

# Примірник для самопідготовки студентів

## Профіль: Терапія

Курс: 5 курс, 10 весняний семестр

Мова: Англійська

Тема: /5 курс/

Всього завдань: 189

1. What isolating liner is recommended for filling prior to silver amalgam?  
A. Zinc phosphate cement  
B. Polycarboxylate cement  
C. paste containing Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>  
D. Zinc oxide eugenol paste  
E. no necessity to use liner
2. For what disease the following symptoms are significant: small symmetrical hemorrhages on the feet, legs, hips, painful symmetric polyarthritis, abdominal pain, hemorrhagic rash in the mouth, violation of the permeability of vascular walls?  
A. Werlhof's disease  
B. Hemorrhagic vasculitis  
C. Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome  
D. Hemophilia C  
E. Hemophilia A
3. During the sanitation of the 16 years old boy the ulcer-necrotic areas without inflammation around the rim were revealed on the lips, gums, cheeks and tonsils. The patient complains of a sore throat when swallowing, headache and high body temperature - up to 38,8°C. The onset of the disease patient relates to the aspirin intake. What disease is characterized by such symptoms?  
A. Hemophilia C  
B. Telangiectasia  
C. Hemophilia A  
D. Agranulocytosis  
E. Iron deficiency anemia
4. During the sanitation of the 16 years old boy the ulcer-necrotic areas without inflammation around the rim were revealed on the lips, gums, cheeks and tonsils. The patient complains of a sore throat when swallowing, headache and high body temperature - up to 38,8°C. The diagnosis of agranulocytosis was set. What is the etiology of this disease?  
A. Lack of formation of thromboplastin  
B. Inhibition of growth of granulocytes in the bone marrow  
C. Thinning of the walls of blood vessels  
D. Deficiency of platelets  
E. Inflammation of the blood vessels
5. What disease is characterized by a qualitative deficiency of platelets and violation of platelets aggregation within their normal amount. Clinically, the disease manifests a tendency to bruising during minor injuries, skin hemorrhages while wearing tight cloth, recurrent small nose bleeds.  
A. Hemophilia  
B. Glanzmann's thrombasthenia  
C. Telangiectasia  
D. Agranulocytosis  
E. Hemorrhagic vasculitis
6. During dental examination of the 9 years old patient the small-sized hemorrhages are present on the pale mucous membrane of tongue, lips and cheeks. Mucosa of the mouth can be easily injured. There is hyperplasia of the gums from the oral side. The gums bleed, symptoms of necrosis are extended to the tonsils and retromolar area. Necrotic areas are not restricted and covered with gray plaque. There are no evidence of inflammatory changes around it. Patient complains of bad breath, painful feelings during food intake and swallowing. Pain in the jaw and teeth is observed. The teeth are intact. Symptoms develop within two months. Clarify the preliminary diagnosis:  
A. Chronic leukemia  
B. Acute leukemia  
C. Agranulocytosis  
D. Hemorrhagic vasculitis  
E. Glanzmann's thrombasthenia
7. After examination a 5-year-old child was diagnosed with acute total pulpitis of the 74 tooth. What treatment will be most efficient in this case?  
A. Vital amputation  
B. Non-vital amputation  
C. Biological method  
D. Pulp extirpation  
E. Tooth extraction
8. A 3 year old child has a cavity in the 84 tooth. Objectively: there is a carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the tooth within mantle dentin. Dentin is softened, probing of cavity walls is painful, percussion is painless. Make a diagnosis:  
A. Acute superficial caries  
B. Chronic superficial caries  
C. Acute deep caries  
D. Acute median caries  
E. Chronic deep caries
9. Parents of a 5-month-old baby complain of food refusal, ulcers on the palate. The infant was born prematurely, is now artificially fed. Objectively: at the junction of hard and soft palate there is an oval well-defined ulcer, covered with yellow-gray film and limited by a hyperemic swelling, protruding above the surface of oral mucosa. Which group of drugs should be administered for the aphtha epithelization?  
A. Antimycotic drugs  
B. Antiviral drugs  
C. Antiseptics  
D. Keratoplastic agents  
E. Antibiotics
10. Examination of a 9-year-old child revealed chalky spots in the cervical part of the 12, 11, 21, 22 teeth. The spots appeared two weeks ago. Their surface is dull in appearance and can be stained with methylene blue. The affected teeth are nonresponsive to cold stimulus. What is the most likely diagnosis?  
A. Surface caries  
B. Fluorosis  
C. White spot stage of caries  
D. Systemic hypoplasia  
E. Focal hypoplasia
11. A 12-year-old boy complains about short-term pain in a lower jaw tooth on the right caused by cold stimuli. Objectively: the 46 tooth has a carious cavity on the masticatory surface within the circum-pulpal dentine which has no intercommunication with the dental cavity. The cavity floor and walls are coated with light softened dentine. Cold test causes short-standing pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?  
A. Acute median caries  
B. Acute diffuse pulpitis  
C. Acute localized pulpitis  
D. Acute deep caries  
E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
12. An 8-year-old boy complains of having toothache during eating. Objectively: approximal surface of the 55 tooth has a deep carious cavity communicating with the tooth cavity. Probing causes acute pain, there is bleeding, percussion is painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?  
A. Chronic granulating periodontitis  
B. Chronic fibrous pulpitis  
C. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis  
D. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis  
E. Chronic fibrous periodontitis
13. A 12-year-old patient complains about gingival haemorrhage and tooth mobility. He has been suffering from this since the age of 4. Objectively: gums around all the teeth are hyperemic and edematous, bleed during instrumental examination. Tooth roots are exposed by 1/3 and covered with whitish deposit. II degree tooth mobility is present. Dentogingival pouches are 4-5 mm deep. External examination revealed dryness and thickening of superficial skin layer on the hands and feet, there are also some cracks. What is the most likely diagnosis?  
A. Letterer-Siwe disease  
B. Papillon-Lefevre syndrome  
C. Hand-Schuller-Christian disease  
D. Generalized periodontitis  
E. Localized periodontitis
14. A 12-year-old boy complains of fever up to 38°C, weakness, headache, pain in the mouth, presence of vesicles and ulcers. The acute condition developed three days ago. The patient has a history of recent pneumonia treated with antibiotics. Objectively: oral mucosa is hyperemic and edematous. The mucosa of lips, tongue and cheeks has large erosions covered with fibrinous pellicle. The lips are covered with thick brown crusts. The back of the hand has papules of double-contour colour. Which of the listed agents should be primarily used in the topical treatment?  
A. Antimicrobial  
B. Painkillers  
C. Antiinflammatory  
D. Antiviral  
E. Antifungal
15. An 8-year-old boy was diagnosed with chronic fibrous pulpitis of the 21 tooth. It was treated by extirpation method. Choose the material for root filling:  
A. Zinc oxide eugenol paste  
B. Calcium-containing material  
C. Glass-ionomer cement  
D. Resorcin-formalin paste  
E. Phosphate cement
16. Preventive examination of a 4,5-year-old child revealed some hidden cavities on the contact surfaces of the 54 and 55 teeth. After removal of the overhanging edges of the enamel the softened dentin could be easily removed with an excavator within the mantle dentin. Select the optimal material for a permanent filling:  
A. Silicophosphate cement  
B. Composite material  
C. Silicate cement  
D. Compomer material  
E. Polycarboxylate cement
17. A 14-year-old child complains of bleeding and pain during eating in the lower right molar. Objectively: the medial contact and masticatory surfaces of the 46 tooth exhibit a large carious cavity filled with red tissue. Superficial probing causes pain and moderate bleeding. Deeper probing causes acute pain. Percussion is painless. What is your provisional diagnosis:  
A. Chronic papillitis  
B. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis  
C. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis  
D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis  
E. Chronic granulating periodontitis
18. A 10-year-old girl complains of minor pain in a lower jaw tooth occurring during having cold food. Objectively: the masticatory surface of the 36 tooth exhibits a carious cavity with a narrow inlet located within the mantle dentin. Probing causes pain along the enamel-dentin border. Make a diagnosis:  
A. Acute deep caries  
B. Superficial caries  
C. Chronic deep caries  
D. Acute median caries  
E. Chronic median caries
19. A virtually healthy 9 year old child complains about crown fracture and pain in the right superior frontal tooth. Objectively: crown part of the 11 tooth is broken by 1/3, pulp is pointwise dehisced, it is red, acutely painful and bleeds during probing. Percussion is slightly painful. The child got a trauma several hours ago. Choose an optimal treatment method:  
A. Devital amputation  
B. Vital amputation  
C. Biological method  
D. Vital extirpation  
E. Devital extirpation
20. An 8 year old child has a carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the 16 tooth within circum-pulpal dentin. Probing of cavity floor is painful, dentin is softened, slightly pigmented. Cold stimulus causes short-term pain. Choose a dental treatment paste:  
A. Resorcin-formaline  
B. Hydroxycalcium-containing  
C. Arsenious  
D. Paraformaldehyde  
E. Thymol
21. Preventive examination of tongue back of a 6-year-old child revealed areas of epithelium desquamation in form of red oval spots located close to the zones of hyperkeratinization of filiform papillae. Clavate papillae are hypertrophic. There are no complaints. The child has a history of intestinal dysbacteriosis. What is the most likely diagnosis?  
A. Candidal glossitis  
B. Acute catarrhal glossitis  
C. Glossitis areata exfoliativa  
D. Rhomboid glossitis  
E. Herpetic affection of tongue
22. A 14-year-old child complains about a cosmetic defect in the frontal teeth region. Objectively: enamel of the 11, 12, 21, 22, 31, 32, 41, 42 teeth is thin in the region of cutting edge, there is a sulcate enamel pit 1,5 mm wide which encircles the tooth and is parallel to the cutting edge. The cusps of the 16, 26, 36, 46 teeth are underdeveloped and have conical form. What is the most likely diagnosis?  
A. Stainton-Capdepont dysplasia  
B. Dentinogenesis imperfecta  
C. Enamel dysplasia  
D. Systemic hypoplasia  
E. Local hypoplasia
23. A 7 month old child was brought to a dentist because of an ulcer in the oral cavity. The child was born

prematurely. She has been fed with breast milk substitutes by means of a bottle with rubber nipple. Objectively: on the border between hard and soft palate there is an oval ulcer 0,8x1,0 cm large covered with yellowish-grey deposit and surrounded with a roll-like infiltration. Make a provisional diagnosis:

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

24. Examination of an 11-year-old boy revealed thickened, somewhat cyanotic, dense gingival margin overlapping the crowns of all teeth by 1/2 of their height. Fedorov-Volodkina oral hygiene index is 2,6, PMA index is 20%. X-ray picture shows no pathological changes of periodontium. The child has a 2-year history of neuropsychiatric treatment for epilepsy. Make a provisional diagnosis:

