fluctuation is observed. Mouth pening is somewhat limited, painful. The mucous membrane of the cheek is swollen with imprints of teeth. The 36 tooth is changed in color, painful to percussion, crown of the tooth is completely destroyed. Define the diagnosis?
A. Abscess of the parotid-masticatory area
B. Pterigomandibular abscess
C. Abscess of infraorbital space
D. Infratemporal fossa abscess
E. Abscess retrobulbar space

107. A 12-year-old boy complains of pain in the eye, which is growing, bulging eyes, headaches, blurred vision. OBJECTIVELY: Inflammatory swelling of eyelids, conjunctival mucosa is hyperemic and edematous. The diagnosis is abscess of the retrobulbar space. What are the possible complications of this abscess?
A. Constant headache
B. Spreading of infection to the brain Meninges, sinuses, brain
C. Spreading of infection to the brain
D. Sinusitis
E. Spreading of infection to the brain sinus

108. A 10-year-old boy has an acute odontogenic osteomyelitis from the 36 tooth which is complicated with pterigomandibular abscess . Which anaesthesia is advisable to conduct for sergical manipulation in this case?
A. Central anesthesia фаеук Bershe-Dubov
B. Infiltration anesthesia
C. Tuberal and palate and anesthesia
D. General anesthesia
E. Torus anesthesia

109. A 12-year-old boy appealed with complaints of pain in the sublingual area, which increases during swallowing and tongue movements. OBJECTIVELY: in the average department of sublingual area at 33 and 34 teeth edema and infiltration of tissues of sublingual roller are observed, which are dense and sharply painful to palpation. Mucosa is hyperemic and edematous. Your diagnosis?
A. Odontogenic abscess jaw-lingual groove
B. Phlegmon of the floor of the mouth
C. Abscess subsubmental area
D. Odontogenic abscess sublingual roller
E. Odontogenic pterigomandibular abscess

110. Parents of a 14-year-old girl complained of pain and deformation of the face. OBJECTIVELY: swelling of infraorbital and medial areas of the buccal areas, upper lip. Nasolabial folds is smoothed, wing of the nose are slightly raised. Normal skin color. Mouth operning is free, transitional fold of the upper vestibulum is smoothed, mucosa is hyperemic and edematous.There is a deep carious cavity in the 13 tooth, tooth is changed in color, painful to percussion. Define the diagnosis.
A. Odontogenic orbital abscess from 13
B. Odontogenic abscess of the buccal area from 13 teeth
C. Zhansulya-Ludwig phlegmon
D. Odontogenic abscess of fossa canine from 13 teeth
E. Odontogenic phlegmon of the buccal area from 13 teeth

111. In a 13-year-old girl a dentist diagnosed odontogenic abscess of the right jaw-lingual area from the groove of the 46 tooth inflammation, located close to the oral mucosa. Select the most suitable method of local treatment:
A. Removal or treatment of the causal tooth, intraoral incision of the abscess in the lingual side of the jaw
B. Removal the causal tooth, abscess incision in the sunmental area
C. Removal the causal tooth, abscess incision by the extraoral method in submaxillary area
D. Treatment of the causal tooth, extraoral incision of abscess in the lingual side of the jaw closer to tongue
E. Removal the causal tooth, abscess incision on both sides of alveolar bone

112. Parents of an 11-year-old girl complained to some difficulty of the mouth openning. OBJECTIVELY: on the right buccal area sharply painful infiltration of 2 cm in diameter is palpated , soldered to infiltrative skin, brightly hyperemic. Fluctuation is observed in the center of the infiltration . There is a rise in body temperature 38.1 ° C and symptoms of intoxication. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Abscess oral language groove
B. Phlegmon right buccal area
C. Abscess retrobulbar space
D. Abscess of the right buccal area
E. Abscess of submandibular area

113. A 12-year-old girl complains of the presence of facial deformation, painful infiltration, bright hyperemic skin of the cheek. Child restricts mouth opening. The diagnosis - abscess of the buccal area. What are the most probable causes of this abscess?
A. Mandibular molars
B. Maxillary premolars
C. Postoperative suppuration of hematoma, abscess form of furuncles
D. Alveolitis
E. Inadequate analgesia

114. Parents of a 14-year-old girl complained of pain and deformation of the face. OBJECTIVELY: swelling of infraorbital and medial areas of the buccal areas, upper lip. Nasolabial folds is smoothed, wing of the nose are slightly raised. Normal skin color. Mouth operning is free, transitional fold of the upper vestibulum is smoothed, mucosa is hyperemic and edematous.There is a deep carious cavity in the 13 tooth, tooth is changed in color, painful to percussion. Define the diagnosis.
A. Odontogenic abscess of the buccal area from 13 teeth
B. Odontogenic orbital abscess from 13
C. Zhansulya-Ludwig phlegmon
D. Odontogenic abscess of fossa canine from 13 teeth
E. Odontogenic phlegmon of the buccal area from 13 teeth

115. Pirogov-Langhans cells were detected in punctate of cervical lymph nodes . Which of these diagnoses confirmed punctate cellular composition?
A. Lymphogranulomatosis
B. lymphocytic leukemia
C. Actinomycosis nodes
D. Tuberculous lymphadenitis
E. Infectious mononucleosis

