

Примірник для самопідготовки студентів

Профіль: Терапія

Курс: 4 курс, 7 осінній семестр

Мова: Англійська

Тема: /4 курс/

Всього завдань: 264

1. Pathological root resorption more often is observed:
 - A. In teeth with chronic gangrenous pulpitis
 - B. In teeth with chronic periapical inflammation
 - C. In intact teeth with vital pulp
 - D. In teeth chronic fibrous pulpitis
 - E. In carious teeth
2. How many teeth have formed in permanent occlusion in a 14-year old child:
 - A. 24
 - B. 20
 - C. 16
 - D. 32
 - E. 28
3. A 7-year-old patient complains of pain during eating in 36 tooth. Objectively: deep carious cavity in 36 tooth, the cavity of tooth is closed, the probing of the bottom is sharply painful. The pain is short-lasting and disappear after elimination of irritants. Percussion is painless. Choose the paste for treatment in this clinical case.
 - A. Paste with corticosteroids
 - B. Paste containing paraformaldehyde
 - C. Resorcin-formalin paste
 - D. Paste containing calcium hydroxide
 - E.
4. A 13-year-old girl complains of pain from the cold in 46 tooth. Half a year the tooth was filled, the filling fell out and tooth began to respond to thermal irritants. Objectively: there is a big cavity on occlusal surface of 46 tooth, which is filled with softened dentine. The probing of the bottom is painful, the reaction on cold stimuli is painful but short-lasting. Choose the most optimal therapeutic paste E.
 - A. Zinc eugenol paste
 - B. Paste with corticosteroids
 - C. Tymol
 - D. Paste containing calcium hydroxide
 - E. Iodoform
5. A 6-year-old girl came to dental office for prophylactic examination. Objectively: the oral cavity is in good condition , the teeth 16, 26, 36, 46 are intact, erupted 3 month ago. which preventive method is most advisable in this case?
 - A. Remedies containing fluoride
 - B. Fluoride varnishing
 - C. Application with 10-%sol. of calcium gluconate
 - D. Fissure sealing
 - E. Ionophoresis with 1% sol. NaF
6. A 11-year-old boy complains of pain in area of 24 tooth during eating of sweet and cold food. Three week ago pain has appeared in first time. Objectively: there is cavity of middle size on the occlusal surface of 24 tooth filled with softened, light dentine. the probing of enamel-dentine junction is painful. Percussion is painless. Which filling cement is the most advisable for permanent filling?
 - A. Silicate cement
 - B. Polycarboxylate cement
 - C. Glass ionomer cement
 - D. Phosphate cement
 - E. Amalgam
7. During examination of a 7,5-year-old child the carious cavity was revealed on occlusal surface(distal part of fissure) of 36 tooth. The cavity has very narrow entrance, the probe sticks in softened dentine. Choose the modern therapeutic tactic in this case.
 - A. Invasive fissure sealing
 - B. Preventive filling
 - C. Non-invasive fissure sealing
 - D. Impregnation with 45-sol.of silver nitrate
 - E. ART-method
8. The parents of 7,5-year-old girl appealed to dentist for sanitation of oral cavity. Objectively: DMF+df= 4. Fissure of the first molars are open, intact, nonpigmented. Which method of primary prophylaxis is the most advisable?
 - A. Non-invasive fissure sealing
 - B. Invasive fissure sealing
 - C. Fluoride varnishing
 - D. Antibiotics varnishing
 - E. Calcium hydroxide gel
9. In a 15-year-old patient a diagnosis was established: cervical acute middle caries in 12 tooth. Doctor decided to filled the cavity with compomer (Dyract AP). The patient has excessive salivationю Which adhesive system should be used in this situation?
 - A. Enamel adhesive system
 - B. Dentine-enamel adhesive system of 5-th generation
 - C. Dentine-enamel adhesive system of 3-th generation
 - D. Dentine-enamel adhesive system of 4-th generation
 - E. Dentine-enamel adhesive system of 6-th generation
10. A 16-year-old patient appealed to dentist with complaints of crown fracture of frontal tooth caused by trauma. Objectively: defect of crown of 21 tooth, the tooth is shorter on one third, pulp chamber is closed, percussion is painless. Which material should be used for restoration of this defect?
 - A. Traditional glass ionomer "Ketac-molar"
 - B. Hybrid Glass ionomer "Vitremmer"
 - C. Composite "Evicrol"
 - D. Totally filled composite "Estet X"
 - E. Silicate cement
11. In 17-year-old patient doctor conducted the restoring of distal-aproximal cavity of 36 tooth with "open sandwich" method. As a base prior the composite "Charisma" doctor decided to use glass ionomer "vitremmer". Point the level of transition of glass ionomer to composite in this situation.
 - A. On the level of contact point
 - B. Below the gingival margin
 - C. Above contact point
 - D. On every level
 - E. Below the contact point
12. A 11-year-old girl complains of pain in tooth on the upper jaw during eating which quickly disappear after elimination of irritant. Objectively: there is carious cavity within parapulpal dentin in tooth 46. The dentine is softened, probing of the bottom is painful, percussion is painless. Choose the paste for treatment in this clinical case.
 - A. Resorcin-formalin paste
 - B. Paste containing calcium hydroxide
 - C. Tymol
 - D. Zinc eugenol paste
 - E. Iodoform
13. A 8-year-old boy complains of acute short-lasting pain from sweet and cold in 11 tooth. Objectively: a carious cavity within enamel-dentine junction filled with softened, light dentin which can be easily removed with excavator. Probing of the walls is painful. Choose the proper filling material.
 - A. Silicate cement
 - B. Silver amalgam
 - C. Composite material
 - D. Glass ionomer cement
 - E. Phosphate cement
14. During examination of a 9-year-old girl dentist revealed the chalky spots on the cervical area of 12, 11, 21, 22 teeth, which appeared 2 weeks ago. Spots are without brightness, stained with methylen blue. Choose the doctor's tactic.
 - A. Grinding of defected area
 - B. Dispensary observation
 - C. Remineralizing therapy
 - D. Impregnation method
 - E.
15. A 17-year-old patient appealed to dentins with complaints of dark spot between upper frontal teeth. objectively:there are carious cavities on the mesio-aproximal surfaces of 11 and 21 teeth, integrity of surface isn't destroyed. Doctor decided to restore the teeth with composite "Spectrum". Which surface should be first prepared?
 - A. Oral surface
 - B. Cutting edge
 - C. Approximal surface
 - D. Vestibular surface
 - E. Doesn't matter
16. A 7-year-old boy complains of acute short-lasting pain from sweet and cold in 36 tooth. After examination dentist established the diagnosis: acute moderate caries. Choose the proper filling material.
 - A. Composite material
 - B. Silicate cement
 - C. Glass ionomer cement
 - D. Silver amalgam
 - E. Phosphate cement
17. A 9-year-old patient complains of pain during eating in 46 tooth. Diagnosis: acute deep caries of 46 tooth. Choose the therapeutic liner for treatment.
 - A. Paste containing calcium hydroxide
 - B. Resorcin-formalin paste
 - C. Paste containing paraformaldehyde
 - D. Paste with corticosteroids
 - E. Phosphate cement
18. Materials for sealing are used for:
 - A. For esthetics
 - B. Only for treatment
 - C. For prevention and treatment
 - D. Only for prevention
 - E. Any answer isn't correct
19. The most effective and available method of diagnosis of local demineralization is
 - A. Roentgen
 - B. Biopsy
 - C. Visual diagnostic
 - D. Method of vital staining
 - E. All mentioned
20. The most rational method of treatment of initial caries is
 - A. Professional hygiene
 - B. Electrophoresis of Ca F
 - C. Preparation and filling
 - D. Application with remineralizing agents
 - E. All mentioned
21. A 7-year-old boy complains of smooth, chalky stains on the tubercles of first large molar teeth which detected smooth, chalky stains that are not stained with methylene blue. Objectively: at 3 months of life the child suffered an acute infectious disease. Put probable diagnosis:
 - A. Enamel hypoplasia
 - B. Cavities under spot
 - C. Hyperplasia
 - D. Fluorosis
 - E. Erosion of enamel
22. A 10-year-old patient complains about unaesthetic look of the 24 tooth from the moment of its eruption. Objectively: enamel of the 24 tooth is partly absent, the dentine is yellow. The 64 tooth was treated more than once when she was a child, but because of frequent exacerbations, edemas and gingival fistula the 64 tooth was extracted when she was 9 years old. What is the most likely diagnosis? A. Systemic hypoplasia B. Localised hypoplasia C. Initial caries D. Enamel aplasia E. Fluorosis
 - A. Systemic hypoplasia
 - B. Localized hypoplasia
 - C. Enamel aplasia
 - D. Fluorosis
 - E.
23. On removing a dental plaque, a 19-year-old patient is found to have two white patches in the precervical region of the 11 and 21 teeth. After drying the patches increase in size. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 - A. Fluorosis
 - B. Amelogenesis imperfect
 - C. Initial caries
 - D. Local hypoplasia
 - E. Enamel necrosis
24. A girl is 13 years old. She lives in an area where fluoride concentration in the drinking water is at the rate of 1,6 mg/l. Dental examination revealed some chalk-like spots on the vestibular surfaces of all her teeth. The white coloration is more intense in the centre and less on the periphery. There is light-brown pigmentation in the region of the central incisors along the cutting edge. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 - A. Amelogenesis imperfecta
 - B. Dental fluorosis
 - C. Acute initial caries
 - D. Systemic enamel hypoplasia
 - E. Stainton-Capdepeont syndrom
25. A 15-year-old patient complains about a light spots in all teeth. Objectively: all teeth have a single chalk-like spots on the vestibular surface. Probing shows smooth surface. The tooth is nonresponsive to cold and probing. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 - A. Acute initial caries
 - B. Chronic superficial caries
 - C. Fluorosis
 - D. Chronic initial caries
 - E. Local enamel hypoplasia
26. A 12-year-old patient complains of a cavity in the 26 tooth. Objectively: the 26 tooth exhibits a deep carious cavity, dentine is dense, pigmented, there is pain reaction to a cold stimulus, percussion and probing are painless. Dental examination revealed some chalk-like