- A. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
- B. Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis
- C. Localized periodontitis
- D. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- E. Generalized periodontitis

25. A 10-year-old child complains about acute spontaneous spasmodic pain in an upper jaw tooth on the left. Objectively: distal contact surface of the 26 tooth exhibits a carious cavity filled with light softened dentine and localized within parapulpal dentine. Probing of the cavity floor causes acute pain, percussion is painless. Cold stimuli cause a long-standing pain attack. The child has a history of lidocaine allergy. Choose an optimal paste to be used during the first visit:

- A. Iodoform
- B. Formocresol
- C. Thymol
- D. Paraformaldehyde
- E. Zinc oxide eugenol

26. Preventive examination of an 8-year-old boy revealed some lusterless chalk-like spots on the vestibular surface of the 11 and 21 teeth, which are localised in the precervical region. Subjective complaints are absent. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute initial caries
- B. Local enamel hypoplasia
- C. White-spotted fluorosis
- D. Acute superficial caries
- E. Chronic initial caries

27. Mother of a 3-year-old child consulted a dentist about discolouration and abrasion of the child's teeth. The child has a history of enamel spalling shortly after the tooth eruption. Objectively: the crowns of all the teeth are worn by nearly a half and have yellow-gray colour. Make a provisional diagnosis:

- A. Osteogenesis imperfecta
- B. Amelogenesis imperfecta
- C. Dentinogenesis imperfecta
- D. Stainton-Capdepon syndrome
- E. Systemic enamel hypoplasia

28. A 14-year-old boy complains of rash on the lips, pain while talking and eating. These presentations showed up three days ago. Similar rash has appeared 1-4 times a year for three years. Objectively: general condition is satisfactory, the body temperature is of 36,90C. On the vermilion border of the lower lip and the skin below there are multiple small grouped vesicles with serous content, and crusts. What is the etiology of the disease?

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

29. Parents of a 6-year-old child consulted a dentist about oral cavity sanitation. Objectively: the 85 tooth has a carious cavity on the distal surface within the mantle dentine. Floor and walls are dense and pigmented. Probing is painless. Cold stimuli and percussion cause no pain. What is your provisional diagnosis?

- A. Chronic deep caries
- B. Acute median caries
- C. Chronic median caries
- D. Chronic periodontitis
- E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

30. A 13-year-old child complains of a short-term pain caused by cold stimuli in the upper left molar tooth. Occlusal surface of the 27 tooth has a cavity with a small hole. After the overhanging enamel had been removed, the soft light dentin could be easily removed with an excavator within mantle dentin. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic median caries
- B. Acute median caries
- C. Acute surface caries
- D. Acute deep caries
- E. Chronic surface caries

31. Parents of a 3-year-old child report that the child has constant pain in the upper front teeth. Objectively: the

coronal part of the 61 tooth is gray and decayed. Probing of the root canal orifice is painful and accompanied by bleeding. The tooth percussion provokes acute pain.

Mucosa is hyperemic, edematous and painful. Palpation in the region of the 61, 62 teeth reveals a fistula. What is your provisional diagnosis?

- A. Chronic granulating periodontitis
- B. Acute purulent periodontitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- D. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis

32. A 5-year-old child presents with chronic deep caries within the contact and masticatory surfaces of the 75, 74, 84, 85 teeth. Which filling material should be used?

- A. Infantid
- B. Silver amalgam
- C. Evicrol
- D. Silidont
- E. Silicin

33. According to the mother, a 5-year-old child complains about pain during swallowing, weakness, body temperature rise up to 39,50C, swelling of submental lymph nodes. Objectively: the child's condition is grave, body temperature is 38,80C. Mucous membrane of the oral cavity is markedly hyperaemic and edematous with haemorrhages and ulcerations. Pharynx is markedly hyperemic, lacunae are enlarged and have necrosis areas. Regional, cervical, occipital lymph nodes are painful, enlarged and dense. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

34. Examination of an 8-year-old child revealed irregular white spots on the vestibular surface in the precervical region of the 11 and 12 teeth. The spots are smooth and stainable. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Focal demineralization
- B. Superficial caries
- C. Fournier's teeth
- D. Enamel hypoplasia
- E. Enamel erosion

35. Parents of a 1,5-month-old child complain of whitish depositions on the child's buccal and labial mucosa. Objectively: labial and buccal mucosa is hyperemic and covered with caseous deposition that can be easily removed. Specify the causative agent of this disease:

- A. Loeffler's bacillus
- B. Candida fungi
- C. Vincent's spirochaetes
- D. Fusiform bacillus
- E. Diplococci

36. A girl is 1,2 year old. Vestibular surface of her 52, 51, 61, 62 teeth has large carious cavities within the enamel. Probing is slightly painful, percussion of the 52, 51, 61, 62 teeth is painless. What treatment is to be administered?

- A. Silver impregnation
- B. Remineralizing therapy
- C. Filling with phosphoric acid cement
- D. Coating with fluorine lacquer
- E. Amalgam filling

37. A 7-year-old child complains about spontaneous pain in the upper right molars. Both medial contact and masticatory surfaces of the 55 tooth have a carious cavity filled with clear softened dentin and localized within parapulpal dentin. Floor probing causes acute pain, tooth percussion is slightly painful. Mucous membrane of the alveolar process in the root projection of the 55 is intact, examination of this region revealed no roentgenological changes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- C. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- D. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis
- E. Deep acute caries

38. A 3-month-old child has been in disease state for two days. The child is anxious, refuses food, has normal body temperature. Objectively: mucous membrane of oral cavity is edematous and hyperemic. There is white caseous coating on the back of tongue and buccal mucosa. After the coating removal one can see extremely hyperemic surface with petechial haemorrhages. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Herpetic angina
- B. Acute candidal stomatitis
- C. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- D. Mild leukoplakia
- E. Lichen ruber planus

39. An 11-year-old child complains of a carious cavity in the left upper molar, which appeared six months ago. Objectively: the medial contact surface of the 26 tooth exhibits a carious cavity located within the mantle dentin. The cavity floor and walls are dense, pigmented, with no pain upon probing. The response to thermal stimuli is absent. Percussion of the tooth causes no pain. Make a

provisional diagnosis:

- A. Chronic periodontitis
- B. Chronic median caries
- C. Acute median caries
- D. Chronic deep caries
- E. Acute deep caries

40. Examination of a 5-year-old child revealed a carious cavity communicating with the tooth cavity on the approximal surface of the 54 tooth. Halitosis is present. Superficial probing of the cavity is painless, deeper probing causes pain reaction. Percussion is painless. Interviewing revealed that hot food caused pain. Select the medication for antiseptic treatment of root canals:

- A. Furacilin solution
- B. Alcohol
- C. Aethonium solution
- D. Sodium hypochlorite
- E. Formalin solution

41. A 10-year-old child complains of gingival pain and haemorrhage which appeared two days ago after a cold. Objectively: the gingiva is edematous, hyperaemic, bleeds easily, painful on palpation. The tips of gingival papillae are dome-shaped. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- B. Ulcerative gingivitis
- C. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- D. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
- E. Generalized periodontitis

42. A 14-year-old teen complains of gingival haemorrhages during tooth brushing. Objectively: gingival mucosa is hyperemic, pastous, bleeds when touched. Schiller-Pisarev test is positive. PMA index - 70%. Hygienic index - 3,0. X-ray picture of the frontal area depicts no evident changes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic hypertrophic gingivitis
- B. Chronic periodontitis
- C. Chronic catarrhal gingivitis
- D. Acute catarrhal gingivitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis

43. Preventive examination of a 4-year-old child revealed a deep carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the 54 tooth. The cavity has no intercommunication with the tooth cavity and is filled with dense dentine. Probing, percussion, thermal test of the 54 tooth provoke no pain. The decay/filled index is 1, hygiene index is 1,9. What filling material is the most suitable for permanent filling of the 54 tooth?

- A. Glass-ionomer cement
- B. Silicate cement
- C. Photopolymer composite
- D. Silicophosphate cement
- E. Chemical composite

44. An 8 year old child complains about permanent dull pain in the 46 tooth that is getting stronger during cutting. The pain appeared 1 day ago. Previously there has been pain induced by cold stimuli. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the 46 tooth, tooth cavity is closed, probing and temperature stimuli cause no pain reaction. Percussion is painful, a slight mobility is present. Gum around the 46 tooth is hyperemic, edematous, palpatory painful. X-ray picture shows no changes near the apex of undeveloped roots. What is your provisional diagnosis?

- A. Acute general serous pulpitis
- B. Acute purulent pulpitis
- C. Acute serous periodontitis
- D. Acute purulent periodontitis
- E. Acute condition of chronic periodontitis

45. A 13-year-old girl complains about frequent falling out of a filling in the 21 tooth. It is known from the anamnesis that 2 years ago she underwent treatment on account of a dental trauma. Objectively: a transverse defect of 1/3 of the crown in the 21 tooth. Percussion is painless. Tooth colour is unchanged. X-ray picture shows that root canal is filled by 1 mm from the apex, filling material closely fits the walls of root canal. What stomatological tactics should be chosen?

- A. The tooth should be extracted
- B. The root apex should be resected
- C. The root canal should be refilled
- D. The defect should be restored with photopolymer
- E. The tooth should be crowned with an artificial crown

46. Parents of a 2-year-old girl complain about fistulas with purulent discharge in the region of the upper frontal teeth. Objectively: crowns of the 51, 52, 61, 62 teeth are significantly decayed, probing of root canal orifices is slightly painful, it causes significant haemorrhage. Percussion is painless. Mucous membrane of the alveolar process is pastose and cyanotic, there are cicatrices and fistulas in this region. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic granulomatous periodontitis
- B. Exacerbation of chronic fibrous periodontitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic granulating periodontitis
- D. Exacerbation of chronic granulomatous periodontitis
- E. Chronic granulating periodontitis

47. A 13,5 year old girl complains of gingival painfulness and haemorrhage during tooth brushing and eating, halitosis. She has been ill with angina for a week. Objectively: mucous membrane of gums in the area of frontal teeth of her upper and lower jaws is edematous, hyperemic. Apices of gingival papillae are necrotic, they also bleed when touched. There is a thick layer of soft tooth plaque. What is the causative agent of this disease?  
 A. Streptococci  
 B. Herpes virus  
 C. Staphylococci  
 D. Anaerobic microflora  
 E. Yeast fungi

48. Parents of an 8-year-old child complain about a painful formation in the child's oral cavity that obstructs food intake. The same complaints were registered two years ago. Mucous membrane of lateral tongue surface is hyperemic and edematous. There is an oval erosion over 0,7 cm large covered with yellow greyish deposit. Erosion edges are hyperemic and painful on palpation. The child has a history of chronic cholecystocholangitis. What is the most likely diagnosis?  
 A. Stevens-Johnson syndrome  
 B. Behcet's syndrome  
 C. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis  
 D. Erythema multiforme  
 E. Traumatic erosion