116. A 12-year-old girl complains of sleep disturbances, increased fatigue, irritability. which diseases should be differentiated before establishing previous diagnosis of tuberculous lymphadenitis ?
A. toxoplasmosis
B. infectious mononucleosis
C. All answers are correct
D. tularemia
E. Hodgkin's disease

117. Girl N. Objectively: the presence of white and red rozeolozno-papular rash on the skin and oral mucosa. Elements of acne are the size of a 5-do10mm. Regional lymph nodes are firm, enlarged, painless. From history we know that it is 9-10 weeks after infection. Define the diagnosis?
A. Early congenital syphilis
B. Late congenital syphilis
C. Secondary syphilis
D. Primary syphilis
E. Tertiary syphilis

118. A 16 years old girl approached in the dental clinic for a consultation about the tumor on the tongue, which appeared three weeks ago. OBJECTIVE:on the body of tongue an ulcer with sharp, smooth-edged, oval base ulcers dense, painless, bottom covered with a of gray and yellow was revealed. Install the diagnosis?
A. Early congenital syphilis
B. Late congenital syphilis
C. Primary syphilis
D. Tertiary syphilis
E. Secondary syphilis

119. Dentist discovered "Hairy" leukoplakia in the mouth of patient, which is localized to the posterior and middle third of the lateral surface of the tongue. Clinically, looks like a white broad band consisting of individual hairs that are keratinizing small papillae length from 1.2 mm to 1 cm. Which doctors should cooperate in the treatment of HIV infection?
A. oncologist
B. hematologist
C. All answers are correct
D. infectiologists
E. immunologist

120. The 15 years old patient, complains of headache, dry mouth, body temperature 38,4 ° C, enlarged parotid area. Objective: facial asymmetry due to painful swelling of parotid-masticatory areas. Lobe upraised ears. Skin pale. With duct parotid salivary gland saliva hardly stands out. Mursona symptom is noted. Put the most likely diagnosis.
A. Exacerbation of chronic parotitis
B. The disease Mikulich
C. Parotitis
D. Psevdoparotyt Hertsenberha
E. Acute serous parotitis

121. The 7 years-old boy observed an symmetrical swelling of the parotid areas, characterized by pain on palpation in the region of mastoid process and tragus ear. Characteristic dryness of the oral mucosa. Hiposalivatsiya. Diagnosed mumps, mild severity. Select a medical tactic in the specified severity?

A. Hospitalization in the Infectious Diseases Hospital
B. Ambulatory treatment of child insulation
C. Ambulatory treatment without isolation of the child
D. A child may attend child care centers
E. Hospitalization in Children's Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

122. Parents of a 4 years-old child complain of swelling of the soft tissue in both parotid-masticatory areas, increased body temperature to 38.2 C. OBJECTIVE: both salivary glands increase, palpation soft and tender. The skin is tense, pale, shiny. Put the diagnosis.
A. Bacterial parotitis
B. parotitis
C. Chronic parotitis
D. calculouse sialoadenitis
E. Psevdoparotyt Hertsenberha

123. A 11 years-old child complains of pain and swelling in the parotid-masticatory area of the right side, fever up to 38,2 ° C. Ill about 5 days. OBJECTIVE: In the parotid-masticatory area right palpation is painful tight formation of 3,5 h5sm. Skin is not changed in color. From the mouth of the salivary gland duct thing stands out clear secret. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. parotitis
B. Exacerbation of chronic parenchymatous parotitis
C. Mixed tumor of the parotid gland
D. False parotitis Hertsenberha
E. abscess of cheek

124. A 16year-old patient turned to the doctor with complaints about the presence of swelling in the right parotid-masticatory area, a feeling of heaviness in the area of gland salty discharge from the ducts. OBJECTIVE: swelling in some parts of the existing sealing painless. The mouth opens easily, mucous cheeks pink and moist. With duct salivatewith admixtures of mucus. Quantity of diminished. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Chronic sialoadenit
B. The disease Mikulich
C. parotitis
D. Acute sialodohit
E. Sjogren's Syndrome Hutnera

125. Parents of the 8 years-old boy complaining of swelling of the soft tissue in the parotid region, fever up to 38,2 ° C. OBJECTIVE: palpation of the left parotid-masticatory area firm, painful skin. Saliva is noted with admixtures of manure. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Nonodontogenic acute purulent lymphadenitis of the right parotid-masticatory area
B. Acute bacterial serous parotitis
C. Acute bacterial purulent parotitis of the right side
D. Psevdoparotyt Hertsenberha
E. Nonodontogenic lymphadenitis of the right parotid-masticatory area

126. A 13 year-old patient complains of weakness, headache, facial asymmetry, fever up to 38,1 ° C. OBJECTIVE: asymmetrical face due to swollen tissue of the left parotid area. Parotid glands dense, sharply painful, without clear boundaries. At massage of a duct a saliva are released. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Epydemic parotitis
B. Acute purulent parotitis
C. Sjogren's syndrome
D. Mumps Hertsenberha
E. calculous sialoadenitis

127. The 6 years-old boy come in the department of infectious diseases and were diagnosed mumps. The child's condition is moderate, body temperature 38,3 °. The child complains of a sharp pain in the epigastric areas that radiates to the back. What complications most likely occurs in a child?
A. pancreatitis
B. Epididimit
C. orchitis
D. gastritis
E. meningitis