spots on the vestibular surface of all the teeth. The white coloration is more intense in the centre and less on the periphery. What is your provisional diagnosis?

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

27. A 13-year-old patient complains of whitish spots on the masticatory teeth, drawing of mouth during taking acidic food. The spots appeared about 3 months ago. Objectively: the cervical region of the 46, 36, 27 teeth exhibits some chalk-like spots that can be easily stained with 2% methylene blue, probing reveals the surface roughness, the fluoride concentration in drinking water is at the rate of 2.0 mg/l. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic superficial caries
- B. Acute superficial caries
- C. Enamel hypoplasia
- D. Fluorosis
- E. Acute initial caries

28. A 16-year-old patient complains about a cosmetic defect in form of white spots in the region of the upper frontal teeth. The defect was revealed long ago and doesn't change with time. Objectively: white spots on the vestibular surfaces of the 11, 12, 21, 22 teeth close to the cutting edge and on the vestibular surfaces of the 16, 26, 36, 46 teeth close to the masticatory surface. On probing the spot surface was smooth, painless; cold stimulus produced no pain. The spots couldn't be stained with 2% solution of methylene blue. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute initial caries
- B. Fluorosis in form of spots
- C. Local enamel hypoplasia
- D. Erosion of dental soft tissues
- E. Systemic enamel hypoplasia

29. A 14-year-old girl applied to a dental clinic and complained about hard tissue defects on her frontal and lateral teeth. Subjectively these defects don't cause any inconvenience. Crown defects appeared long ago. The patient was born and has been living in an area where fluoride concentration in the drinking water makes up 1,2 mg/l. Objectively: on the vestibular surfaces of incisors on both upper and lower jaws in the equator area there are hard tissue defects within deep layers of enamel. The defects are parallel to the cutting edge. The same defects were revealed in the area of tubera of the first molars, floor and walls of the defects are smooth. Enamel of the defect floor is light-brown. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Endemic fluorosis
- B. Erosion of hard tissues of tooth
- C. Focal odontodysplasia
- D. Local hypoplasia
- E. Systemic hypoplasia

30. A 9-year-old child complains about pain in the 11 tooth caused by sour and sweet food. Objectively: enamel changes in form of chalky appearance, a defect with light bottom within dentino-enamel junction on the vestibular surface in the precervical area of the 11 tooth. Probing was painless, percussion and cold stimulus caused no pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute superficial caries Fluorosis
- B. Enamel hypoplasia
- C. Acute median caries
- D. Acute initial caries
- E. Acute superficial caries

31. A 15-year-old patient complains about a light brown spot in the upper front tooth. Objectively: the 23 tooth has a single light brown spot in the cervical region. Probing shows smooth surface. The tooth is nonresponsive to cold and probing. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

32. A 14-year-old patient complains about the astringent sensation in the upper jaw incisors which appeared 1,5 years ago. Objectively: the most convex part of the vestibular surfaces of the 12, 11, 21, 22 crowns has roundish defects with smooth, shiny, dense surface, that reach dentine in depth. The depth of defects is gradually decreasing from the centre to the periphery. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Wedge-shaped defect
- B. Chronic median caries
- C. Destructive fluorosis
- D. Systemic hypoplasia
- E. Enamel erosion

33. A 10-year-old patient complains about unaesthetic look of the 24 tooth from the moment of its eruption. Objectively: enamel of the 24 tooth is partly absent, the dentine is yellow. The 64 tooth was treated more than once when she was a child, but because of frequent exacerbations, edemas and gingival fistula the 64 tooth was extracted when she was 9 years old. What is the

most likely diagnosis?

- A. Systemic hypoplasia
- B. Initial caries
- C. Enamel aplasia
- D. Localised hypoplasia
- E. Fluorosis

34. A patient complains of attacks of the ache in 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: there is a deep carious cavity on the medial contact surface in tooth 36. Probing is painful on the entire bottom and causes a pain attack. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- B. Acute deep caries
- C. Acute purulent pulpitis
- D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- E. Acute focal pulpitis

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

36. 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

37. 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 granulating periapical inflammation
- B. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- C. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- D. Chronic deep caries
- E. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis

38. A patient complains of the persistent attacks of toothache in the teeth of the lower jaw on the left. The pain radiates in the ear, back of the head and increases when eating cold and hot meal. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity on the medial surface in the 36 tooth. 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. Acute focal pulpitis
- D. Acute deep caries
- E. Chronic concretentous pulpitis

39. 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 limited pulpitis
- C. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- D. Acute traumatic pulpitis
- E. Acute deep caries

40. A 12-year old child complains of bleeding, pain in the 46 tooth during eating. A case 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 excrement of the pulp that is sensitive to percussion and bleeds. There are considerable deposits of soft white plaque on the 46, 45 and 44 teeth. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
- B. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation
- C. Chronic simple pulpitis
- D. Chronic papillitis
- E. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis

41. A patient complains of the persistent attacks of toothache in the teeth of the lower jaw on the left. The pain radiates into the ear, back of the head and increases when eating cold and hot meal. Objectively: there is a deep carious on the medial surface in the 36 tooth. Probing is painful on the entire bottom and causes an

attack of pain. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic concretentous pulpitis
- B. Acute focal pulpitis
- C. Acute purulent pulpitis
- D. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- E. Acute deep caries

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

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

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

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

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

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

46. A 14,5-year old child complains of intense self-willed, paroxysmal pain in the lower left tooth, which appeared at night. During the examination the doctor revealed the cavity filled with light softened dentin on the medial-contact surface of the 36 tooth. The carious cavity is not connected with the pulp chamber. Probing the bottom of the cavity is painful at one point. Cold water cause a prolonged pain attacks. Percussion of the tooth is not painful. What is the preliminary diagnosis?