49. A 12-year-old child complains of body temperature rise up to 39,8°C, weakness, headache and pain in throat getting worse when swallowing. Objectively: mucous membrane of gums is edematous, hyperemic. Tonsils are bright red, hypertrophic, covered with yellow-gray deposit which does not extend beyond the lymphoid tissue and can be easily removed. Submandibular, occipital lymph nodes are significantly enlarged, slightly painful on palpation. Hepatosplenomegaly is present. Identify the causative agent of this disease:  
 A. Herpes virus  
 B. Epstein-Barr virus  
 C. Bordet-Gengou bacillus  
 D. Coxsackie virus  
 E. Loeffler's Bacillus

50. A 1,8 year old boy was under treatment in the infectious disease department. He was given ampicillin. On the 6th day of treatment there appeared white deposits in form of caseous films that were revealed on the hyperemic mucous membrane in the area of gingival torus, cheeks and on the tongue. The films can be removed leaving hyperemic surface underneath them. General condition is satisfactory. Body temperature is 36,7°C. What is the provisional diagnosis?  
 A. Acute candidous stomatitis  
 B. Acute herpetic stomatitis  
 C. Drug-induced stomatitis  
 D. Chronic candidous stomatitis  
 E. Mild case of leukoplakia

51. A girl is 18 months old. Vestibular surfaces of the 52, 51, 61, 62 teeth have wide carious cavities within enamel. Probing is slightly painful, percussion of the 52, 51, 61, 62 is painless. What is the treatment of choice?  
 A. Silver impregnation  
 B. Fluorine lacquer coating  
 C. Remineralizing therapy  
 D. Filling with amalgam  
 E. Filling with phosphate cement

52. A 12-year-old patient complains of gingival haemorrhage, tooth mobility. He has had these presentations since the age of 4. Objectively: gingiva around all the teeth is hyperaemic, edematous, bleeds during instrumental examination. The teeth roots are exposed by 1/3 and covered with whitish plaque. The teeth are mobile. Dentogingival pockets are 4-5 mm deep. External examination revealed dryness and thickening of the outer layer of skin on the palms, anterior third of the forearms, soles; there are skin cracks. What is the most likely diagnosis?  
 A. Cyclic neutropenia  
 B. Papillon-Lefevre syndrome  
 C. Niemann-Pick disease  
 D. Hand-Schuller-Christian disease  
 E. Letterer-Siwe disease

53. Examination of a 9 year old patient revealed a milky spot on the vestibular surface of the 11 tooth close to the cutting edge. Probing and temperature stimuli cause no pain reaction. The child was diagnosed with local enamel hypoplasia of the 11 tooth. What treatment should be administered?  
 A. Hermetization of the affected part  
 B. Prophylactic hygiene of oral cavity  
 C. Spot removal  
 D. A course of remineralizing therapy  
 E. Cosmetic filling

54. Parents of a 6-year-old child applied to a pedodontist for preventive examination of their child. The oral cavity is sanitized. According to the parents, the child has recently cut the 36 and the 46 tooth. What method of caries prevention should be applied within 1,5-2 years after cutting of the mentioned teeth?

- A. Remodentum solution applications
- B. Fissure silvering
- C. Coating the teeth with fluorine lacquer Ftorlak
- D. Fissure hermetization
- E. Gargling with sodium fluoride

55. A 12-year-old child complains about bleeding and pain in the 46 tooth during eating. He has a history of acute pain some time before. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity (Black's class II) communicating with the dental cavity, partially filled with overgrown pulp. Pulp tissue is bleeding, painful on touch. There is soft white dental deposit. What is the most likely diagnosis?  
 A. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis  
 B. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis  
 C. Chronic papillitis  
 D. Chronic simple pulpitis  
 E. Chronic granulating periodontitis

56. Examination of a 6-year-old girl revealed a deep carious cavity in the 85 tooth. Percussion and probing are painless. After removal of the softened dentine, communication with the tooth cavity showed up. Deep probing is painless. X-ray picture of the 85 tooth shows the focus of destruction of bone tissue in the region of bifurcation; cortical plate of the 35 has no pathological changes. It is most expedient to use the following material for the root filling:  
 A. Glass-ionomer cement  
 B. Phosphate cement  
 C. Resorcin-formalin paste  
 D. Zinc oxide eugenol cement  
 E. Calcium-containing paste

57. A 4,5-year-old child presents with eruptions on skin and in the mouth which appeared on the previous day. Objectively: the child is in medium severe condition, body temperature is 38,3°C. Scalp, trunk skin and extremities are covered with multiple vesicles with transparent content. Mucous membrane of cheeks, tongue, hard and soft palate exhibits roundish erosion covered with fibrinous film. Gums remain unchanged. Submandibular lymph nodes are slightly enlarged. What diagnosis can be assumed?  
 A. Exudative erythema multiforme  
 B. Measles-induced stomatitis  
 C. Acute herpetic stomatitis  
 D. Chicken pox-induced stomatitis  
 E. Scarlet fever-induced stomatitis

58. A 13-year-old patient complains about gingival haemorrhage during tooth brushing. Objectively: gums around all the teeth are hyperemic and edematous, PMA index (papillary marginal alveolar index) is 46%, Greene-Vermillion hygiene index is 2,5. Provisional diagnosis: exacerbation of chronic generalized catarrhal gingivitis. This patient should be recommended to use a toothpaste with the following active component:  
 A. Vitamins A, D, E  
 B. Chlorhexidine  
 C. Monofluorophosphate  
 D. Calcium glycerophosphate  
 E. Microelement complex

59. A 4-year-old child, practically healthy, has been examined with the purpose of prevention. Objectively: on the masticatory surface of the 75 tooth there is a carious cavity within the cover dentine, filled up with softened dentine. Dentoenamel junction is tender to probing. What is the best material for a permanent filling?  
 A. Silicate phosphate cement  
 B. Glass ionomer cement  
 C. Composite resin material  
 D. Phosphate cement  
 E. Silicate cement

60. A young man, 17 years old, complains of the presence of cosmetic defect in the form of light spots on teeth. The presence of fluorine in drinking-water is 1 mg/l. Objectively: on the vestibular surface of the 11, 12, 21, 22 teeth; the cusps of the 16, 26, 36, 46 teeth there are white spots with a glossy surface that has existed from the moment of the eruption of the teeth. What is the most probable diagnosis?  
 A. Multiple caries  
 B. Endemic fluorosis  
 C. Enamel erosion  
 D. Systemic enamel hypoplasia  
 E. Amelogenesis imperfecta

61. The parents of a 2,5-year-old child complain of the front teeth decay in the maxilla which has lasted during a few months. On the contact and vestibular surfaces of the 52,51,61,62 teeth carious cavities are found within the cover dentine, filled up with softened pigmented dentine which is easily removed with an excavator. Define a provisional diagnosis.  
 A. Acute medium caries  
 B. Chronic medium caries  
 C. Acute deep caries  
 D. Chronic superficial caries  
 E. Chronic deep caries

62. During an examination of a 9-year-old child on the cervical surface of the 12, 11,21 and 22 teeth white spots

are found which 2 weeks ago appeared. The spots are without brilliance, and can be coloured with methylene. The affected teeth do not react to cold irritants. What should the dentist's tactic be to the affected teeth?  
 A. Polishing of the damaged areas  
 B. Filling of the carious cavity  
 C. Impregnation therapy  
 D. Remineralization therapy  
 E. Regular medical check-ups

63. An 11-year-old child complains of the presence of a carious cavity in the left upper molar, which appeared half a year ago. On the medial contact surface of the 26 tooth there is a carious cavity located within the cover dentine. The bottom and the walls of the carious cavity are dense, pigmented, and painful during probing. There's no reaction to the thermal stimuli. Percussion is painless. Define a provisional diagnosis.  
 A. Chronic medium caries  
 B. Acute deep caries  
 C. Acute medium caries  
 D. Chronic deep caries  
 E. Chronic periapical inflammation

64. A 17-year-old girl, complains of the sensitivity of the teeth to sweet and sour. Objectively: on the cervical surface of the 14,13,23,24 teeth there are opaque white spots, painless to probing. The spots are stained by 2% solution of methylene blue. EOD=4 mKA. What is the most probable diagnosis?  
 A. Enamel hypoplasia  
 B. Acute initial caries  
 C. Enamel erosion  
 D. Acute superficial caries  
 E. Fluorosis, maculosus form

65. The parents of a 9-year-old child complain of a cosmetic defect of the right upper front tooth which erupted with defected enamel. The case history has a record of premature extraction of the 62 tooth due to the complicated caries. On the vestibular surface of the tooth there is a yellow spot with clear margins. The enamel above it did not lose brilliance. At probing no roughness is revealed. Make a provisional diagnosis.  
 A. Local enamel hypoplasia  
 B. Systemic enamel hypoplasia  
 C. Acute superficial caries  
 D. Chronic superficial caries  
 E. Fluorosis

66. An 8,5-year-old child, has been complaining of pain from cold in the upper front tooth for a few months. On the medial contact surface of the 11 tooth a carious cavity is found. After the removal of the overhanging edges of enamel the softened dentine within the parapulpal dentine is easily removed. Probing of the bottom of the carious cavity is a little painful on the entire surface. Reaction to the thermal irritants is painful, quickly disappears upon termination of their action. What therapeutic liner should be used?  
 A. Thymol  
 B. A liner contains Ca (OH) 2  
 C. Iodoform  
 D. Therapeutic liner is not needed  
 E. Formocrezol

67. The parents of a 7-year-old child complain of the yellow color of the just erupted front upper teeth. The 16,26,36,46 teeth have the same coloring. The case history contains a record of a course of tetracycline during the 5th month of life due to pneumonia. Define a provisional diagnosis.  
 A. Dental fluorosis  
 B. Local enamel hypoplasia  
 C. Chronic initial caries  
 D. Systemic enamel hypoplasia  
 E. Acute initial caries

68. During an examination of a 9-year-old child in the cervical area of the 12,11,21,22 teeth white spots which appeared 2 weeks ago were found. The spots are without brilliance, with a surface which is coloured by methylene blue. The cold irritant does not cause any reaction on the affected teeth. Make a diagnosis.  
 A. Chronic superficial caries  
 B. Fluorosis  
 C. Acute initial caries  
 D. Systemic enamel hypoplasia  
 E. Local enamel hypoplasia

69. A 6-year-old child complains of pain in a lower tooth on the left during eating. Objectively: on the masticatory surface the 36 tooth there is a carious cavity within the cover dentine, filled by softened dentine of light color which is easily-removable by an excavator. Probing of the walls of the cavity is painful. The reaction of the tooth to the temperature irritants is painful, the pain passes quickly. The tooth does not respond to percussion. Select the most appropriate filling material.  
 A. Silver amalgam  
 B. Silicat cement  
 C. Silicophosphat cement  
 D. Polycarboxylat cement  
 E. Phosphat cement