128. The 10 year-old child diagnosed psevdoparotyt Hertsenberha. What local clinical symptoms characterise this disease?
A. Gland intact, tight painful palpable node with smooth or bumpy surface
B. Salivary colic, swelling of the salivary gland tissue
C. Hypersalivation, flushing mucosal gland duct papilla cells
D. Hilly swollen glands, salivawith admixtures of manure
E. All answers are correct

129. A 17 year-old patient complains in the presence of a painful swelling of the soft tissues of the left parotid area, body temperature 37,8 ° C. The pain appeared four days ago. OBJECTIVE: observed facial asymmetry due to infiltration, the skin is not changed in color, taken in the fold. Palpation of the left parotid salivary gland sharply painful. Open your mouth free, oral mucosa pale pink color, with no visible changes. On palpation of the left parotid salivary glands secreted saliva muddy. Put the diagnosis.
A. Chronic lymphadenitis
B. Acute serous parotitis
C. Chronic parotitis
D. parotitis
E. All answer are correct

130. Boy (14 years old) complains of difficulty in speaking and eating. Ob-Ly: t there is the formation of circular shape under his tongue righ, diameter 4 cm, translucent, soft consistency, with a thin shell. During puncturetransparent, yellow, mucoid fluid is obtained . Define the clinical diagnosis.
A. Ranula right sublingual salivary gland
B. Dermoid cyst of floor of the mouth
C. Hemangioma floor of the mouth
D. Retention cysts of small salivary glands
E.

131. Mother of an 8-year-old girl complained of swelling in the parotid-masticatory area of business, fever up to 37,7 ° C, dry mouth in child. About 6 months ago there were similar symptoms. On examination: hilly, slightly painful infiltrate in the right parotid-masticatory area. Saliva binding with duct right parotid salivary gland secreted a small amount of secretion from white inclusions. Which of the following diagnoses is most likely?
A. Acute suppurative parotitis
B. Exacerbation of chronic parenchymatous parotitis
C. Chronic parenchymatous parotitis
D. Acute suppurative lymphadenitis of the parotid gland
E.

132. The mother of a 5-year-old child complains of the tooth decay of the upper and lower jaw. Teeth are painful during meals. Objectively: the general condition is satisfactory. A child is emotionally unbalanced. The face is symmetrical. The 54, 64, 74, 75 teeth are destroyed to the level of the gums. There are fistulas with purulent discharge from the vestibular side of the gingiva in the area of the 54, 75 teeth. What is the best method of anesthesia?
A. General anesthesia
B. Local anesthesia
C. Application anesthesia
D. Infiltration anesthesia
E. Tuberal and mandibular anesthesia

133. A 5-year-old girl is ill for 3 days with fever and worsening of the general condition. Objectively: the overall condition is moderate, the body temperature is 38, 6 ° C, and the girl is pale and excited. The tongue is furred, bad breath is noted. There is the hyperemia and swelling of the mucous membrane of gums in the area of the 83, 84, 85 teeth on both sides of the alveolar ridge. These teeth are moving, percussion is sharply positive, and the 84 tooth is sealed. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the mandible
B. Acute odontogenic periostitis of the mandible
C. Suppurating of the odontogenic inflammatory cyst of the mandible
D. Acute nonodontogenic periostitis of the mandible
E. Acute sialadenitis of the submandibular salivary gland

134. The boy is 1 month old. At the mesial margin of the right lower eyelid the wound with purulent discharge is revealed. The boy fell ill suddenly, the temperature has rose to 40 0C. General condition is severe. On the second day of the disease the infiltrate the inner edge of eye socket and cheek was occured. The skin over it is hyperaemic, fluctuation is not defined. Eye gap is narrowed. The pus excretes from the right nasal passage. There is an infiltration on vestibular site of alveolar process and on the palate. Mucosa of transitional fold over it is hyperemic and the fluctuation is obvious. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?
A. Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis
B. Acute dacryocystitis
C. Flegmon of orbita on the right
D. Acute sinusitis
E. Acute serous periostitis

135. A boy 12 years old complains of increasing temperature to 38.5 C, difficulty during opening the mouth, pain during swallowing, eating, talking. OBJECTIVE: the skin is pale, the face is slightly asymmetrical due to swelling in the left submandibular area. Opening of the mouth is limited to 12 mm, painful. Swelling of tissue in the left sublingual area, left submandibular- lingual groove is infiltrated, swollen, painful dyring deep palpation, mucosa in this area is hyperaemic. The crown of 36 tooth is totally destroyed. What is the diagnosis?
A. Acute odontogenic periostitis of the lower jaw due to inflammatory process in the 36 tooth
B. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the lower jaw due to inflammatory process in the 36 tooth
C. Odontogenic abscesses of submandibular-lingual area caused from 36 tooth
D. Odontogenic phlegmon of the left pterygo-mandibular area
E. Odontogenic phlegmon of the left submandibular area