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

47. A 13-year old child complains of pain and bleeding from the tooth while eating. Objectively: there is a carious cavity on the distal-contact surface 16. This cavity is filled with a red tissue, which is painfully to probing and accompanied with bleeding. Percussion of the 16 tooth is painless. Radiographic changes in periapical tissue is absent. Choose the diagnosis.

- A. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- B. Other answer
- C. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- D. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
- E. Acute diffuse pulpitis

48. A 12-year old patient complains of paroxysmal pain in the tooth on the upper left jaw which increases at night and from the irritants. The pain irradiates in the left temple and eye. Similar attacks were three months ago but the treatment wasn't conducted. Objectively: there is a deep tooth cavity in 22 tooth, which is connected with the pulp chamber. Probing of the point of connection is sharply painful, vertical percussion is slightly painful, horizontal - painless. Mucosa in the projection of the root apex of tooth 22 is unchanged, palpation is painless. EOD - 60 mK. Radiologically - minor expansion of periodontal fissure at the top of the root of the 22 tooth. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Pulpitis complicated with periodontitis
- B. Acute localized pulpitis
- C. Acute purulent pulpitis

- D. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

49. A 13-year old child complains of sharp, causeless, intermittent pain attacks in the area of the right mandible. The pain appeared a day ago and increases during the meal. Objectively: there is a deep cavities on the chewing surface of the tooth 36. Tooth cavity is closed, probing the bottom is painful at one point. Cold stimulus causes a short-lasting pain. Your diagnosis.

- A. Acute deep caries
- B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- C. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- D. Acute localized pulpitis
- E. Acute purulent pulpitis

50. A 13-year old girl appealed to the dentist with complains of persistent pain of aching character in the area of the 16 tooth. From history we know that a month ago the girl appealed to the dentist with complains of the presence of a cavity in the 16 tooth. Physician diagnosed acute moderate caries of the 16 tooth. In the first visit dentist filled the cavity with chemical curing composite without base. What is the cause of this clinical picture?

- A. Violation of antiseptics during treatment
- B. Activation of anaerobic flora
- C. Toxic effect of filling material
- D. Wrong diagnosis
- E. The cause cannot be determined

51. A 13-year old boy appealed to the dentist with complains of crown fracture of the 11 tooth due to fall in gym class. It was 5 hours ago. The examination revealed absence of the medial corner of 11 tooth, under the break line the pulp is rayed. Probing of this point is sharply painful, percussion of 11 tooth is painless, EOD - 25 mA. Determine the probable diagnosis.

- A. Acute traumatic pulpitis
- B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- C. Acute purulent pulpitis
- D. Acute localized pulpitis
- E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

52. An 11-year old girl complains of pain in 46 tooth and bleeding while eating. From history we know that tooth disturbed child in the past, but she did not appeal to a dentist. Objectively: there is a deep carious cavity in 46 tooth (II class after Black). The cavity is connected with the cavity of the tooth and is filled with proliferative red tissue. Probing causes the pain and bleeding. What additional researches should be undertaken to make the diagnosis?

- A. Coloring with methylene blue
- B. EOD
- C. Coloring with Schiller-Pisarev's solution
- D. Radiography
- E. Percussion

53. A 16-year old patient complains of feeling of heaviness in the tooth, the pain from the hot, bad breath. Objectively: the crown of 46 tooth is gray, a deep carious cavity is connected with the pulp chamber. Superficial probing is painless, deep probing is - painful. Percussion of the 46 tooth is somewhat painful. What is the most probable diagnosis?

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

54. A 8-year-old girl complains of pain while eating in the upper left tooth. OBJECTIVE: on the chewing surface of the 65 tooth revealed a deep cavity, connected with the tooth cavity. Probing is painful, accompanied by bleeding. Percussion tooth is not painful. What method of treatment should be used?

- A. Devital amputation
- B. Vital amputation
- C. Vital extirpation
- D. Biological method
- E. Devital extirpation

55. A 15-year-old boy complains of thermal stimuli in the tooth on the upper jaw on the left. OBJECTIVE: 26 tooth is not changed in color, cavities within enamel-dentin junction, tooth cavity open, probing deep painful. Select the best method of treatment.

- A. There is no right answer
- B. Vital pulp amputation
- C. Biological method
- D. Devital pulp amputation
- E. Devital pulp extirpation

56. A 7-year-old boy complains of pain in 46 tooth while eating. OBJECTIVE: a 46 tooth cavity is filled with softened dentin and not connected with the cavity of the tooth. Probing of the bottom is painful thermal stimuli cause lasting pain. Percussion is not painful. A child belongs to group III health. Select material for long-term temporary obturation of root canals.

- A. Resorcinol-formalin paste
- B. Iodoformn paste
- C. Calcium - hydroxide - containing paste

- D. Zinc-eugenol paste
- E. Thymol paste

57. A 8-year-old boy complains of pain in the tooth while eating. OBJECTIVE: in the 55 tooth on the chewing surface a deep cavity, which communicates with the cavity of the tooth, probing painful, marked bleeding, percussion painless. What kind of toothpaste should apply in the first visit?

- A. Pastes containing thymol
- B. Resorcinol
- C. Paraformaldehyde
- D. Resorcinol - formalin
- E. All answers are correct

58. A 4-year-old child complains of cavity on the chewing surfaces in 75 tooth which filled out of softened dentin. At the bottom of the cavity is communication with the cavity, the tooth probing which causes pain and bleeding. Percussion of tooth is not painful, kn = 5. What treatment is appropriate in this case?

- A. Vital amputation
- B. Devital amputatin
- C. Vital extirpation
- D. Devital extirpation
- E. Biological method

59. A 12-year-old girl complains of prolonged pain of taking a hot meal in 36 tooth. OBJECTIVE: crown of 36 tooth dirty-gray, deep cavity within softened dentin. Connections with pulp chamber, deep probing painful. Thermal stimulus causes pain. Percussion of the 36 tooth painless. Which treatment should be used?

- A. Vital amputation
- B. Devital amputation
- C. Vital extirpation
- D. Devital extirpation
- E. Tooth extraction

60. A 8.5-year-old child complains of pain in the upper left front tooth as a result of traumatic injury three hours ago. OBJECTIVE: coronal part of the 21 tooth is missing almost half, pulp much naked, red, sharply painful and bleeding in probing. Percussion of the 21 tooth significantly painful. Select the best method of treatment in this case.

- A. Vital amputation
- B. Devital amputation
- C. Biological method
- D. Devital extirpation
- E. Vital extirpation

61. A 9-year-old child complains of pain while eating in the left front tooth of the upper jaw. On medial contact surface of the 22 tooth found filled light softened dentin, which communicates with the cavity of the tooth. Probing of the connection sharply painful, accompanied by mild bleeding. Percussion of the 22 tooth is painless. The response to thermal stimuli painful. Select the best material for root fillings. A. Formakrezolova paste B. Yodoformna paste C. Thymol paste D. Hidrooksykaltsiyumisna paste E. Resorcinol-formalin paste

- A. Thymol paste
- B. Zinc-oxideeugenol paste
- C. Calcium hydroxide paste
- D. Iodoform paste
- E.

62. A 7.5-year-old child complains about fracture of the crown part of the tooth and pain in the front upper right tooth. OBJECTIVE: a part of the 11 coronal tooth is missing on 2/3, pulp naked and red, bleeds, percussion of the 11 tooth painful. Since the injury was 2 hours ago. Select the best method of treatment.

- A. Vital extirpation
- B. Devital extirpation
- C. Devital amputation
- D. Vital amputation
- E. Biological method

63. A 8.5-year-old child complains of diffuse purulent pulpitis of the 54 tooth. Select the method of treatment:

- A. Tooth extraction
- B. Vital amputation
- C. Devital amputation
- D. Devital extirpation
- E. Vital extirpation

64. A 9-year old boy complains of pain in the tooth while eating. Objectively: there is a deep cavity on the aproximal surfaces of 55 tooth, which is connected with the cavity of the tooth. Probing of the connection is sharply painful, accompanied with bleeding, percussion is painless. What method of treatment should be applied in this case?