70. An 11 - year- old girl complains of a toothache in the maxilla during eating, which quickly passes after the removal of the irritant. Objectively: in the 46 tooth there is a carious cavity within parapulpal dentine, the dentine is softened, probing of the bottom is painful, and percussion is painless. What medical paste is necessary in this case?  
A. A paste is not needed  
B. Paste containing Ca (OH)2  
C. Thymol  
D. Iodoform  
E. Resorcin-formalin paste

71. A 17 years old girl complains on white spots, which are symmetrically located on the vestibular surface of the upper and lower incisors and molars and are painless during probing. What is the most probable diagnosis?  
A. Enamel hypoplasia  
B. Acute initial caries  
C. Enamel erosion  
D. Enamel necrosis  
E. Fluorosis

72. At 7-year-old child during a prophylactic examination the dentist found a carious cavity on the medial contact surface of the 65 tooth. It is located within the parapulpal dentine, filled with softened, pigmented dentine. As a result of necrotomy with an excavator a connection between the carious cavity and the cavity of the tooth was revealed. Its probing is sharply painful and accompanied by moderate bleeding. Reaction to the thermal irritants is painful and long lasting. What therapeutic dental paste should be used in the first visit?  
A. Thymol paste  
B. Calcium Hydroxyde paste  
C. Paraformaldehyde paste  
D. Arsenic paste  
E. Zinc oxide eugenol paste

73. During a prophylactic examination of a 10-year-old child on the cusps of the 44 tooth glossy spots of white and yellow color with clear margins were found. During probing of the enamel roughness is not revealed. In a case history: premature extraction of the 84 tooth due to complicated caries. Make a provisional diagnosis.  
A. Systemic enamel hypoplasia  
B. Acute initial caries  
C. Local enamel hypoplasia  
D. Fluorosis  
E. Chronic initial caries

74. A 7 - year - old child complains of a cosmetic defect of the front upper teeth, which were erupted with the defect. Objectively: on edges of the 11, 21 teeth and on the cusps of the 16, 26, 36, 46 teeth there are white brilliant spots. During their probing roughness is not found. What additional test can be conducted?  
A. EOD  
B. Staining with Ljugol solution  
C. Staining with Shillera-Pisareva solution  
D. Staining with methylene blue  
E. X-ray

75. A young 18-year-old man complains of acute short-lived toothache in the 21 tooth from cold and sweet. Objectively: on the medial surface of the 21 tooth there is a cavity (III class after Black) of medium depth, filled with light soft dentine. The edges of the enamel are white and fragile. DMF=14. Hygienic index of Fedorova-Volodkinoi is 3.3. Choose the most appropriate material for a filling in this situation.  
A. Glassionomer cement  
B. Composite resin of chemical hardening  
C. Composite resin of light hardening  
D. Silicate cement  
E. Silicophosphate cement

76. A 12 -year- old child has a carious cavity on the medial surface of the 12 tooth. It is within the cover dentine with the light softened dentine on the fundus and walls. Probing of dento-enamel junction is painful. Reaction to thermal irritants is painful and brief. Vertical percussion is painful, horizontal percussion is slightly painful. The gingival papillae between the 12 and 13 teeth are hyperemic, swollen, bleed during touching. What is the most probable diagnosis?  
A. Acute medium caries, papillitis  
B. Exacerbation of chronic periapical inflammation  
C. Acute serous periapical inflammation  
D. Acute deep caries, papillitis  
E. Acute partial pulpitis, papillitis

77. An 18 -year- old girl complains of the presence of numerous brown spots on the upper and lower teeth. She was born in the region where the maintenance of fluorine in a drinking-water was 2, 2 mg/1 and lived there for 10 years. What can prevent the hard tissues pathology development?  
A. Treatment of teeth  
B. Introduction to the ration of sea products  
C. Using inward preparations of calcium and phosphorus  
D. Using inward preparations of fluorine  
E. Careful hygienic care of oral cavity

78. A 9 -year- old patient has the spot of milk color on the vestibular surface of the 11 tooth near to its edge. It is

painless during probing and sensitive to the temperature irritants. A diagnosis is set- local hypoplasia of enamel of the 11 tooth. What treatment of this disease will you offer?  
A. Remineralization therapies  
B. Preventive hygiene of oral cavity  
C. Polishing of spots  
D. Cosmetic filling  
E. Sealing of the affected area

79. During the preventive examination of 18-year-old patient white painless spots were discovered after the removal of dental deposits on the gingival part of vestibular surface of the 22 and 41 teeth. The test of enamel resistance is 1 mark. What morphological changes are characteristic to this disease?  
A. Subsuperficial demineralization of enamel  
B. Superficial demineralization of enamel  
C. Changes in a cover dentine  
D. Degenerative changes of odontoblast  
E. Damage of dento-enamel junction

80. During the preventive examination of a 10-year-old child a defect of the hard tissues of the vestibular surface of the 11 tooth was found out. The enamel in the affected area is smooth and shiny, brilliant and not stained. Anamnesis: the trauma of the 51 tooth happened at the age of 3. What is the most probable diagnosis?  
A. Local enamel hypoplasia  
B. General enamel hypoplasia  
C. Enamel erosion  
D. Fluorosis  
E. Focus enamel hypoplasia

81. A 20- year- old patient visited a dentist for a treatment. Objectively: on the vestibular surface of the 11 and 12 teeth there are a few white, round spots; 2x3 mm in size, surface is rough during probing. What test will be the most informative to state the diagnosis of this pathology?  
A. Vital staining  
B. TER- test  
C. Termodiagnostic  
D. Probing  
E. EOD

82. During the examination of an 8- year -old child on the cervical zone of vestibular surfaces of the 11 and 12 teeth the white spots with unequal edges are found, the surface is smooth, and stains with methylene. What is the most probable diagnosis?  
A. Teeth of Furnje  
B. Superficial caries  
C. Local demineralization  
D. Enamel hypoplasia  
E. Enamel erosion

83. During the prophylactic examination of a 10- year-old child, on the vestibular surface of the 11 tooth the defect of hard tissues like the cup deepening is found. The enamel in the area of defect is smooth and shiny, brilliant, there are no stains. In anamnesis: there was impacted dislocation of the 51 tooth at the age of 3. What is the most probable diagnosis?  
A. Systemic enamel hypoplasia  
B. Enamel erosion  
C. Local enamel hypoplasia  
D. Focal enamel hypoplasia  
E. Endemic fluorosis

84. A 9 years old boy complains of pain in the tooth while eating. Objectively: on the approximal surface of the 55 tooth the deep carious cavity is observed. It combines with a tooth cavity. Probing of the junction is sharply painful, and bleeding is marked, percussion is painless. What treatment should apply in this case?  
A. Devital extirpation  
B. Vital amputation  
C. Devital amputation  
D. Vital extirpation  
E. Biological method

85. A child of 15 years complains of pain from thermal stimuli in the tooth on upper jaw on a left. Objective: 26 tooth is not changed in color and the cavity is within parapulpal dentin. The cavity is opened and deep probing is painful. Determine the optimal method of treatment.  
A. Vital extirpation  
B. Biological method  
C. Vital amputation  
D. Devital amputation  
E. Devital extirpation

86. During examination of the child of 5 years old the diagnosis of the acute diffuse pulpitis of the 74 tooth was set. What method of treatment is the most appropriate in this case?  
A. Biological method  
B. Extirpation of the pulp  
C. Vital amputation  
D. Devital amputation  
E. Tooth extraction

87. 12- year old boy complains on the long-lasting pain of 36 tooth after eating hot food. Objectively: The crown of the tooth is grayish, deep carious cavity is filled with soften dentin. There is a connection with pulp chamber;

deep probing is painful, temperature stimuli cause pain that decreases slowly. Percussion is painless. Set the diagnosis.

A. Chronic deep caries  
B. Chronic granulated periapical inflammation  
C. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis  
D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis  
E. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis

88. During the examination of 6- year old child the carious cavity on approximal-distal surface of 84 tooth was revealed. The cavity is fulfilled with softened pigmented dentin. Probing of the floor of the cavity is painful in one dot, after necrectomy the pain and minor hemorrhage appeared. The tooth is sensitive to thermal stimuli. Percussion is painless. Set the diagnosis.  
A. Acute deep caries  
B. Chronic deep caries  
C. Chronic periapical inflammation  
D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis  
E. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis

89. An 8 year old boy complains of pain in the tooth while eating. Objectively: on the approximal surface of the 55 tooth there is deep carious cavity, which is connected with tooth cavity. Probing of the junction is sharply painful, the bleeding is marked, and percussion is painless. Determine diagnosis.  
A. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis  
B. Chronic granulated periapical inflammation  
C. Chronic fibrous pulpitis  
D. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis  
E. Chronic fibrous periapical inflammation

90. An 8 year old boy complains of pain in the tooth while eating. Objectively: on the approximal surface of the 55 tooth there is a deep carious cavity, which is connected with tooth cavity. Probing of the junction is sharply painful, the bleeding is marked, percussion painless. What paste should be imposed in the first visit?  
A. Arsenic  
B. Resorcin - formalin  
C. Paraformaldehyde  
D. Tymol  
E. Calcium- containing

91. An 8-year-old child complains at causeless pain in the area of lower left lateral teeth. The pain increases from hot and during chewing. In the process of examination on the distal surface of the 75 tooth a defect of a sharp-edged filling is found. Interdental papillae in the area of the 75, 36 teeth are hyperemic and swollen. Choose the most probable diagnosis:  
A. Acute periapical inflammation  
B. Acute diffuse pulpitis  
C. Acute marginal periapical inflammation  
D. Acute diffuse pulpitis, complicated by periapical inflammation  
E. Acute focal pulpitis

92. A child is 8 years old. There are complains of pain in the 75 tooth during eating hot food. Objectively: the 75 tooth is discolored, the carious cavity is filled up with necrotic masses of unpleasant smell, the cavity of tooth is open, probing is not painful, percussion is negative, local lymphatic nodes are enlarged. Choose the most probable diagnosis:  
A. Chronic deep caries  
B. Chronic fibrous pulpitis  
C. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis  
D. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis  
E. Exacerbation of chronic periapical inflammation

93. A child is 6 years old. The diagnosis is chronic gangrenous pulpitis of 55 tooth. Choose the method of treatment:  
A. Tooth extraction  
B. Vital pulpectomy  
C. Biological method  
D. Devital pulpectomy  
E. Filling of the carious cavity

94. A child is 10 years old. The 21 tooth was treated for chronic gangrenous pulpitis by the method of vital pulpectomy. Choose the filling material for the root canal obturation:  
A. Zinc oxide eugenol paste with gutta percha point  
B. Phosphate cement  
C. Resorcin-formalin paste  
D. Glassionomer cements  
E. Endoform