136. Parents of the 6 years old boy complained of increased body temperature, the worsening of the general condition of their child, painful swelling of the right cheek. Objectively: paleness of the skin, facial asymmetry due to swelling of the soft tissues of the right buccal area. Alveolar bone in the area of the 55, 54 and 53 teeth is thickened on both sides, painful during palpation. Indicated teeth are partially destroyed by caries, movable (II-III degree), the pus releases from the gingival pockets. Indicate the most likely diagnosis.
A. Odontogenic abscess of the buccal area from 53, 54, 55 teeth
B. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the maxilla from 53, 54, 55 teeth
C. Acute odontogenic serous periostitis from 53, 54, 55 teeth
D. Acute purulent odontogenic abscess of the maxilla from 53, 54, 55 teeth
E. Odontogenic phlegmon of the buccal area from 53, 54, 55 teeth

137. The mother of 5 years old child appeals to the dentist with complaints of the child's bad feeling, fever, pain in the lower jaw. Objectively: moderate condition, body temperature rises up to 39°C. Facial asymmetry is due to swelling of soft tissues and infiltration of the right mandible area. The 84.85 teeth are changed in color, sealed. Percussion is painful, transition fold is flattened at the area of 83,84,85,46 teeth. Mucosa is hyperemic from the vestibular and lingual side. Put the diagnosis.
A. Acute suppurative periostitis of the mandible
B. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the mandible
C. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
D. Acute serous periostitis of the mandible
E. Festering cyst of inflammatory origin

138. During providing of the local anesthesia (2 ml of 10 % lidocaine), a 9 years old girl screamed, lost consciousness, generalized convulsions began. Skin - pale, bluish. It's impossible to measure the pulse because of convultions. Preliminary diagnosis?
A. Bronchial obstruction
B. Angioneurotic edema
C. Lidocaine intoxication
D. Anaphylactic shock
E. Fever convultions

139. After acute purulent mastitis of the mother, a swelling appeared on the left infraorbital and zygomatic areas in her 2-month-old baby. Hyperemia of the left half of the baby"s face is present. The temperature rises up to 39° - 40°C. Suppuration of the nose is noted. What diagnosis can be assumed?
A. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
B. Phlegmon of infraorbital area
C. Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis
D. Acute sinusitis
E. Acute purulent periostitis

140. The parents of 7 years old child complains of a bad feeling, increasing of the body temperature of their child up to 39°C, pain in the left teeth of the upper jaw. During examination: a severe general health condition of the child, he is pale, adynamic, facial asymmetry due to infiltration of the upper jaw is present. The carious cavity is revealed in the 64 tooth, percussion is painful. The 63.65 teeth are intact, percussion is painful, tooth mobility of 1 degree is noted, and the pus is releasing from the gingival margin of tooth 64. Transitional fold is flattened at the region of 63,64,65 teeth, mucosa is hyperemic from the vestibular and palatal sides. What is the most reliable diagnosis?
A. Acute purulent odontogenic periostitis of the upper jaw caused by inflammatory process of 64 tooth
B. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the upper jaw caused by inflammatory process of 64 tooth
C. Acute serous periostitis of the upper jaw
D. Festering of the radicular cyst of the maxilla
E. Acute odontogenic sinusitis

141. A 15- year-old child complains of swelling of the mandibular process, enlargement is slightly painful. Solid lymph nodes are integrated into the "packages". There is a region of bone resorption with clear margins, containing small sequestra on radiographs of the mandible process. Mantoux test is 12 mm in diametr. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Actinomycosis of the mandible
B. Tuberculosis of the mandible process
C. Chronic osteomyelitis of the mandible
D. Acute osteomyelitis of the mandible
E. Ewing's sarcoma

142. A 10-years-old child suffers from the edema and pain on the right cheek. The general weakness and the increase of the temperature are present. Objectively: tenderness to the palpation of the lower third of the right cheek. The skin is slightly swelled above and undertakes in a fold. The colour is without changes. Intraoral examination: the 46 tooth is blasted by caries. The cavity of the tooth is opened, probing is unpainful, percussion is slightly positive. Transitional fold in the area of the 46, 85 and 84 teeth is smoothed out, swelled. The fluctuation is absent. What is the most reliable diagnosis?
A. Suppuration of the radicular cyst
B. Acute purulent periostitis of the lower jaw
C. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the lower jaw
D. Acute serous periostitis of the lower jaw
E. Suppuration of the follicular cyst

143. A girl of 2 years old has the temperature 38.5 ° C, a slight swelling under the jaw from the right side is present. She was ill for 5 days, when a small mobile nodule appeared under the lower jaw on the right. Objectively: the common state of the child is satisfactory. The face is asymmetric because of a slight swelling on the right submandibular area. The skin is blushed and doesn't plicate. The poured edema on the right submandibular area is observed. It spreads to the upper part of the neck on the right side. The edema is painful, solid. The teeth are healthy. What is the most reliable diagnosis?
A. Acute nonodonogenic submandibular lymphadenities
B. Adenophlegmon of the right under the mandibular area
C. Acute sialoadenitis of the right submandibular salivary gland
D. Chronic osteomyelitis of the lower jaw on the right
E. Acute festering periostitis of the lower jaw

144. 12 hours ago a slight swelling of the left cheek appeared in a 13- year-old boy. During the examination the asymmetry of the face was observed. It was caused by the swelling of the soft tissues of the left cheek. There is tenderness to the palpation. During the intraoral examination hyperemia and edema of mucous membrane of gums on the vestibular side in the apex area of the 26 tooth was found out. The 26 tooth is blasted, percussion is sharply positive, the 26 tooth is mobile (I degree). What is the most credible diagnosis?
A. Odontogenic acute osteomielitis
B. Chronic odontogenic periostitis
C. Odontogenic acute lymphadenitis
D. Acute odontogenic periostitis
E. Odontogenic chronic osteomielitis