- A. Vital extirpation
- B. Devital extirpation
- C. Devital amputation
- D. Vital amputation
- E. Biological method

65. An 8-year old boy complains of pain in the tooth while eating. Objectively: there is a deep caries on the aproximal surface in 55 tooth, which is connected with the cavity of the tooth. Probing of connection is sharply painful, with

bleeding, percussion is painless. What kind of toothpaste should be applied in the first visit?

- A. Thymol
- B. Paraformaldehyde paste
- C. Resorcinol-formalin paste
- D. Paste containing calcium hydroxide
- E. Arsenic paste

66. In an 8-year old boy the aggravation of chronic pulpitis was diagnosed. Define the main stages of chosen method of treatment which precede the permanent filling?

- A. Conductive anesthesia, pulp extirpation, filling of the root canals
- B. conductive anesthesia, pulp amputation, placement zinc-oxide eugenol paste on the orifices
- C. Devital pulp amputation, mummifying paste
- D. Mechanical and medicamentous processing, filling of the root canals
- E. Devital pulp amputation, paste containing calcium hydroxide

67. In a 7-year old child the dentist revealed a deep carious cavity on the approximal surface of the 55 tooth which is connected with tooth cavity. From the anamnesis - night self-willed pain in the tooth 3-4 months ago. Probing is painful and accompanied with bleeding. Percussion is painless. Choose the most rational method of treatment.

- A. Biological method
- B. Vital amputation
- C. Devital amputation
- D. Vital extirpation
- E. Devital extirpation

68. During the prophylactic examination in a 9-year old boy the deep carious cavity was revealed in the 75 tooth. The cavity is connected with the pulp chamber. The probing is painful, the cold water relieve the pain. Percussion is painless. The devital pulp amputation is being conducted. What paste should be placed on the orifices of the root canals in this case?

- A. Anti inflammatory paste
- B. Paste containing calcium hydroxide
- C. Mummifying paste
- D. Antiseptic paste
- E. Paste containing enzymes

69. Parents of an 8-year old boy appealed for the prophylactic examination. After clinical examination it was revealed the chronic fibrous pulpitis of 85 tooth. Select the most advisable method of treatment.

- A. Vital amputation
- B. Biological method
- C. Devital amputation
- D. Devital extirpation
- E. Vital extirpation

70. In 9-year old child a deep carious cavity was revealed on the approximal surface of the 65 tooth. The cavity is connected with the cavity of tooth. From anamnesis: spontaneous pain at night and bleeding from the tooth. Thermometry is positive. Percussion is painless. Choose the most rational method of treatment.

- A. Devital extirpation
- B. Vital amputation
- C. Devital amputation
- D. Vital extirpation
- E. Biological method

71. A 5-year old child was led in a dental clinic with complaints of acute spontaneous paroxysmal pain in the teeth of the upper jaw to the left, which increases at night. After clinical examination the acute diffuse pulpitis of the tooth 64 was diagnosed. The devital extirpation was conducted. What material for obturation of root canals should be used in this case?

- A. Paste containing calcium hydroxide цупер gutta-percha pin
- B. Zinc-phosphate cement with silver pin
- C. Zinc-oxide-eugenol paste
- D. Zinc-phosphate cement
- E. Glassionomer cement

72. In a 6-year old child the chronic gangrenous pulpitis. Choose the method of treatment.

- A. Filling of the carious cavity
- B. Devital extirpation
- C. Biological method
- D. Devital amputation
- E. Extraction of tooth

73. The child is 2.5 years. Due to the circular caries the crowns of the 51, 61 are broken. The dentist diagnosed the chronic fibrous pulpitis. Which filling material should be used for root canal filling?

- A. Phosphate cement
- B. Zinc-eugenol paste
- C. Resorcinol-formalin paste
- D. Zinc-eugenil paste with gutta percha pin
- E.

74. A 12-year old girl appealed to the doctor with complains of short-lasting, self-willed paroxysmal pain in the 21 tooth, which was caused by cold water. The attack of the pain lasts 1-2 min. and after painless intervals last

12-48 hours. Objectively: a deep carious cavity which is filled with softened light dentine. Probing of the bottom is slightly painful. How many visits should be conducted for treatment?

- A. 4
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 1
- E. 5

75. An adolescent appealed with complains of crown fracture. Objectively: in the place of fracture pulp is bright red, sharply painful and bleeding. Percussion is painful. Trauma was 4 hours ago. Choose the optimal method of treatment.

- A. Tooth extraction
- B. Vital extirpation
- C. Conservative method
- D. Devital extirpation
- E. Observation

76. An 8-year old child complains of the pain during eating in the upper lateral tooth on the left. The dentist revealed the carious cavity on the occlusal surface in the 26 tooth which is filled with softened dentine. The cavity is localized in the parapulpal dentine and is connected with pulp chamber. Probing of the connection is sharply painful and bleeding. Percussion is painless. Roentgenological examination: the root canal looks like "crater". Choose the optimal method of treatment.

- A. Devital extirpation
- B. Conservative method
- C. Vital extirpation
- D. Vital amputation
- E.

77. An 8-year old girl complains of the pain during eating in the 36 tooth. Objectively: there is a carious cavity in 36 tooth which is filled with softened dentine and connected with tooth cavity. Probing of the bottom is painful, the thermal irritants cause long-lasting pain. Percussion is painless. Choose the material for long-term temporary root canal obturation.

- A. Paste containing calcium hydroxide
- B. Resorcinol-formalin paste
- C. Thymol paste
- D. Iodoform
- E.

78. In a 7,5 year-old on the occlusal surface the carious cavity with narrow entrance was revealed. The cavity is localised within softened parapulpal dentine. The probing of the bottom of the cavity is slightly painful, cold cause the short lasting pain. During the treatment the pulp horn was accidentally perforated. Choose the optimal doctor's tactic in this case

- A. Vital extirpation
- B. Devital amputation
- C. Vital amputation
- D. Biological method
- E. Devital extirpation

79. In a 13-year old child during the prophylactic examination the carious cavity was revealed on the proximal surface of the 35 tooth which is filled with softened pigmented dentine. During necrectomy the connection between cavity and pulp chamber was revealed. The probing of the connection is painful and accompanied with bleeding. The reaction to thermal irritants is painful and long-lasting. In the first visit doctor conducted biological method of treatment and use paste containing calcium hydroxide. How soon the substitute dentine begin to form?

- A. 14-16 days
- B. 10-13 months
- C. 7-10 days
- D. 1-2 days
- E.

80. For the treatment with biological method doctor used "life" (Kerr). What pH should has the paste containing calcium hydroxide?

- A. 7,0
- B. 5,6
- C. 12
- D. 14
- E.

81. A girl appealed to the doctor with complaints of crown fracture. Objectively: the pulp is bright red in the place of fracture, sharply painful, bleeding. Percussion is painful. The trauma was 3 hours ago. Choose the therapeutic paste for this case.

- A. "life" (Kerr)
- B. "Calcipulp" (Septodont)
- C. "Foredent" (Spofa Dental)
- D. Calcimol" (VOCCO)
- E.

82. In a 12-year old girl the chronic caries of the 21 tooth was diagnosed. During the necrotomy the pulp horn was perforated. For the antiseptic processing of the carious cavity soll. furacilinum was used. What temperature should have this antiseptic?

- A. 36,6 C

- B. 34,0 C
- C. 38,6 C
- D. 40,0 C
- E.

83. The acute serous localized pulpitis of the 16 tooth was diagnosed in a 7,5-year old child. Choose the method of treatment.