95. A 7-year-old boy complains of a broken crown of the 11 tooth as a result of trauma. The trauma was 2 days ago. During the examination a fracture of the crown of the 11 tooth with the complete exposure of pulp is detected. Probing of pulp is painful, percussion is positive, the tooth is slightly loose. EOD= 40mkA. Which method of treatment should be applied?  
A. Tooth extraction  
B. Biological method  
C. Vital pulpectomy  
D. Vital pulpotomy  
E. Splinting

96. A 12-year-old child was treated by a pediatric dentist for acute diffuse pulpitis of the 46 tooth. During the first visit devitalizing (As) paste was placed in to the 46 tooth. The patient revisited in 4 days later with complaints of continuous gnawing pain in the area of the 46 tooth which increased during chewing on the tooth. Objectively: the temporary filling is preserved. Percussion of the tooth is severely painful. The mucous membrane of the gums in the area of the 46 tooth is hyperemic, swollen and tender to palpation. What did cause the development of the specific pathology?  
A. Wrong diagnosis on the first visit  
B. Violation of aseptics during the dental procedures  
C. Toxic effect of devitalizing paste on periapical tissues  
D. Activation of anaerobic microflora  
E. It is difficult to determine the cause

97. A 7, 5-year-old child got trauma of the 11 tooth 2 hours ago. He complains of the break of a crown of 11 tooth and pain of it. Objectively: the crown of the 11 tooth is absent, the pulp is exposed and red, and the reaction to probing is acute pain and bleeding. The tooth is tender to percussion. Choose the most appropriate method of treatment.  
A. Vital pulpotomy  
B. Vital pulpectomy  
C. Biological method  
D. Devital pulpotomy  
E. Devital pulpectomy

98. A patient complains of attacks of the ache in the teeth of the lower jaw on the left. Pain irradiates into the ear, and increases during the process of taking cold and hot food. Objectively: in the 36 tooth on the medial contact surface there is a deep carious cavity. Probing is painful on the entire bottom and causes a pain attack. What is the most probable diagnosis?  
A. Acute purulent pulpitis  
B. Acute diffuse pulpitis  
C. Acute deep caries  
D. Acute focal pulpitis  
E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

99. A patient came for a dental examination with a bottle of cold water which reduces toothache. What is the most probable diagnosis?  
A. Exacerbation of chronic periapical inflammation  
B. Acute purulent pulpitis  
C. Acute diffuse pulpitis  
D. Acute serous periapical inflammation  
E. Acute focal pulpitis

100. An 8.5 - year- old child complains of pain during chewing in a lower right molar. On the masticatory surface of the 46 tooth a carious cavity has been detected which is within the parapulpal dentine and is filled up with the softened dentine of light brown color. In the projection of mesiobuccal horn of pulp the connection point between the carious cavity and the cavity of the tooth has been found, the probing of which is accompanied by acute pain and bleeding. The reaction to thermal stimuli is painful and long-lasting. Percussion of the tooth is painful. Define provisional diagnosis.  
A. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis  
B. Chronic fibrous pulpitis  
C. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis  
D. Acute diffuse pulpitis  
E. Acute focal pulpitis

101. During a prophylactic examination of an 8-year-old child on the medial contact surface the 65 tooth a carious cavity is found. It is located within the parapulpal dentine, filled by softened, pigmented dentine. As a result of necrotomy a connection is revealed between the carious cavity and the cavity of the tooth. Probing of which is severely painful and is accompanied by moderate bleeding. Reaction to thermal stimuli is painful and long-lasting. What medical paste should be used in the first visit?  
A. Calcium Hydroxyde paste  
B. Thymol paste  
C. Paraformaldehyde paste  
D. Zinc oxide eugenol paste  
E. Arsenic paste

102. A 9- year-old child complains of pain in the left front tooth of the maxilla during eating. On the medial contact surface of the 22 tooth a carious cavity is found, which is filled with softened light dentine and connected with the cavity of the tooth. Probing of the connection accompanied by moderate bleeding is sharply painful. Percussion of the tooth is painless. Reaction to the thermal stimuli is painful. Choose the most appropriate material for the root canal obturation.  
A. Calcium Hydroxyde paste  
B. Thymol paste  
C. Iodoform paste  
D. Formacresol paste  
E. Resorcin-formalin paste

103. The parents of a 7.5-year-old child visited a dentist with complains of pain while eating in the area of the lower lateral teeth on the left. Chronic fibrous pulpitis of the 74 tooth is diagnosed. What method of treatment is recommended?

- A. Vital pulpotomy
- B. Vital pulpectomy
- C. Devital pulpectomy
- D. Devital pulpotomy
- E. Biological method

104. A 6-year-old child complains of pain in the upper right molar during eating. On the distal and masticatory surfaces of the 54 tooth there is a carious cavity within the parapulpal dentine, which is connected with the cavity of the tooth. Probing of the connection is severely painful and accompanied by bleeding. Percussion of the tooth is painless. Define provisional diagnosis.  
A. Chronic fibrous pulpitis  
B. Acute diffuse pulpitis  
C. Acute local pulpitis  
D. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis  
E. Acute deep caries

105. A 9- year- old boy complains of pain in a tooth during eating. Objectively: in the 55 tooth on the approximal surface there is a deep carious cavity which is connected with the cavity of the tooth. Probing of the connection causes sharp pain, bleeding is observed, percussion is painless. What method of treatment should be applied in this case?  
A. Vital pulpectomy  
B. Devital pulpectomy  
C. Devital pulpotomy  
D. Biological method  
E. Vital pulpotomy

106. A 12-year-old boy feels continuous pain in the area of the 36 tooth while eating hot meal. Objectively: the crown of the 36 tooth is grey; a deep carious cavity is filled with the softened dentine. There is a connection with the pulp cavity. Deep probing is painful. A thermal irritant causes pain which goes off slowly. Percussion of the 36 tooth is painless. What is the most probable diagnosis?  
A. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis  
B. Chronic fibrous pulpitis  
C. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis  
D. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation  
E. Chronic deep caries

107. A 9-year-old child complains of tooth ache during eating in a lower left molar. On mesial contact and masticatory surfaces of the 85 tooth there is a deep carious cavity that is connected with the cavity of the tooth. During probing of the connection there is an acute pain and moderate bleeding. Percussion of the tooth is slightly painful. On the X-ray of the 85 tooth in the bifurcation area and near the root apexes there are areas of radiolucency with unclear contours, their resorption is observed. What is the most probable diagnosis?  
A. Exacerbation of chronic periapical inflammation  
B. Chronic fibrous pulpitis  
C. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis  
D. Pulpitis complicated by periapical inflammation  
E. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation

108. A ten-year-old patient has been diagnosed with acute purulent pulpitis of the 36 tooth, complicated by acute periapical inflammation. What method of treatment the dentist must choose?  
A. Devital pulpectomy  
B. Amputation of vital pulp  
C. Vital pulpectomy  
D. Tooth extraction  
E. Devital pulpotomy

109. A child is 8 years old. During the examination of the oral cavity in the 46 tooth which is grey-brown in color, a deep carious cavity connected with the cavity of the tooth is discovered. Probing of the crown pulp is painless; probing of the ostium of the root-canals is painful. Percussion is slightly perceptible. On the X-ray: 3/4 of the root length of the tooth is formed. What solution is the most effective for the medical treatment of the root-canals during the treatment of the 46 tooth?  
A. 3% solution of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>  
B. 1% soluble-sodium hypochlorite  
C. 1:5000 solution of furacilinum  
D. 0, 9% soluble sodium chloride  
E. 40% solution of formalin

110. A patient complains of the persistent attacks of toothache in the teeth of the lower jaw on the left. The pain irradiates in the ear, back of the head and increases when eating cold and hot meal. Objectively: in the 36 tooth on the medial surface there is a deep carious cavity. Probing is painful on the entire bottom and causes an attack of pain. What is the most probable diagnosis?  
A. Acute purulent pulpitis  
B. Acute diffuse pulpitis  
C. Chronic concrementous pulpitis  
D. Acute focal pulpitis  
E. Acute deep caries

111. A 15- year- old child complains of pain to thermal irritants in the upper left tooth. Objectively: the 26 tooth is not discolored, a carious cavity is within the limits of parapulpal dentine; cavity of tooth is open, and the deep probing is painful. What method of treatment is the most optimum?

- A. Devital pulpotomy
- B. Vital pulpotomy
- C. Vital pulpectomy
- D. Devital pulpectomy
- E. Biological method

112. A 19- year- old patient complains of the crown fracture of the 21 tooth that happened the day before as a result of trauma. Objectively: the medial corner of the 21 tooth is absent. Under the line of the fracture pulp is translucent in one point. Probing of this point is painful, percussion is painless. EOD= 25 mK. What is the most probable diagnosis?  
A. Hyperemia of pulp  
B. Acute traumatic pulpitis  
C. Chronic fibrous pulpitis  
D. Acute limited pulpitis  
E. Acute deep caries

113. A 7-year-old child has a deep carious cavity on the approximal surface of the 55 tooth which is connected with the cavity of the tooth. The case history: the nightly causeless pains were present 3-4 months ago. During probing of the bottom of the carious cavity there are pain and bleeding. Thermometry is positive. Percussion is painless. Choose the most rational method of treatment:  
A. Devital pulpotomy  
B. Devital pulpectomy  
C. Vital pulpectomy  
D. Vital pulpotomy  
E. Biological method

114. A 3.5- year- old child complains of the pain in the lower left tooth. The pain has appeared at night for the first time. Objectively: on the medial surface of the 75 tooth there is a deep carious cavity without connection with the cavity of the tooth. Probing is painful in one point. Percussion is slightly painful. What medicine is expedient to use for the devitalization of pulp?  
A. Paraformaldehyde  
B. Carbolic acid  
C. Resorcin  
D. Arsenic  
E. 30% solution of formalin

115. An 8.5 year old girl has purulent diffuse pulpitis of the 54 tooth. What method of treatment is the most optimum in this case?  
A. Vital pulpotomy  
B. Extraction of tooth  
C. Vital pulpectomy  
D. Devital pulpotomy  
E. Devital pulpectomy

116. A 12-year-old child complains of bleeding, pain in the 46 tooth during eating. A case of history: severe toothache in the past. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity connected with the cavity of the tooth, II class by Black, partly filling by exrescence of pulp that is sensitive to percussion and bleeds. On the 46, 45 and 44 teeth there are considerable deposits of soft white plaque. What is the most probable diagnosis?  
A. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis  
B. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis  
C. Chronic fibrose pulpitis  
D. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation  
E. Chronic papillitis