145. A diagnosis has been set to the patient: odontogenic phlegmon of the right submandibular area. Define the operative access for drainage of the inflammation of the infectious etiology:
A. Section along the edge of the jaw
B. Section of 5 cm in length that wraps the corner of the jaw
C. Section in submandibular area on 2 cm below from the edge of the jaw
D. Section in a right under lingual area
E. Alveolaris section

146. A diagnosis has been made to the child: abscess of a hard palate. What type of the incision is correct in this case?
A. Triangular section in the area of the hard palate
B. The section in transversal direction
C. To conduct the puncture of an abscess
D. The section goes parallel to the raphe of the hard palate
E. Line section goes perpendicularly to the raphe of the hard palate

147. A girl of 12 years old complains of a slight swelling and pulsating pain in the area of the lower jaw from the right side. The temperature is 39°C. Objectively: the considerable asymmetry of the face because of the swelling in the area of the lower jaw from the right side and submandibular triangle is noted. Opening of the mouth is painfull and restricted. A crown of the 46 tooth is blasted. There is a tenderness to percussion of the 46, 45, 44 teeth which are mobile. Mucosa of the lower jaw from the right side is sharply blushed, bilateral deformation of mandibular process is clearly marked, and palpation of it is painful. Lymphatic nodes are enlarged and painful during the palpation. What is the most reliable diagnosis?
A. Acute odontogenic osteomieletis of the lower jaw
B. Osteogenic sarcoma
C. Acute periostitis of the lower jaw
D. Acute bacterial submaxillaritis
E. Odontogenic submandibular phlegmon

148. A 12- year-old girl has 2.2 cm edema on the right cheek area . The skin above is blushed. The necrotizing core is formed in the center of the edema. The temperature is 38.2°C and the intoxication is presented. What is the most reliable diagnosis?
A. Acute purulent nonodontogenic lymphadenitis of the right cheek area
B. Abscessed furuncle of the right buccal area
C. Nonodontogenic abscess of the right buccal area
D. Phlegmon of the right buccal area
E. Purulent atheroma of the right buccal area

149. A child of 8 years old complains of an acute pain in a lower jaw on the left side. After the pain diminished the edema has appeared. Objectively: the temperature is nearly 38 °C. The edema of the cheek area is expressed. Roots of the 74, 75, 36 teeth are without pathological processes. A transitional fold from a vestibular side is smoothed out due to periosteum inflammatory process. The fluctuation is present. What is the most reliable diagnosis?
A. Acute serosal periostitis
B. Acute odotogenic osteomyelitis
C. Acute festering periostitis
D. Exacerbation of chronic osteomyelitis
E. Exacerbation of the chronic periodontitis

150. During the extraction of the 17 tooth because of the chronic granulomatous periodontitis a doctor applied the tuberosity anaesthesia. What nerves will be blocked during this anaesthesia?
A. N. alveolares superiores posteriores
B. N. alveolares superiores anteriores
C. Nervus mandibularis
D. Upper dental plexus
E. N. incisivus

151. A 7-year-old boy was examined because of an acute chronic granulated periodontitis of the 75 tooth. The crown of the 75 tooth is blasted on 3/4. During the examination the child showed the adequate behave. A boy is somatically healthy. Define the method of anaesthesia.
A. Infiltration anaesthesia
B. Conductive anaesthesia
C. Mask general anesthesia
D. Intravenus general anesthesia
E. Aplication anaesthesia

152. A 13-year-old child had an acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of 36 tooth which was complicated by an abscess of pterygo-mandibularis area. The 36 tooth must be extracted. It is necessary to expose a pterygo-mandibularis area. What type of the anesthesia should be chosen?
A. Torus anesthesia
B. General anesthesia
C. Bershe-Dubov central anesthesia
D. Infiltration anesthesia
E. Tuberal and palatal anesthesia

153. The girl of 3 years old has the following diagnosis: acute odontogenic periostitis of the lower jaw from the 74 tooth. It is necessary to conduct periostotomy and extract the 74tooth. The child is nervous. Choose the optimal type of anesthesia.
A. Mandibular anesthesia
B. Intravenous general anesthesia
C. Mask general anesthesia
D. Intubation general anesthesia
E. Central anesthesia

154. A 14-year-old child applied to the dentist with the presence of subperiostal abscess on the vestibular surface of alveolar process in area of the 27 tooth. The crown is destroyed on 2 / 3. It is planned to carry out the extraction of the 27 tooth and to open the abscess. Select the method of anesthesia.
A. Infraorbital anesthesia done by extraoral method and palatal anesthesia
B. Infiltration anesthesia and palatal anesthesia
C. Tuberal anesthesia done by intraoral method
D. Tuberal anesthesia done by extraoral method and palatal one
E. Infraorbital anesthesia by intraoral method and palatal anesthesia