- A. Vital extirpation
- B. Devital amputation
- C. Vital amputation
- D. Biological method
- E. Devital extirpation

84. Choose the material which is used for temporary root canal obturation?

- A. silver pins
- B. Zinc-eugenol paste
- C. Glassionomer cement
- D. Paste containing calcium hydroxide
- E.

85. To evaluate the effectiveness of treatment of pulpitis with biological a child should be on clinical supervision by a dentist. How long is necessary to observe if the root of the tooth is formed?

- A. 12 months
- B. 2 weeks
- C. 3 months
- D. 6 months
- E.

86. A 8 year-old child complains of during treatment of acute deep caries in 16 toth was perforated pulp chamber. Perforation point in the projection of the pulp horn. What method of treatment should be applied in this case?

- A. Devitalized pulp amputation
- B. Devitalized pulp amputation
- C. Biological treatment of pulpitis
- D. Vital amputation pulp
- E. Devitalized pulp extirpation

87. A 14 year- old child complains of during examination a doctor had diagnosed acute purulent pulpitis of 46 tooth. What is the most efficient method of treatment in this case?

- A. Devitalized extirpation
- B. Vital amputation
- C. Vital extirpation
- D. Devitalized amputation
- E. Biological method

88. A 13 year- old child complains of pain in 46 tooth from hot. OBJECTIVE: 46 tooth dingy gray on the chewing surfaces of cavities within softened dentin, connected with the cavity of the tooth. Probing is painful response to thermal stimuli (hot) painful. Percussion of 46 tooth is painless. Select the best method of treatment?

- A. Vital amputation
- B. Devitalized extirpation
- C. Vital etription
- D. Devitalized amputation
- E. Conservative (biological) method

89. A 15 year-old child complains of pain from thermal stimuli in the tooth on the upper jaw on the left. OBJECTIVE: 26 tooth changed in color cavities within enamel junction, tooth cavity open, probing deep painful. Percussion tooth is not painful. What is the optimal treatment

- A. Devitalized amputation
- B. Vital amputatin
- C. Devitalized extirpation
- D. Vital extirpation
- E. Conservative method

90. A 11 year-old child complaining of acute, spontaneous, paroxysmal pain in the area of the 13 tooth. During the dental examination was diagnosed with acute pulpitis of 13 tooth. What is the most efficient method of treatment in this case?

- A. Devitalized amputation
- B. Vital amputation
- C. Vital extirpation
- D. Devitalized extirpation
- E. Biological method

91. A 8 year- old child complained of pain in a front tooth on the upper jaw on the left because of his traumatic lesions two hours ago. OBJECTIVE: there is no half crown of 21 tooth, sharply painful and bleeding in probing. Percussion of 21 tooth is painless. Choose the best method of treatment.

- A. Vital amputation
- B. Conservative method
- C. Devitalized extirpation
- D. Vital extirpation
- E. Devital amputation

92. A 9 year- old child complains of crown fracture and pain in the left upper front tooth. Tooth fracture occurred during 2 days ago. OBJECTIVE: coronal part of the 22 tooth is missing entirely. Pulp chamber, red, bleeding, sharply painful. What is the optimal method of treatment in this case?

- A. Conservative (biological) method
- B. Devitalized extirpation
- C. Vital extirpation
- D. Vital amputation
- E. Devitalized amputation

93. A 12 year-old child appealed to the dentist. OBJECTIVE: on the chewing surface large cavities of the 16 tooth, which hurts and bleeds in probing. Cavity connected with the cavity of the tooth. Percussion is negative. In the history acute spontaneous pain in the teeth of the upper jaw on the right side. The X-ray of 16 tooth pathological changes in the periodontiu. What is the optimal treatment?

- A. Vital extirpation
- B. Devitalized extirpation
- C. Conservative (biological) method
- D. Devitalized amputation
- E. Greeting amputation

94. A 14 year- old child during examination complains of acute purulent pulpitis of the 46 tooth. What is the most efficient method of treatment in this case?

- A. Devitalized amputation
- B. Vital extirpation
- C. Devitalized extirpation
- D. Biological method
- E. Greeting amputation

95. A 8 year-old child complaints of acute diffuse serous pulpitis of the 11 tooth. What method of treatment is most appropriate in this case?

- A. Vital amputation
- B. Devitalized amputation
- C. Devitalized extirpation
- D. Vital extirpation
- E. Conservative (biological)

96. During treatment of acute deep caries in 16 tooth was punched pulp chamber. Perforation point in the projection of the pulp horn. What method of treatment should be applied in this case?

- A. Biological treatment of pulpitis
- B. Devitalized pulp amputation
- C. Devitalized pulp extirpation
- D. Overlay insulating gaskets and seals constant
- E. Vital amputation pulp

97. What type of resorption of teeth roots is physiological?

- A. III - prevailing resorption of the bifurcation area
- B. I, II, III types of root resorption
- C. II - prevailing resorption of one of root
- D. I - uniform resorption of all the roots
- E. root resorption as a result of chronic inflammation of periodontium

98. What is the type of root resorption of primary teeth with chronic inflammation of periodontium?

- A. Prevailing resorption of the bifurcation area
- B. Prevailing resorption of one of root
- C. Pathological type of root resorption
- D. Uniform resorption of all the roots
- E. Physiological type of root resorption

99. The primary teeth in children have:

- A. Big pulp chamber and narrow root canals
- B. Pulp chamber isn't formed
- C. Small pulp chamber, wide root canals, wide apical holes
- D. Big pulp chamber and wide root canals
- E. Small pulp chamber, narrow root canals, narrow apical holes

100. Point the sings of the physiological tooth eruption

- A. Sequence, timely tooth eruption
- B. Early eruption
- C. Timely, symmetrically tooth eruption
- D. Timely, sequence and symmetrically tooth eruption
- E. Late eruption

101. In healthy child the primary teeth should erupt till

- A. 4 years
- B. the end of first year
- C. the end of second year
- D. 2,5-3 years
- E. 4,5 years

102. The roots of primary incisors finish their formation till

- A. 3,5 years
- B. 4 years
- C. 2 years
- D. 3 years
- E. 5 years

103. Pathological root resorption more often is observed

- A. In teeth with chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- B. In teeth chronic fibrous pulpitis
- C. In teeth with chronic periapical inflammation
- D. In intact teeth with vital pulp
- E. In carious teeth

104. The pulp chamber of a mature tooth contains

- A. Cells that form periodontal ligament
- B. Blood vessels and nerves
- C. cementoblasts

- D. An enamel lining for thermal protection
E. ameloblasts

105. On the stage of unformed root apex the root is projected on roentgenogram:
A. normal length, with pointed apex, the apical hole is wide
B. shorter than normal length, root canal is wide and expands at the root apex
C. normal length, the periodontal gap is wide near the apex
D. normal length, with pointed apex, the apical hole is narrow
E. normal length, the apex is closed

106. On the stage of unclosed apex the root is projected on roentgenogram:
A. shorter than normal length, root canal is wide and expands at the root apex
B. normal length, with pointed apex, the apical hole is narrow
C. normal length, with pointed apex, the apical hole is wide
D. normal length, the periodontal gap is wide near the apex
E. normal length, the apex is closed

107. Teeth 51, 61, 71, 81 erupt:
A. at 5-6 months of life the child
B. at 6-8 months of life the child
C. at 4-5 months of life the child
D. at 9-10 months of life the child
E. at 2-3 months of life the child

108. Point the sequence of eruption of primary teeth
A. teeth 51, 52, 53, 54, 55
B. teeth 51, 52, 54, 53, 55
C. teeth 52, 51, 53, 54, 55
D. teeth 51, 52, 53, 55, 54
E. teeth 51, 54, 52, 53, 55

109. In average development of roots of primary teeth after eruption last
A. 1.5-2 years
B. 1-2 years
C. 2.5- 3 years
D. 1 year
E. 5 years

110. Point what type of teeth are absent in primary dentition
A. molars
B. canine
C. incisors
D. premolars
E. all are present