117. During the examination of a 5-year-child the dentist diagnosed the general pulpitis of the 74 tooth. What method of treatment is the most optimum in this case?  
A. Pulpectomy  
B. Biological method  
C. Extraction of tooth  
D. Vital pulpotomy  
E. Devital pulpotomy

118. The patient with acute pulpitis complains of the toothache and edema of a lower half of the face on the side of the affected tooth. What mechanism of development of edema does result in this disease?  
A. Increased products of aldosterone  
B. Microcirculation disorders in the affected area  
C. Nervous disorders adjusting the water exchange  
D. Hypoproteinemia  
E. Parafunction of trophic nervous system

119. A patient complains of the persistent attacks of toothache in the teeth of the lower jaw on the left. The pain irradiates into the ear, back of the head and increases when eating cold and hot meal. Objectively: in the 36 tooth on the medial surface there is a deep carious cavity. Probing is painful on the entire bottom and causes an attack of pain. What is the most probable diagnosis?  
A. Acute diffuse pulpitis  
B. Chronic concrementous pulpitis  
C. Acute focal pulpitis  
D. Acute purulent pulpitis  
E. Acute deep caries

120. A 4- year- old girl complains of acute spontaneous toothache on the maxilla that increases during eating. The pain appeared 2 days ago. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity with a softened dentine of the 55 tooth. The cavity of the tooth is not open. Probing of the carious

cavity bottom is slightly painful. Percussion is painful. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute purulent pulpitis
- B. Acute serous pulpitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- D. Acute pulpitis, complicated by periapical inflammation
- E. Acute purulent periapical inflammation

121. A 10-year-old girl complains of acute toothache in the upper right molar during the night. Objectively: there is a carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the 16 tooth within the parapulpal dentine. Probing is severely painful on the bottom of carious cavity. The reaction of the tooth to cold water is severely painful; percussion of the tooth is slightly painful. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute focal pulpitis
- B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- C. Acute purulent pulpitis
- D. Acute serous periapical inflammation
- E. Acute purulent periapical inflammation

122. A patient had the attacks of pain during the last night on the right half of the face. The pain was pulsating, severe, of short duration, almost permanent, did not calm down, but the intensity diminished little. The pain severely increased from the warm rinse. Objectively: in the precervical area of the 17 tooth there is a composite filling. The pain calms down after the cold water rinse. Percussion of the tooth is painful. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute purulent pulpitis
- B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- C. Acute serous periapical inflammation
- D. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
- E. Acute right-side maxillary sinusitis

123. A 13-year-old patient complains of attacks of causeless brief acute pain of the 36 tooth, which appeared the day before and increased during eating. Objectively: on the masticatory surface of the 36 tooth there is a deep carious cavity. The cavity of the tooth is closed; probing of the bottom is painful in one point. Reaction to cold stimuli is painful and passes slowly. Reaction to percussion is painless. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
- B. Acute deep caries
- C. Acute local pulpitis
- D. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- E. Hyperemia of pulp

124. A 13-year-old girl complains of attacks of toothache in the 36 tooth after hot food. From anamnesis: the 36 tooth had the intensive night pains attacks a year ago; the tooth was not treated before. Objectively: on the masticatory surface of the 36 tooth there is a deep carious cavity which is connected with the cavity of the tooth. During a deep severely painful probing the putrid smell appeared. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic deep caries
- B. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
- C. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- D. Chronic concrementous pulpitis
- E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

125. A 15-year-old child complains of the pain to thermal stimuli on the upper left teeth. Objectively: the 26 tooth is not changed in color, there is a carious cavity within the parapulpal dentine, the pulp cavity is open, and the deep probing is painful. What method of treatment is recommended?

- A. Vital pulpectomy
- B. Devital pulpotomy
- C. Vital pulpotomy
- D. Devital pulpectomy
- E. Biological method

126. A patient visited a dentist with complains of pain in the 26 tooth that increases during eating hot meals, unpleasant smell from the oral cavity. In anamnesis: there is spontaneous, periodic pain. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity of the 26 tooth which is connected with the cavity of the tooth. Percussion is positive, probing and thermo diagnostic are painless. EOD is 70mkA. What method of treatment is recommended?

- A. Vital pulpectomy
- B. Devital pulpotomy
- C. Conservative treatment
- D. Vital pulpotomy
- E. Devital pulpectomy

127. A 5-year-old child complains of causeless pain in the upper right tooth, which increases at night and at taking cold meals. The similar pain in this tooth was present a half year ago. There is a deep carious cavity of the 65 tooth which is connected with the pulp cavity. Probing is painful, percussion is painless. There is a slowly passing pain from cold water. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- B. Acute purulent pulpitis
- C. Exacerbation of chronic periapical inflammation
- D. Exacerbation of chronic pulpitis
- E. Acute serous periapical inflammation

128. During the treatment of the acute local pulpitis by the method of vital pulpectomy the doctor defined that the 25 tooth had a wide direct canal. What variant of root canal obturation is optimum in this case?

- A. Incomplete root obturation for 2 mm
- B. The root canal obturation to the roentgenologic apex
- C. The root canal obturation to the physiologic apex
- D. Incomplete root obturation for 3 mm
- E. The surplus filling of the root canal for 1mm

129. A ten-year-old patient has been diagnosed with acute purulent pulpitis of the 36 tooth, complicated by acute periapical inflammation. What method of treatment will the dentist choose?

- A. Devital pulpotomy
- B. Amputation of vital pulp
- C. Biological method
- D. Vital pulpectomy
- E. Devital pulpectomy

130. A 15-year-old child complains of pain to thermal irritants in the upper left tooth. Objectively: the 26 tooth is not changed in color, there is a carious cavity within the parapulpal dentine, the pulp cavity is opened, and the deep probing is painful. What method of treatment is optimal?

- A. Devital pulpotomy
- B. Vital pulpectomy
- C. Devital pulpectomy
- D. Amputation of vital pulp
- E. Biological method

131. A 6.5-year-old child complains of pain and burning in the corners of the mouth, that makes its opening difficult. Objectively: in the corners of the mouth there are erosions with infiltrative edges, covered by a grey and white plaque, hyperemia and maceration of skin. The occlusion is deep. There is a record of the intestinal dysbacteriosis. Define a provisional diagnosis.

- A. Exfoliative cheilitis
- B. Macrocheilitis
- C. Meteorologic cheilitis
- D. Candidamycotic cheilitis
- E. Atopic cheilitis

132. A patient complains of itching, swelling and redness of the lips, rash on lips and skin. The condition is acute. Objectively: the red contour of the lips is swollen, hyperemic, on the contour there are small blisters filled by serous exudates. In some places the blisters merge. Maceration, ulcers and crusts are found in some places. In the corners of the mouth and on the skin of the lower lip there are edema, scales, and crusts. Make a diagnosis.

- A. Ekzematous cheilitis
- B. Actinic cheilitis
- C. Exfoliative cheilitis
- D. Meteorologic cheilitis
- E. Contagious allergic cheilitis

133. The parents of a 7-year-old girl noticed spots on the girl's tongue. The child suffers from gastroenteritis. Objectively: there is a grey and white plaque on the back of the tongue and areas of hyperemia with the absence of papillae filiformes. Make a diagnosis.

- A. Rhomboidal glossitis
- B. Catarrhal glossitis
- C. Fissured tongue
- D. Desquamative glossitis
- E. Black hairy tongue

134. A 10-month-old child fell ill 2 days ago and refused to eat. He was treated by a pediatrician on the occasion of pneumonia. He got antibiotics, sulfanilamide. Objectively: the mucous membrane of the oral cavity is hyperemic, swollen. There is white plaque on the mucous of cheeks, lips, soft and hard palate that is removed in some areas with formation of erosions. Submaxilla lymphatic nodes are enlarged. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute Candida stomatitis
- B. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- C. Chronic Candida stomatitis
- D. Soft form of leucoplakia
- E. Allergic stomatitis

135. An 8.5-year-old boy complains of dryness and itching of lips during the last days. The boy has a harmful habit to retain a pen in the mouth. Objectively: the red contour and skin of the lips are swollen, brightly hyperemic. The moderate peeling of the staggered area is found. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Ekzematous cheilitis
- B. Contagious allergic cheilitis
- C. Atopic cheilitis
- D. Meteorological cheilitis
- E. Exfoliate cheilitis

136. During the prophylactic examination of the 6-year-old child the areas of epithelium desquamation with oval red spots have been found out on the back of a tongue with the areas of hyperkeratinization of papillae filiformes. The papillae fungiformes are hypertrophied. The subjective feelings are absent. The child's anamnesis shows the disbacteriosis of intestine. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Mycotic glossitis

- B. Desquamative glossitis
- C. Acute catarrhal glossitis
- D. Herpetic affect of tongue
- E. Rhomboidal glossitis

137. A 5-year-old patient visited the doctor with complains of painful swelling of lips. He suffers from biliary dyskinesia. The anamnesis shows a postvaccination allergy. The illness lasts for a year. In summer the patient felt health improvement. Objectively: a red contour of the lips is hyperemic, on the contour there are small blisters, in the corners of the mouth there are perleches. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Bacterial cheilitis
- B. Allergic cheilitis
- C. Exfoliative cheilitis
- D. Meteorologic cheilitis
- E. Traumatic cheilitis

138. Parents of a child of 4 months complain of the appearance of a white plaque in the mouth cavity of their child and its refusal to eat. Objectively: general condition is satisfactory, the T-37, 1C. The cheesy white plaque on the mucosa of the cheeks, lips and the hard palate is determined. Coating is easily removed, the mucous underneath is hyperemic. What additional method of investigation will confirm the diagnosis?

- A. Immunological
- B. Microbiological
- C. Cytological
- D. Immunofluorescent
- E. Virology

139. Child of 6 years is complaining of soreness and dryness of the lips. The disease developed two days ago after a long stay in the open air. There is slight edema, hyperemia of the lips, light infiltration, scales on red rim lip. The surface of lips is dry. Put the diagnosis of the disease:

- A. Meteorologic cheilitis
- B. Exfoliative cheilitis
- C. Ekzematous cheilitis
- D. Actinic cheilitis
- E. Glandular cheilitis

140. An 1 year old child is restless, refuses to eat, the body temperature is 37.7 C. Objectively: mucosa of cheeks, vestibulum oris, and tongue is hyperaemic and covered with cheesy white coating. What medications should be prescribed firstly?

- A. Antiallergic
- B. Antifungal
- C. Antibiotics
- D. Antiviral
- E. Antiseptic

141. Parents of 6 months child complain of the presence of plaque in the oral cavity in their child. Objectively: oral mucosa is hyperemic, covered with white coating that resembles clotted milk; the coating can be easily withdrawn. Clarify the diagnosis:

- A. Chronic candidous stomatitis
- B. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- C. Acute candidous stomatitis
- D. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis
- E. Soft form of leukoplakia

142. Parents of 6 months child complain of the presence of plaque in the oral cavity in their child. Objectively: oral mucosa is hyperemic, covered with white coating that resembles clotted milk; the coating can be easily withdrawn. What is the causative agent of this disease?