155. An 8-years old child appealed to the dentist with complains of the thickening of the angle of the jaw. Clinical manifestations of the inflammation were absent. Objectively: the solid, painless lesion with unchanged mucosa is revealed during the palpation. The pus was not revealed after excision. On X-ray: extension and consolidation of the cortex, small areas of the bony resorption in the marginal region, periosteum thickening are present. What form of the osteomyelitis can be suspected?
A. Hematogenic osteomyelitis
B. Productive form
C. Primary chronic osteomyelitis (osteomyelitis Garre)
D. Destructive form
E. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis

156. An 8-years old child appealed to the dentist with complains of the thickening of the angle of the jaw. Clinical manifestations of the inflammation were absent. Objectively: the solid, painless lesion with unchanged mucosa is revealed during the palpation. The pus was not revealed after excision. On X-ray: extension and consolidation of the cortex, small areas of the bony resorption in the marginal region, periosteum thickening are present. What etiology is characteristic for this form of osteomyelitis?
A. Decreasing of the defense of the child's organism
B. All mentioned above
C. Unreasonable intake of antibiotics
D. Atypical form of reaction on the microorganisms
E. Incorrect treatment of the acute form of odontogenic inflammatory processes

157. The formation of sequestrum is characteristic for the next form of inflammatory diseases:
A. Chronic odontogenic periostitis
B. Productive form of chronic osteomyelitis
C. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
D. Destructive form of chronic osteomyelitis
E. Ossifying periostitis

158. What conditions are characteristic for the early appearing possible complications of chronic osteomyelitits in children?
A. Adentia
B. Abscesses, phlegmons, pathological fractures
C. Scar deformations of soft tissues
D. Deformation of the jaw due to the defect of the bone tissue or hyperosthosis
E. Ancylosis

159. What conditions are characteristic for the delated complications of chronic osteomyelitits in children?
A. Pathological fractures
B. Scar deformations of soft tissues, adentia and ancylosis
C. Exacerbation of the chronic osteomyelitis
D. Abscesses
E. Phlegmons

160. A 12-year-old child came for the consultation to the doctor with complaints of the pain and slight swelling in the area of the left TMJ. It is known from the anamnesis, that 2 days ago a child opened his mouth very widely and experienced a severe pain in the area of the joint. Objectively: in the area of the left TMJ there is a slight swelling on palpation; opening of a mouth is limited to some extent. What is the most reliable diagnosis?
A. Arthrosis of the left TMJ
B. Chronic arthritis of the left TMJ
C. Juvenile dysfunction of the left TMJ
D. Acute arthritis of the left TMJ
E. Anchylosis of the left TMJ

161. A girl of 14 years old complains of an accute pain in the area of the right temporomandibular joint (TMJ) with irradiation to the ear, headache, difficulties in the mouth opening. Objectively: there is the asymmetry of the face because of the edema in the area of the right TMJ. The skin is blushing, blocked jaw. The palpation of the joint causes an acute pain. What diagnosis is the most reliable?
A. Acute sialoadenitis
B. Acute purulent parotitis
C. Acute arthritis of the right TMJ
D. Dislocation of the lower jaw
E. Arthrosis of the right TMJ

162. A 10-year-old boy in 4 days after getting a trauma complains of a pain in the left half of the face, limited opening of a mouth. Objectively: considerable edema of tissues of the left infraorbital and parotid areas. A bite is not changed. The opening of the mouth is to 1.5 cm, at the attempt of subsequent motion of the lower jaw the pain increases and "mechanical" obstacle is present. The palpation of the left zygomaticus arch is painful. What is the most reliable diagnosis?
A. Fracture of the left articular processes
B. Middle fracture of the maxilla
C. Fracture of the left zygomaticus arch
D. Traumatic arthritis of the left TMJ
E. Subbasal fracture of the maxilla

163. The 10 years old child complains of the acute severe pain in the left parotid area which increases during mouth opening. The pain irradiates into the ear and left temporal area. When mouth is closed the pain decreases. Objectively: edema and hyperemia in the area of the left TMJ are observed. X-ray: expantion of the joint space. What clinical symptom can appear as defense reaction of masticatory muscles when acute artritis of TMJ is taking place?
A. S-like movements of the jaw
B. Deviation of the lower jaw to the injured side
C. Equable movements of the jaw
D. Deviation of the lower jaw to the sound side
E. The movements of the lower jaw are no restricted

164. A14- year-old boy complains of the pain in the right temporomandibular joint during the mouth opening, which appeared 3 weeks ago after the flu. Objectively: hyperaemia and swelling of tissues in the right area of the joint. The regional lymph nodes are enlarged. Body temperature is 37, 5 °C. Teeth are intact with orthognathic occlusion. On X-ray of the joint: the bone structure is not changed; the right joint ligament is increased. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Acute arthritis of the right TMJ
B. Chronic otitis
C. Chronic arthritis of the right TMJ
D. Arthrosis-arthritis of the temporomandibular joint
E. Front luxation of the mandible

165. A child of 10 years old,after a previous angina, complains of pain in the right TMJ, which increases when he opens his mouth. Objectively: asymmetrical face and pain on palpation of the joint are noted. During mouth opening jaw shiftes to the left side. On the radiograph:changes were not detected. Physician clarified the diagnosis:acute arthritis of the right TMJ. Which of these remedies are not used to treat acute TMJ arthritis?
A. Sedative
B. Antibacterial
C. Immunostimulatory
D. Anti-inflammatory
E. Antihistamines