111. Parents of a 4-year old child came to the dental office for child's sanitation. After clinical examination the diagnosis was established: chronic deep caries of tooth 85. What material should be preferred for filling of carious cavity (1 class after Black) in deciduous teeth.
A. Sealant
B. Glass ionomer cement
C. Composite resin of light hardening
D. Phosphate cement
E. Polycarboxylate cement

112. The parents of 2-year old girl complain about existence the carious cavities in teeth. After objective examination the diagnosis was established: acute moderate caries of teeth 52, 51, 61, 62. The child is noncontact. What doctor's tactic is advisable?
A. Filling of carious cavities
B. Dispensary observation
C. Impregnation with 4 %-solution of silver nitrate
D. Antiseptic processing of carious cavities
E. Electroforesis with remedies containing Ca and F

113. During the examination of oral cavity of the 4-year old child dentist diagnosed the chronic moderate caries of teeth 54, 74. From anamnesis: vegetative-vascular dystonia. What method of treatment is more advisable in this case?
A. Grinding with further remineralization therapy
B. Art - method
C. Treatment by preparation and filling
D. Remineralization therapy
E. Impregnation with 4 %-solution of silver nitrate

114. A 6-year old child complains of pain while eating hot and cold meal. Objectively: on the occlusal surface of tooth 65 the carious cavity is found within parapulpal dentine. The dentine is pigmented and easily removed with excavator. Probing of the bottom is painful. The reaction to thermal stimuli is painful and disappear after removing of the irritant. Select the doctor's tactic in this case
A. Placement of zinc oxide eugenol paste
B. Placement of odontotropic paste
C. Placement of resorcin-formalin paste
D. Filling of phosphate cement
E. Placement of paraformaldehyde paste

115. During the examination of children in preschool establishment dentist revealed the 5-year old child with massive deposits of plaque on the cervical surfaces of frontal teeth. After removal of dental deposits the dentist saw the white enamel locus which has lost its natural shine. This area is stained with 2%-sol. of methylene blue. What doctor's tactic is advisable?
A. Professional oral hygiene
B. Remineralization therapy
C. Treatment by preparation and filling
D. Grinding of affected areas
E. Dispensary observation

116. Parents of 5-year old girl come to dental office for sanitation of child's oral cavity. After clinical examination dentist diagnosed chronic deep caries of tooth 65. What filling material is advisable to use for restoration of anatomic form of tooth?
A. Zinc-phosphate cement
B. Composite resin of chemical hardening
C. Silicate cement
D. Glass ionomer cement
E. Amalgam

117. Parents of a 3-year old girl referred to dentist with complaints of significant destroying of teeth. After examination doctor diagnosed plural caries of deciduous teeth (df=9). What filling material should be used for filling, if the treatment method is ART-method?
A. Zinc-phosphate cement
B. Silicate cement
C. Polycarboxylate cement
D. Glassionomer cement
E. Zinc oxide eugenol paste

118. Compomer is filling material which is used as:
A. Filling material for deciduous teeth
B. Temporary filling
C. Sealant
D. Isolating liner
E. Therapeutic liner

119. Parents of 5-year old girl come to dental office for sanitation of child's oral cavity. After clinical examination dentist diagnosed chronic moderate caries of tooth 55. What filling material is advisable to use for restoration of anatomic form of tooth?
A. Zinc-phosphate cement
B. Composite resin of chemical hardening
C. Silicate cement
D. Glass ionomer cement
E. Amalgam

120. What isolating liner is recommended for filling prior to silver amalgam ?
A. paste containing Ca(OH)₂
B. Zinc phosphaste cement
C. Polycarboxylate cement
D. Zinc oxide eugenol paste
E. no necessity to use liner

121. A 7-year-old patient complains of pain during eating in 36 tooth. Objectively: deep carious cavity in 36 tooth, the cavity of tooth is closed, the probing of the bottom is sharply painful. The pain is short-lasting and disappear after elimination of irritants. Percussion is painless. Choose the paste for treatment in this clinical case.
A. Paste containing paraformaldehyde
B. Paste containing calcium hydroxide
C. Resorcin-formalin paste
D. Paste with corticosteroids
E.

122. A 13-year-old girl complains of pain from the cold in 46 tooth. Half a year the tooth was filled, the filling fell out and tooth began to respond to thermal irritants. Objectively: there is a big cavity on occlusal surface of 46 tooth, which is filled with softened dentine. The probing of the bottom is painful, the reaction on cold stimuli is painful but short-lasting. Choose the most optimal therapeutic paste
A. Tymol
B. Paste with corticosteroids
C. Paste containing calcium hydroxide
D. Iodoform
E. Zinc eugenol paste

123. A 6-year-old girl came to dental office for prophylactic examination. Objectively: the oral cavity is in good condition, the teeth 16, 26, 36, 46 are intact, erupted 3 month ago, which preventive method is most advisable in this case?
A. Fluoride varnishing
B. Remedies containing fluoride
C. Fissure sealing
D. Application with 10%-sol. of calcium gluconate
E. Ionophoresis with 1% sol. NaF

124. During examination of a 7,5-year-old child the carious cavity was revealed on occlusal surface(distal part of fissure) of 36 tooth. The cavity has very narrow entrance, the probe sticks in softened dentine. Choose the modern therapeutic tactic in this case.
A. Invasive fissure sealing
B. Non-invasive fissure sealing
C. Preventive filling

D. Impregnation with 45-sol.of silver nitrate
E. ART-method

125. The parents of 7,5-year-old girl appealed to dentist for sanitation of oral cavity. Objectively: DMF+df= 4. Fissure of the first molars are open, intact, nonpigmented. Which method of primary prophylaxis is the most advisable?
A. Fluoride varnishing
B. Antibiotics varnishing
C. Invasive fissure sealing
D. Non-invasive fissure sealing
E. Calcium hydroxide gel

126. In a 15-year-old patient a diagnosis was established: cervical acute middle caries in 12 tooth. Doctor decided to filled the cavity with compomer (Dyract AP). The patient has excessive salivation. Which adhesive system should be used in this situation?
A. Dentine-enamel adhesive system of 6-th generation
B. Dentine-enamel adhesive system of 3-th generation
C. Enamel adhesive system
D. Dentine-enamel adhesive system of 4-th generation
E. Dentine-enamel adhesive system of 5-th generation

127. A 11-year-old girl complains of pain in tooth on the upper jaw during eating which quickly disappear after elimination of irritant. Objectively: there is carious cavity within parapulpal dentin in tooth 46. The dentine is softened, probing of the bottom is painful, percussion is painless. Choose the paste for treatment in this clinical case.
A. Tymol
B. Zinc eugenol paste
C. Resorcin-formalin paste
D. Paste containing calcium hydroxide
E. Iodoform

128. Materials for sealing are used for
A. Any answer isn't correct
B. Only for prevention
C. For esthetics
D. For prevention and treatment
E. Only for treatment

129. The most effective and available method of diagnosis of local demineralization is
A. All mentioned
B. Biopsy
C. Visual diagnostic
D. Method of vital staining
E. Roentgen

130. The most rational method of treatment of initial caries is
A. All mentioned
B. Professional hygiene
C. Application with remineralizing agents
D. Electrophoresis of Ca F
E. Preparation and filling

131. The enamel hypoplasia of 11 tooth was diagnosed in a 15-year-old boy. Treatment: preparation and restoring of anatomic shape with composite material. When is the remineralization therapy conducted?
A. After the restoration
B. Before the restoration
C. Every 3 month after restoring
D. After selective grinding
E. With appearance of caries

132. A 12-year-old child complains of esthetic defects and pain in front teeth. Objectively: the defects of enamel with different forms, sizes and depth are observed on the vestibular surfaces of 11, 12, 21, 22, 31, 32, 41, 42 teeth. Also the yellow islands of dentine can be visible in some places. Define the diagnosis.
A. Spotted form
B. Absence of enamel (aplasia)
C. Furrowed form
D. Dotted form
E. Wavy form

133. A 5-year-old boy complains about the esthetic defects - bright spots on the teeth. Domiciliary presence of fluoride in drinking water is 1 mg / l. Objectively: there are chalky spots with brilliant surface on the vestibular surfaces of 11, 12, 21, 22 teeth and cusps of 16, 26, 36 and 46 teeth. These defects are determined since eruption of teeth. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A. Plural caries
B. Systemic enamel hypoplasia
C. Amelogenesis imperfecta
D. Enamel erosion
E. Endemic fluorosis

134. The parents of a 12-year-old child complains about the presence of enamel defect. Diagnosis: systemic enamel hypoplasia (spotted form). Do the size, form and color of spot change during the life?
A. No changes
B. The size and color change
C. The form and color don't change
D. Can change
E. The form changes

135. In 16-year-old boy the enamel hypoplasia of 11 tooth was diagnosed. As an addition test the coloring with methylene blue was used. Which concentration of solution is used?