- A. Leffer's rod
- B. Koksaki virus
- C. Candida
- D. Herpes simplex virus
- E. Epstein-Barr virus

143. Parents of 6-year-old child appeared with complaints of child's refusal of food and presence of gray-yellow plaque in the mouth during the year. The child marks a sharp dryness and burning in oral cavity. Objectively: the yellowish-gray coating is present on the hyperemic and swollen mucosa of lips, cheeks. Plaque on the tongue is associated with tissue, is fixed with surface and is located on infiltrated basis. A child suffers of chronic bronchitis and receives systematic treatment with antibiotics. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Multiform exudative erythema
- B. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- C. Chronic candidous stomatitis
- D. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- E. Acute candidous stomatitis

144. A child of 12 years old complains on pain during chewing. Anamnesis morbi: every six months, sometimes more often, an "ulcers" appear in various parts of the mucous oral mucosa, which spontaneously heals for 7-10 days. The boy complains on intermittent pain in the abdomen, frequent constipation. The child is under clinical supervision of a gastroenterologist. Objectively: there are small oval in form erosions, surrounded by flushing rim, covered with fibrinous coating on the mucous membrane of the cheeks and lips. Define the diagnosis.

- A. Exudative erythema multiforme

- B. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis
- C. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- D. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- E. Acute respiratory viral infections

145. A girl of 12 years old complains of pain and the presence of ulcers in the mouth cavity. The painful sensation is evident especially during eating. Objectively: there are three aphthous elements with 5 mm in diameter, covered with a yellowish coating, surrounded by inflamed red border on the transitional fold of mucous membrane in the region of the frontal teeth of the lower jaw. The aphtae are sharply painful. The chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis is diagnosed. What group of medicines should be prescribed for the child for general treatment before consultation and diagnostic procedure in allergist?

- A. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory
- B. Antiviral
- C. Hyposensibilization
- D. Antifungal
- E. Antibiotics

146. The patient of 14 years old is being treated in hospital with exacerbation of chronic colitis. Objectively: there are four round-shaped erosions in the area on the lateral surface of flushed tongue and in the area of transitional fold near by tooth 45. What drugs should be used for the treatment of elements during first visit of the dentist?

- A. Painkillers, antifungal drugs
- B. Painkillers, antibiotics
- C. Painkillers, antiviral drugs
- D. Anesthetics, antiseptics
- E. Keratoplastic substances

147. An 8 years old child complains of the presence of painful lesion in the mouth cavity which hurts during eating. Similar complaints were seen 2 years ago. There is an erosion of up to 0.6 cm of oval shape, covered with a grayish and yellowish coating and surrounded by hyperemic rim on the lateral surface of the tongue. Erosion is painful on palpation. Anamnesis of disease: chronic cholecystocholangitis was diagnosed. Clarify the diagnosis.

- A. Multiforme exudative erythema
- B. Behcet's syndrome
- C. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- D. Traumatic erosion
- E. Stevens-Johnson's syndrome

148. The 15 years old child complains of the presence of several painful erosions in the mouth cavity. The erosions appear and disappear during several days, and in 3-4 months period they appear again. Objectively: there are round-shaped erosive elements on the mucosa of lower lip sized 6.5 mm with sharp edges, surrounded by flushing rim, covered with a grayish coating, sharply painful on palpation. After the examination, diagnosis was clarified: HRAS. What drugs for topical treatment should be applied to relieve swelling and inflammation in the early stage of treatment?

- A. Anesthetics
- B. Keratoplastic substances
- C. Antimicrobial drugs
- D. Corticosteroids
- E. Hyposensibilization medicines

149. Child of 10 years old complains of presence of painful element in the mouth cavity which prevents of normal food intake. The same symptoms was observed for the first time 2 years ago. Anamnesis of disease: chronic colitis. Objectively: there is a small painful erosion of oval shape, with clear hyperemic rim, covered with grayish-white coating on the vestibulum oral area. Lymph nodes are not enlarged. Clarify the diagnosis.

- A. Chronic recurrent herpetic stomatitis
- B. Syphilitic ulcer
- C. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- D. Aphtha Settona
- E. Acute herpetic stomatitis

150. A child of 11 years old complains of presence of painful lesion in the mouth cavity which makes eating difficult. Similar symptoms were observed for the first time 2 years ago. There is a painful small-sized oval erosion, covered with grayish-white color on the bottom of the mouth. The erosion is hyperemic and has infiltrated edges. What local treatment scheme should be chosen for treatment of this pathology?

- A. Anesthesia, antiseptics, keratoplastics
- B. Anesthesia, causal therapy, keratoplastics
- C. Removal of traumatic factor, suturing damage
- D. Elimination of irritating factor, antiseptics, analgesics, keratoplastics
- E. Hyposensitization, keratoplastics

151. The parents of an 8-year-old child complain of the presence of a sore formation in the child's oral cavity that makes food consumption difficult. Similar complaints were first made 2 years ago. The erosion of 0,7cm in size, of oval shape covered by a grayish yellow plaque is found on the lateral surface of the tongue, on a background of the hyperemic and swollen mucous membrane. The erosion has hyperemic margins and is painful during the palpation. The medical history includes a record of chronic

cholecystocholangitis and biliary dyskinesia. Define a provisional diagnosis.

- A. Bechets syndrome
- B. Stomatitis aphthous chronica recurring
- C. Styvens-Johnsons syndrome
- D. Multiform exudative erythema
- E. Traumatic erosion

152. A 16-year-old patient complains of bleeding gums. From the medical history: frequent nasal hemorrhages, general weakness. Objectively: pallor of the skin and mucous membrane of the oral cavity. On mucous membrane of the cheeks, tongue and soft palate there are numerous petechiae. Blood test: erythrocytes -  $3.1 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ , leucocytes -  $2.9 \cdot 10^9/l$ , thrombocytes -  $109/l$ , time of blood coagulation- 9 min., cell-color- 0.9, ESR- 18 mm/hour, hemoglobin - 94g/l. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Ferrum deficiency anemia
- B. Chronic lymphatic leukemia
- C. Werlhof s disease
- D. Addison's anemia
- E. Vaquez disease

153. The parents of an 11-year-old child complain of presence of the painful ulcers which appear three times per year. On the swollen mucous membrane of the lower lip and the tongue two oval aphtae of 0,7mm in size with hyperemic framing are found. Aphtae are covered with a grey plaque, acutely painful at palpation. The edges of the aphtae increased little above the surrounding mucous membrane. The child's anamnesis shows food allergy. What is the provisional diagnosis?

- A. Multiform exudative erythema
- B. Chronic aphthous recurring stomatitis
- C. Herpetic recurring stomatitis
- D. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- E. Medicine stomatitis

154. Child of 13 years old complains of periodic (1 time every 3 months) appearance of painful lesions in the oral cavity. In the mucosa of lower lip 2 erosions size 0, 8 x1 cm on the solid basis with evaginated edges covered with white-grayish coating are defined. Anamnesis: exudative diathesis, chronic cholecystitis. What is your estimated diagnosis?

- A. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
- B. Stomatitis Vincent
- C. Multiform exudative erythema
- D. Recurrent herpetic stomatitis
- E. Stomatitis Setton

155. A 6-year-old child visited a dentist for a preventive examination. Objectively: mouth cavity is healthy. The 16,26,36,46 teeth are intact, erupted 3 months ago. Which of the known preventive methods should be used?

- A. Preparation "Vitafluorine"
- B. Fissure and pit silant
- C. Ionophoresis of 1% NaF
- D. Applications of 10% Calcium gluconatis
- E. A coating of fluorine varnish

156. During an examination of a 9-year-old child on the cervical surface of the 12, 11, 21 and 22 teeth white spots are found which 2 weeks ago appeared. The spots are without brilliance, and can be colored with methylene. The affected teeth do not react to cold irritants. What should the dentist's tactic be to the affected teeth?

- A. Filling of the carious cavity
- B. Impregnation therapy
- C. Remineralization therapy
- D. Polishing of the damaged areas
- E. Regular medical check-ups

157. A 16-year-old patient complains of the feeling of soreness in the lower teeth during 2 weeks. On examination: in the cervical area of the 11 and 21 teeth there are white spots with unclear contours which stain intensively. What treatment of the 11 and 21 teeth should be used?

- A. Antiseptic treatment
- B. Remineralization therapy
- C. Impregnation therapy with argentic nitrate
- D. Preparation and filling
- E. Polishing of damaged areas

158. During the preventive examination of 18-year-old patient white painless spots were discovered after the removal of dental deposits on the gingival part of vestibular surface of the 22 and 41 teeth. The test of enamel resistance is 1 mark. What morphological changes are characteristic to this disease?

- A. Sub superficial demineralization of enamel
- B. Superficial demineralization of enamel
- C. Changes in a cover dentine
- D. Degenerative changes of odontoblast
- E. Damage of dento-enamel junction

159. An 18-year-old girl complains of the presence of numerous brown spots on the upper and lower teeth. She was born in the region where the maintenance of fluorine in a drinking-water was 2, 2 mg/1 and lived there for 10 years. What can prevent the hard tissues pathology development?

- A. Introduction to the ration of sea products

- B. Using inward preparations of calcium and phosphorus
- C. Treatment of teeth
- D. Using inward preparations of fluorine
- E. Careful hygienic care of oral cavity

160. The very large teeth are the sign coupled with a Y-chromosome. The mother's teeth are of normal size, and her son has very large teeth. The probability of having very large teeth makes at a father:

- A. 50%
- B. 12.5%
- C. 100%
- D. 75%
- E. 25%

161. The parents of a 6-year-old child visited a dentist for a preventive examination. Oral cavity is healthy. Recently, according to parents, the 36 and 46 teeth were erupted. What preventive methods should be used in the first 1.5-2 years after eruption of the indicated teeth?

- A. Fissure and pit sealant
- B. Impregnation therapy
- C. Covering of teeth with fluorine varnish
- D. Applications of Remodenti
- E. Rinsing of NaF

162. A mother of a 6.5-year-old child visited a dentist for the check-up of fissure sealants on the 16, 26, 36 and 46 teeth which were made 6 months ago. The sealants were saved only in 36, 46 teeth. What will be the doctor's tactic?

- A. Ionophoresis of 1% NaF
- B. Fissure sealing again
- C. To cover teeth with fluorine varnish
- D. Application of Remodenti solution
- E. Preventive filling

163. During the prophylactic examination of a 13.5-year-old child in the area of the lower and upper frontal teeth a stagnant hyperemia and insignificant swelling of gingival margin was found. There is a periodic bleeding of gums during toothbrushing, DMF=2. What toothpastes are recommended for the individual hygiene of oral cavity in this case?