166. A child of 8 years old complains of pain in the jaw joint areas, stiffness in the jaw movements. The patient finds himself ill for 2 days. From anamnesis we know that the child is often ill with angina. Objectively: the slight swelling at the side of two TMJ is observed, a painful and limited mouth opening, bite is without changes. Pain and

limitation of movement is also defined at the knee. What is the preliminary diagnosis?
A. Chronic Arthritis
B. Bilateral ankylosis
C. Arthritis of TMJ
D. Rheumatic arthritis
E. Osteoarthritis

167. A child of 11 years old is complaining of pain and swelling in the region of the left TMJ, limited mouth opening. After history taking and examination the child was diagnosed with exacerbation of rheumatoid arthritis of the left TMJ. What local therapeutic measures are indicated in this case?
A. Antihistamines
B. Electrophoresis with lidasa
C. Osteotomy
D. Antibiotics, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory
E. Injections of hydrocortisone

168. An 8 years old child complained of pain in the right parotid area , which increases during mouth opening , increased body t ° to 38 ° C. These symptoms appeared for the first time. A week ago, a child had the exacerbation of chronic tonsillitis. Objectively : the presence of a painful infiltration in the joints, the skin over it is hyperemic , and cannot be taken into the fold . There is a narrowing of the ear canal. When the child opens its mouth- jaw shiftes to the left side. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Acute serous arthritis of the right TMJ
B. Exacerbation of rheumatoid arthritis
C. Acute purulent arthritis of the right TMJ
D. Exacerbation of rheumatic arthritis
E. Exacerbation of chronic arthritis

169. Patient of 12 years old, is being treated in hospital of maxillofacial surgery for acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the mandibular angle . The child appeared with redness and swelling of the parotid area on the left, which is very painful on palpation. When she opens the mouth -jaw shifts to the right. The distance between the cutting edges of the central incisors during the mouth opening is 2.8 cm. What further examination method should be used for diagnosis ?
A. Blood test
B. Radiography
C. Electroodontometry
D. Urinalysis
E. Immunological blood test for detection of rheumatoid factor

170. The 14 years old patient complains of the morning stiffness and the crunched appearance during the mouth opening in the right TMJ.From anamnesis: acute pain in the joints occurred for several times before and it exacerbated during the mouth opening. Objectively: the face is symmetrical,the bite is not affected. During bimanual palpation the friction of surfaces of the right TMJ felt and pain was present. On radiographs: the uneven expansion of the joint space is noted. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Arthritis- arthrosis of the right TMJ
B. Ankylosis of the right TMJ
C. Pain Dysfunction
D. Chronic arthritis of the right TMJ
E. Acute arthritis of the right TMJ

171. The 11-years-old child complains of the stiffness in the right TMJ and slight pain that increases during jaw movements, "crunch" during mouth opening. 5 months ago the child had otitis, after which the pain appeared during the mouth opening. But this symptom was not taken into account. The diagnosis was clarified: chronic arthritis of the right TMJ. What treatment tactics should be performed in this case?
A. Immunomodulators,miogymnastics
B. Antibiotics, compresses with Dimexidum, miogymnastics
C. Immunomodulators,antyhistamins,compresses with Dimexidum
D. Anti-inflammatory therapy, compresses with Dimexidum, physiotherapy
E. Dynamic observation

172. During the examination of the 14 years old patient the minor pain in the TMJ joints was noted. Bimanual palpation reveals the friction of the articular surfaces. The child says that the disease began a year ago with the exacerbation of rheumatic process when pain, stiffness in other joints and clicking in both TMJ appeared. Blood test is in the normal range. On radiographs: uneven expansion of the joint space. Clarify the diagnosis.
A. Secondary deformative TMJ arthrosis
B. Chronic bilateral TMJ rheumatoid arthritis
C. Chronic bilateral TMJ rheumatic arthritis
D. Pain dysfunction of the TMJ
E. Bilateral fibrous ankylosis

173. Parents of the 4 years old child complain about reconfiguring of the face of their child and refusing to take solid food. Objectively: facial asymmetry is noted due to edematous cheeks, chin is shifted to the left. Bimanual palpation reveals a lack of movement in the joint articular head. On radiographs: bone outgrowth is observed in the region of the right mandibular angle. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Unilateral dislocation of TMJ
B. Chronic TMJ arthritis
C. Ankylosis of the right TMJ
D. Arthritis-arthrosis of the right TMJ
E. Acute traumatic arthritis of the right TMJ

174. Child of 5 years old is treated in hospital of maxillo-facial surgery with bone ankylosis of the right temporomandibular joint. The girl is ill for the second year. At the beginning of the disease the child experienced pain and swelling in the area of the right parotid area and stiffness during movement of the mandible. The most common cause of TMJ ankylosis is:
A. Chronic lymphadenitis of the parotid area
B. Chronic parotitis
C. Arthritis of the TMJ
D. Benign tumors of the parotid area
E. Phlegmon of the parotid area