- A. 5%
- B. 3%
- C. 2%
- D. 1%
- E. 0.02%

136. The parents of an 11-year-old child appealed to the dentist for the sanitation of oral cavity. In anamnesis: frequent diseases at age of 6-9 month. Diagnosis: systemic hypoplasia. Which teeth are damaged?

- A. First molars
- B. Premolars
- C. Central and lateral incisors, first molars
- D. Canine teeth
- E. Central and lateral incisors

137. The parents of 11-year-old child complains about change of color and presence of defect of the crown of permanent teeth which were determined since eruption. Diagnosis: enamel hypoplasia of 11, 12, 21, 22 teeth. Indicate the complication of enamel hypoplasia.

- A. Abrasion
- B. Trauma of teeth
- C. Enamel erosion
- D. Caries
- E. Wedge-shaped defect

138. The parents of an 11-year-old child appealed to the dentist for the sanitation of oral cavity. In anamnesis: frequent diseases at age of 1-3 month. Diagnosis: systemic hypoplasia. Which teeth are damaged?

- A. Central and lateral incisors
- B. Canine teeth
- C. First molars
- D. Premolars
- E. Central and lateral incisors, first molars

139. The parents of a 9-year-old child complain of the yellow color of the front upper teeth. The 16, 26, 36, 46 teeth have the same coloring. Systemic enamel hypoplasia of permanent teeth develop in case of:

- A. Diseases of children during the first year of life
- B. Trauma of fetus
- C. Plural caries
- D. Hereditary
- E. Toxicosis during pregnancy

140. Parents of a 12-year-old child complains about the presence of enamel defect. The diagnosis was established: enamel hypoplasia of the 11 tooth. Indicate the most frequent cause of the local enamel hypoplasia of permanent tooth:

- A. All mentioned
- B. Diseases of children during the first year of life
- C. Chronic apical periodontitis of primary teeth
- D. Hereditary
- E. Unsatisfactory oral hygiene

141. Parents of a 5 year-old child complains of pain of the cervical region of the 51 and 61 tooth, in probing identified white matte spots that stained of the 2% solution of methylene blue . Put the correct diagnosis

- A. Erosion of enamel
- B. Fluorosis
- C. Surficial caries
- D. Initial caries
- E. Enamel hypoplasia

142. Parents of a 4 year-old child turned to the dentist complaining of the presence of dark spots on the upper surface of the tooth on the right. An examination of the oral cavity on the chewing surface of the 54 tooth revealed carious cavity within raincoat pigmented dentin. After preparation - the bottom cavity dense, sounding somewhat painful in the area of enamel- dentin border. The response to thermal stimuli is negative. Percussion is negative. What is the most likely diagnosis?

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

143. A 4 year-old child during examination complains of white spots found with irregular edges in the cervical region of the 61 and 62 tooth, smooth surface. Spots are painted by methylene blue. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Erosion of enamel
- B. Local hypoplasia
- C. System hypoplasia
- D. Initial caries
- E. Fluorosis

144. A 5 year-old child complains of little pain on the vestibular surface of the 51, 52, 61, 62 teeth , the doctor found matte white spots by probing . Which additional methods of examination is necessary to make to make more accurate diagnosis ?

- A. Orthopantomography
- B. Sample Shylyera - Pisarev

- C. EDI
- D. Method of colouring of the teeth
- E. Sights radiography

145. Parents of a 3 year-old child complaining about the appearance of white spots on front teeth of the upper jaw, which appeared a few months ago. OBJECTIVE: on the vestibular surface of the 53,52,51,61,62,63 teeth found white matte spots wich stained with methylene blue.

Preliminary diagnosis .

- A. Erosion of enamel
- B. Systemic enamel hypoplasia
- C. Local enamel hypoplasia
- D. A acute initial caries
- E. Fluorosis

146. Parents of a 1 year- old child complaining of tooth decay of the upper jaw. Diagnosed " bottle " caries. What is the likely cause of this disease ?

- A. Lack of hygienic of the oral cavity
- B. Hereditary diseases
- C. Failure of development of dental hard tissues
- D. Night bottle feeding
- E. Breastfeeding for 6 months

147. Parents of a 2 year-old child complaints of defected teeth. OBJECTIVE: on the vestibular surface of the 51,52 , 61 and 62 teeth found within raincoat dentin cavities that extend around the neck of the tooth. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Siuperfital caries
- B. Circular caries
- C. Multiple cavities
- D. Systemic enamel hypoplasia
- E. Imperfect amelogenes

148. A 6 year-old boy complaining about the presence of a cavity in the tooth. OBJECTIVE: on an aprocsimal surface of the 65 tooth revealed carious cavity within the dentin near the pulp , the response to painful cold stimuli , rapidly disappears after removal of the stimuli. Probing of the bottom of the tooth is painful , percussion is painless. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic deep caries
- B. Acute deep caries
- C. Chronic fibrous pulp
- D. Chronic secondary caries
- E. Acute surfital caries

149. Parents of a 3 year-old child complains of pain of the cervical region of the 11 and 21 tooth, in probing identified white matte spots that stained of the 2% solution of methylene blue . Put the correct diagnosis.

- A. Initial caries
- B. Erosion of enamel
- C. Enamel hypoplasia
- D. Initial caries
- E. Fluorosis

150. 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. Non-vital amputation
- B. Vital amputation
- C. Biological method
- D. Pulp extirpation
- E. Tooth extraction

151. 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 median caries
- B. Acute deep caries
- C. Chronic superficial caries
- D. Acute surficial caries
- E. Chronic deep caries

152. 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. White spot stage of caries
- B. Fluorosis
- C. Surface caries
- D. Systemic hypoplasia
- E. Focal hypoplasia

153. 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 circumpulpar 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 diffuse pulpitis
- B. Acute localized pulpitis
- C. Acute median caries
- D. Acute deep caries
- E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

154. 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 hypertrophic pulpitis
- C. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- E. Chronic fibrous periodontitis

155. 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. Resorcin-formalin paste
- C. Glass-ionomer cement
- D. Calcium-containing material
- E. Phosphate cement

156. 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. Silicate cement
- B. Compomer material
- C. Silicophosphate cement
- D. Composite material
- E. Polycarboxylate cement

157. 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 fibrous pulpitis
- B. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- C. Chronic papillitis
- D. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
- E. Chronic granulating periodontitis

158. 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 median caries
- B. Chronic deep caries
- C. Superficial caries
- D. Acute deep caries
- E. Chronic median caries

159. 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 extirpation
- C. Biological method
- D. Vital amputation
- E. Devital extirpation

160. An 8 year old child has a carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the 16 tooth within circumpulpar dentin. Probing of cavity floor is painful, dentin is softened, slightly pigmented. Cold stimulus causes short-term pain. Choose a dental treatment paste:

- A. Hydroxycalcium-containing
- B. Arsenious
- C. Resorcin-formaline
- D. Paraformaldehyde
- E. Thymol

161. 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-Capdepon dysplasia
- B. Systemic hypoplasia
- C. Dentinogenesis imperfecta
- D. Enamel dysplasia
- E. Local hypoplasia