- A. Toothpastes, which contain aminofluoride
- B. Toothpastes, which contain calcium
- C. Toothpastes, which contain the extracts of medical plants
- D. Toothpastes, which contain sodium fluoride
- E. Toothpastes, which contain salt additions

164. During the prophylactic examination of a 6-year-old child on the cusps of the 36 and 46 teeth the white spots with the clear margin are found. The teeth have been recently erupted. The enamel is transparent in these areas; during probing-smooth. What additional test is necessary to clarify the diagnosis?

- A. Staining with iodine solutions
- B. X-ray
- C. Staining with methylene blue
- D. Visiography
- E. EOD

165. A 4-year-old child, practically healthy, has been examined with the purpose of prevention. Objectively: on the masticatory surface of the 75 tooth there is a carious cavity within the cover dentine, filled up with softened dentine. Dentoenamel junction is tender to probing. What is the best material for a permanent filling?

- A. Phosphate cement
- B. Composite resin material
- C. Silicate cement
- D. Glass ionomer cement
- E. Silicate phosphate cement

166. A young man, 17 years old, complains of the presence of cosmetic defect in the form of light spots on teeth. The presence of fluorine in drinking-water is 1 mg/1. Objectively: on the vestibular surface of the 11, 12, 21, 22 teeth; the cusps of the 16, 26, 36, 46 teeth there are white spots with a glossy surface that has existed from the moment of the eruption of the teeth. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Multiple caries
- B. Enamel erosion
- C. Systemic enamel hypoplasia
- D. Endemic fluorosis
- E. Amelogenesis imperfecta

167. The parents of a 2.5-year-old child complain of the front teeth decay in the maxilla which has lasted during a few months. On the contact and vestibular surfaces of the 52,51,61,62 teeth carious cavities are found within the cover dentine, filled up with softened pigmented dentine which is easily removed with an excavator. Define a provisional diagnosis.

- A. Acute deep caries
- B. Chronic deep caries
- C. Acute medium caries
- D. Chronic superficial caries
- E. Chronic medium caries

168. During filling the II class according to Black carious cavities in the 36 tooth the dentist decided to use the "open sandwich" method. Which of glassionomer cements

should be applied to substitute for dentine?

- A. Vitrebond (3M)
- B. Aqua-Cem (Dentsply)
- C. Vitremer TC (3M)
- D. Base Line (Dentsply)
- E. Aqua-Jonobond (VOCO)

169. A 17-year-old girl, complains of the sensitivity of the teeth to sweet and sour. Objectively: on the cervical surface of the 14,13,23,24 teeth there are opaque white spots, painless to probing. The spots are stained by 2% solution of methylene blue. EOD=4 mK. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Enamel hypoplasia
- B. Acute superficial caries
- C. Enamel erosion
- D. Acute initial caries
- E. Fluorosis, maculosus form

170. The parents of a 9-year-old child complain of a cosmetic defect of the right upper front tooth which erupted with defected enamel. The case history has a record of premature extraction of the 62 tooth due to the complicated caries. On the vestibular surface of the tooth there is a yellow spot with clear margins. The enamel above it did not lose brilliance. At probing no roughness is revealed. Make a provisional diagnosis.

- A. Chronic superficial caries
- B. Local enamel hypoplasia
- C. Systemic enamel hypoplasia
- D. Acute superficial caries
- E. Fluorosis

171. A 13-year-old child, has been complaining of pain from cold in the lower left molar for a few months. On the masticatory surface of the 37 tooth a carious cavity was found. It has overhanging edges of enamel, located within the parapulpal dentine, filled with the light softened dentine. Probing of the bottom is painful. A short-lived pain occurs as a reaction to cold. Define provisional diagnosis.

- A. Acute deep caries
- B. Acute medium caries
- C. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- D. Chronic medium caries
- E. Chronic deep caries

172. A 7-year-old child had a trauma of upper central incisors 6 months ago. The parents didn't take him to a dentist. A week ago the mother saw a fistula in the area of these injured teeth. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic fibrous periapical inflammation
- B. Exacerbation of chronic periapical inflammation
- C. Chronic granulomatous periapical inflammation
- D. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation
- E. Chronic marginal periapical inflammation

173. A 12-year-old child was treated by a pediatric dentist for acute diffuse pulpitis of the 46 tooth. During the first visit devitalizing (As) paste was placed in to the 46 tooth. The patient revisited in 4 days later with complaints of continuous gnawing pain in the area of the 46 tooth which increased during chewing on the tooth. Objectively: the temporary filling is preserved. Percussion of the tooth is severely painful. The mucous membrane of the gums in the area of the 46 tooth is hyperemic, swollen and tender to palpation. What did cause the development of the specific pathology?

- A. Violation of asepsis during the dental procedures
- B. Toxic effect of devitalizing paste on periapical tissues
- C. Wrong diagnosis on the first visit
- D. Activation of anaerobic microflora
- E. It is difficult to determine the cause

174. A patient complains of continuous, gnawing pain in the 26 tooth which increases during chewing. On the X-ray of the 26 tooth the focus of the bone destruction in the apex of mesiobuccal root is observed looking as the "tongues of flame". What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic granulomatous periapical inflammation
- B. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation
- C. Exacerbation of chronic granulating periapical

inflammation

- D. Chronic fibrous periapical inflammation
- E. Exacerbation of chronic gangrenous pulpitis

175. The parents of an 8-year-old child complain of the presence of a sore formation in the child's oral cavity that makes food consumption difficult. Similar complaints were first made 2 years ago. The erosion of 0,7cm in size, of oval shape covered by a grayish yellow plaque is found on the lateral surface of the tongue, on a background of the hyperemic and swollen mucous membrane. The erosion has hyperemic margins and is painful during the palpation. The medical history includes a record of chronic cholecystocholangitis and biliary dyskinesia. Define a provisional diagnosis.

- A. Multiform exudative erythema
- B. Stomatitis aphthous chronica recurring
- C. Bechchets syndrome
- D. Styvens-Johnsons syndrome
- E. Traumatic erosion

176. A 3-month-old child was ill, restless, refusing food for 2 days. The body temperature is normal. Objectively: the mucous membrane of the oral cavity is hyperemic and swollen. There is a caseous filmy white plaque on the back of the tongue and mucous membrane of the cheeks, after the removal of which hyperemic surface with petechia remains. Define a provisional diagnosis.

- A. Mild form of leukoplakia
- B. Acute Candida stomatitis
- C. Herpetic tonsillitis
- D. Acute herpetic stomatitis
- E. Lichen planus

177. A 10-year-old child, complains of "ulcers", pain and burning sensation in the oral cavity, increase of temperature to 38 °C. The disease began abruptly 2 days ago immediately after taking a biseptol pill because of acute bronchitis. Objectively: the child is pale, feeble. The lips are swollen, hyperemic, covered with massive brown blood crusts. On the hyperemic, swollen mucous membrane of the cheeks and the tongue there are large erosive surfaces with the remains of blisters on the margins, covered with a fibrinous plaque. Nikolskiy's symptom is negative. The skin is not damaged. Choose remedies for etiotropic treatment of this disease.

- A. Antimycotic
- B. Antiallergic
- C. Antiinflammatory nonsteroid
- D. Antianaerobic
- E. Antiviral

178. What caries intensity of the permanent teeth of the 12-year-olds is planned for the year 2020 according to the global goals of the WHO?

- A. 0
- B. 1,5
- C. 2
- D. 1
- E. 2,5

179. What is the optimal time for fissure sealing of the first permanent molars?

- A. 6-8 years
- B. 8-9 years
- C. 11-13 years
- D. 10-12 years
- E. 9-10 years

180. During the preventive examination the dentist discovered a pigmentation of the closed fissure of the first lower permanent molars of an 7-year-old girl. Name the contraindication to the noninvasive fissure sealing in this case?

- A. Bad oral hygiene
- B. Pigmentation of fissure
- C. Age of patient
- D. Closed fissure
- E. All of the above

181. What is the name of the process by which fluoride protects the teeth from decay?

- A. Demineralization
- B. Any correct

- C. Remineralization
- D. Sealing the teeth
- E. All above

182. What type of fissure sealing do you know?

- A. Preventive filling
- B. Invasive, noninvasive
- C. Noninvasive
- D. Invasive
- E. Invasive, Noninvasive, Preventive filling

183. Dyract seal (Dentsplay) - this is:

- A. Cream
- B. Solution
- C. Gel
- D. Sealant
- E. Varnish

184. Duraphat - this is:

- A. Solution
- B. Cream
- C. Gel
- D. Varnish
- E. Sealant

185. Endogenic unmedicinal prevention includes:

- A. Fluoride supplementation
- B. Calcium preparations
- C. Vitamins supplementation
- D. Rational nutrition
- E. All of the above

186. Water fluoridation - is the method of:

- A. Primary prevention, endogenic prevention
- B. Exogenic prevention
- C. Secondary prevention
- D. Primary prevention, exogenic prevention
- E. Tertiary prevention

187. A patient complains of gum bleeding and pain during mastication, unpleasant smell from the mouth. During the examination a hypertrophy of marginal gums on 1/3 heights of crowns of the teeth in the areas of 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23 and 34, 33, 32, 31, 41, 42, 43, 44 was found. Dental calculus and periodontal pockets of 3-4 mm in areas of 16, 15, 14, 12, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 34, 35, 36, 46, 45 teeth were present. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Hypertrophic gingivitis, fibrous form
- B. General parodontitis of I degree
- C. General parodontitis of I degree
- D. Hypertrophic gingivitis, swollen form
- E. Localparodontitis of II degree

188. A 6-year-old girl was brought to the dentist for completing the treatment of the 75 tooth for chronic granulating periodontitis. The patient has no complaints. Objectively: occlusive dressing on the 75 tooth remains intact, percussion is painless, mucous membrane in the region of the 75 tooth exhibits no pathological changes, is painless on palpation. What material is the most appropriate for the root canal filling in this case?

- A. Zinc oxide eugenol paste
- B. Iodoform paste
- C. Calcium-containing paste
- D. Sealer with gutta-percha point
- E. Glass ionomer cement

189. A 12-year-old boy complains about permanent intense throbbing toothache that is getting worse when biting down on food. Objectively: the patient's face is asymmetric because of a collateral edema of soft tissues, submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged and painful on palpation. The 26 tooth has a deep cavity not communicating with the tooth cavity. Thermal test is positive, probing is painless, percussion causes acute pain, the tooth is mobile. X-ray picture of the 26 tooth shows no changes in the area of apex. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Exacerbation of chronic periapical inflammation
- B. Acute purulent periapical inflammation
- C. Pulpitis complicated by periapical inflammation
- D. Acute serous periapical inflammation
- E. Acute purulent pulpitis