175. Parents of 13-year-old boy appealed to the surgeon complaining of an acute limitation of the mouth opening, mandibular deformity, difficulty in pronunciation and during eating meal. From anamnesis of the child - a traumatic fracture of the articular processes of the lower jaw on the left was diagnosed. Bimanual palpation reveals a lack of movement in the joints. On radiographs: there is not evident joint space of the left TMJ. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Pain dysfunction of the TMJ
B. Post-traumatic arthritis
C. Scar contracture
D. Bone ankylosis
E. Fibrous ankylosis

176. The 13-year-old child complains of the persistent pain, which increases by movement of the mandible. Objectively: during the mouth opening the jaw shifts to the left, the crackle is noted in the left TMJ. The absence of the tooth 36 and the tooth 26 which were extracted due to complications of caries was revealed by intraoral examination. On the X-ray: cortical plate sclerosis and its articular head deformity, destruction of the bone of mandibular fossa. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Specific left TMJ arthritis
B. Rheumatoid arthritis of the left TMJ
C. Arthritis of the left TMJ
D. Deforming arthrosis of the left TMJ
E. Rheumatic arthritis of the left TMJ

177. The 14-years old patient turned to a dental surgeon with complaints of the pain in the right TMJ,which increases by movement of the mandible. Three hours ago the boy was injured into his chin. The surgent set the diagnosis: acute traumatic arthritis of the right TMJ. The bandage for immobilization of the TMJ was recommended. For the prevention of what disease the bandage is applied?
A. Subluxation
B. Dislocation
C. Ankylosis
D. Contracture
E. All answers are correct

178. The progressive deformity of the face of the 9 years old child was revealed. There is the growth retardation on the left side of the mandible, limitation of movements. Soft tissues of the cheek on the undeveloped side are located with an excess, the cheek has convex look; and on the other side - cheek is stretched. The angle of the mouth is shifted downwards. The doctor suspected deformable arthrosis of the TMJ. What radiological signs are not specific to a deformable secondary arthrosis ?
A. Shortening of the processus condylaris and thickening of his neck
B. Equal expansion of the joint space
C. The presence of bony exostosis on the upper surface of the bone
D. Head of the processus condylaris is solid and sclerotic
E. The disturbances of the continuity of the joint space

179. The 4 years old child was directed to the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery with the diagnosis of bilateral ankylosis. The child has a characteristic "bird face", mouth opening is unavailable, making it difficult to feed, and breath. X-ray confirmed the diagnosis. What treatment tactics should be performed in this case?
A. Orthodontic treatment miogymnastics
B. Arthroplasty
C. Physiotherapy treatment, miogymnastics
D. Osteosynthesis
E. Observation till complete change of bite

180. 16 years old patient appealed to the doctor with complaints on a swelling in the left frontal area , headache , weakness , fever up to 38,3 ° C. The duration of disease is 3 days. The patient was treated at home with warming packs. Objectively: tissue edema of frontal area and the eye area on the left side; eye slit is narrowed by swelling of eyelids. In the frontal area on the left side there is a thick cone-shaped infiltrate up to 2x2 cm , painful on palpation ,with purulent crusts in the centre. The skin is hyperemic. Clarify the diagnosis:
A. Dermoid cyst of the frontal area on the left side
B. Phlegmon of the frontal area on the left side
C. Boil(furuncle) of the frontal area on the left side
D. Carbuncle of the frontal area on the left side
E. Atheroma of the frontal area on the left side

181. The child of 12 years old was delivered into the hospital of the maxillofacial surgery. The child complains of intense pain in the submandibular area. The mouth opening is free, in full and painless. Two weeks ago, the child complained of pain in the tooth of the lower jaw on the left. Objectively: body temperature is 38, 1 ° C, the asymmetry of the face is due to significant unlimited soft tissue swelling on the left is present. The skin over it is hyperemic, and isn't taken into the fold. The infiltrate is sharply painfull during palpation. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Odontogenic abscess of the submental area
B. Odontogenic abscess of the submandibular area
C. Odontogenic phlegmon of the submandibular area
D. Odontogenic abscess of the floor of the mouth
E. Nonodontogenic phlegmon of the submandibular area

182. A child of the 10 years old was delivered to the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery. The state of the child is of the moderate severity. The body temperature rises till 38, 5 ° C. The child complains of intense pain in the right submandibular region. After a physical examination, the phlegmon of the right submandibular area was clarified. Choose the surgical access:
A. In the submandibular area
B. Collar incision
C. In the submental area
D. Intraoral
E. In the area behind the jaw

183. The child of 12 years old was sent to the surgical department with complaints of pain and swelling of the tissues in the lower jaw, pain during swallowing. The onset was acute. The body temperature rises till 38,8 ° C. Objectively: skin on the submandibular and submental areas is strained, shiny, hyperemic. Painful dense infiltrate in these areas was determined by palpation. Oral cavity is half-open, due to the painful swallowing saliva comes out of it. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Abscess of oral groove
B. Phlegmon of submandibular area
C. Phlegmon of the floor of the mouth (the 1st "floor")
D. Phlegmon of the floor of the mouth (the 2 "floor")
E. Phlegmon of the sublingual area

184. In the department of the maxillofacial surgery there is a boy of 13 years old, who was diagnosed with odontogenic phlegmon of the submandibular area. What can be damaged during the surgical treatment of the phlegmon of the submandibular area?
A. Parotid gland
B. The lower lip
C. Submandibular salivary gland
D. Tongue
E. Thyroid gland