162. 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 parapulpar 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. Thymol

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

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

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

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

166. 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 deep caries
- D. Acute surface caries
- E. Chronic surface caries

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

168. 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. Fournier's teeth
- C. Superficial caries
- D. Enamel hypoplasia
- E. Enamel erosion

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

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

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

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

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

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

175. 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. Filling with amalgam
- B. Silver impregnation
- C. Fluorine laquer coating
- D. Remineralizing therapy
- E. Filling with phosphate cement

176. Examination of a 9 year old patient revealed a milky cutting 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. Spot removal
- B. Hermetization of the affected part
- C. A course of remineralizing therapy
- D. Prophylactic hygiene of oral cavity
- E. Cosmetic filling

177. 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 papillitis
- B. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- C. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
- D. Chronic simple pulpitis
- E. Chronic granulating periodontitis

178. 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. Resorcin-formalin paste
- B. Zinc oxide eugenol cement
- C. Glass-ionomer cement
- D. Phosphate cement
- E. Calcium-containing paste

179. 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. Glass ionomer cement

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

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

181. 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 superficial caries
- C. Acute deep caries
- D. Chronic medium caries
- E. Chronic deep caries

182. 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. Remineralization therapy
- C. Filling of the carious cavity
- D. Impregnation therapy
- E. Regular medical check-ups

183. A child is 2.5 years old. As a result of circular caries the crowns of the 51, 61 teeth are broken off. Diagnosis: chronic granulating periapical inflammation. What filling material is the most suitable for the root canal obturation?

- A. Zinc oxide eugenol paste
- B. Zinc oxide eugenol paste with gutta percha point
- C. Glassionomer cement
- D. Resorcin-formalin paste
- E. Phosphate cement

184. 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. Acute deep caries
- B. Chronic deep caries
- C. Acute medium caries
- D. Chronic medium caries
- E. Chronic periapical inflammation

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

186. 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 loose 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

187. 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. A liner contains Ca (OH) 2

- B. Iodoform
- C. Therapeutic liner is not needed
- D. Thymol
- E. Formocrezol

188. 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. Systemic enamel hypoplasia
- B. Chronic initial caries
- C. Local enamel hypoplasia
- D. Dental fluorosis
- E. Acute initial caries

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

190. 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. Silicat cement
- B. Silver amalgam
- C. Polycarboxylat cement
- D. Silicophosphat cement
- E. Phosphat cement

191. 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 paraplular dentine, the dentine is softened, probing of the bottom is painful, and percussion is painless. What medical paste is necessary in this case?

- A. Iodoform
- B. Thymol
- C. A paste is not needed
- D. Paste containing Ca (OH)₂
- E. Resorcin-formalin paste

192. A 17-year-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. Enamel necrosis
- C. Enamel erosion
- D. Acute initial caries
- E. Fluorosis

193. 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 paraplular 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. Arsenic paste
- B. Paraformaldehyde paste
- C. Thymol paste
- D. Calcium Hydroxyde paste
- E. Zinc oxide eugenol paste

194. 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. Fluorosis
- B. Acute initial caries
- C. Local enamel hypoplasia
- D. Systemic enamel hypoplasia
- E. Chronic initial caries

195. 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 methylene blue
- C. Staining with Ljugol solution
- D. Staining with Shillera-Pisareva solution
- E. X-ray

196. 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. Silicate cement
- C. Composite resin of chemical hardening
- D. Composite resin of light hardening
- E. Silicophosphate cement

197. 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 serous periapical inflammation
- B. Acute medium caries, papillitis
- C. Acute deep caries, papillitis
- D. Exacerbation of chronic periapical inflammation
- E. Acute partial pulpitis, papillitis

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

199. 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. Cosmetic filling
- B. Preventive hygiene of oral cavity
- C. Remineralization therapies
- D. Polishing of spots
- E. Sealing of the affected area

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

201. 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. Fluorosis
- C. Enamel erosion
- D. General enamel hypoplasia
- E. Focus enamel hypoplasia

202. 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. Probing
- B. Vital staining
- C. Termodiagnostic
- D. TER- test
- E. EOD

203. 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. Superficial caries
- B. Local demineralization
- C. Teeth of Furnje
- D. Enamel hypoplasia
- E. Enamel erosion

204. 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. Focal enamel hypoplasia
- B. Enamel erosion
- C. Local enamel hypoplasia
- D. Systemic enamel hypoplasia
- E. Endemic fluorosis

205. A 9-year-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. Vital extirpation
- B. Devital amputation
- C. Devital extirpation
- D. Vital amputation
- E. Biological method

206. 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 paraplular dentin. The cavity is opened and deep probing is painful. Determine the optimal method of treatment.

- A. Vital amputation
- B. Biological method
- C. Devital amputation
- D. Vital extirpation
- E. Devital extirpation

207. During examination of the acute diffuse pulpitis of the 74 tooth was set. What method of treatment is the most appropriate in this case?

- A. Extirpation of the pulp
- B. Vital amputation
- C. Devital amputation
- D. Biological method
- E. Tooth extraction

208. 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 dentine. 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 fibrous pulpitis
- B. Chronic granulated periapical inflammation
- C. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- D. Chronic deep caries
- E. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis

209. 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 periapical inflammation
- C. Chronic deep caries
- D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- E. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis

210. 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 hypertrophic pulpitis
- D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- E. Chronic fibrous periapical inflammation

211. 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. Paraformaldehyde
- B. Tymol
- C. Resorcin - formalin
- D. Arsenic
- E. Calcium- containing

212. 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 diffuse pulpitis
- B. Acute periapical inflammation
- C. Acute diffuse pulpitis, complicated by periapical inflammation
- D. Acute marginal periapical inflammation
- E. Acute focal pulpitis

213. 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 gangrenous pulpitis
- B. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- C. Chronic deep caries
- D. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic periapical inflammation

214. A child is 6 years old. The diagnosis is chronic gangrenous pulpitis of 55 tooth. Choose the method of treatment:

- A. Vital pulpectomy
- B. Devital pulpectomy
- C. Biological method
- D. Tooth extraction
- E. Filling of the carious cavity

215. 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. Glassionomer cements
- B. Resorcin-formalin paste
- C. Phosphate cement
- D. Zinc oxide eugenol paste with gutta percha point
- E. Endoform

216. 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. Vital pulpotomy
- B. Vital pulpectomy
- C. Tooth extraction
- D. Biological method
- E. Splinting

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

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

219. 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 deep caries
- B. Acute focal pulpitis
- C. Acute purulent pulpitis
- D. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

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

221. 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 fibrous pulpitis
- B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- C. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
- D. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- E. Acute focal pulpitis

222. 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. Zinc oxide eugenol paste
- B. Thymol paste
- C. Paraformaldehyde paste
- D. Calcium Hydroxyde paste
- E. Arsenic paste

223. 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. Formacresol paste
- B. Iodoform paste
- C. Thymol paste
- D. Calcium Hydroxyde paste
- E. Resorcin-formalin paste

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

225. 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. Acute local pulpitis
- B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- C. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- D. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- E. Acute deep caries

226. 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

227. 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 fibrous pulpitis
- B. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
- C. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- D. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation
- E. Chronic deep caries

228. 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. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- B. Exacerbation of chronic periapical inflammation
- C. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- D. Pulpitis complicated by periapical inflammation
- E. Chronic granulating periapical inflammation

229. 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. Tooth extraction
- B. Devital pulpectomy
- C. Amputation of vital pulp
- D. Vital pulpectomy
- E. Devital pulpotomy

230. 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. 1:5000 solution of furacilinum
- B. 3% solution of H2O2
- C. 1% soluble-sodium hypochlorite
- D. 0, 9% soluble sodium chloride
- E. 40% solution of formalin

231. 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. Chronic concrementous pulpitis
- C. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- D. Acute focal pulpitis
- E. Acute deep caries

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

233. 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 mKA. What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Chronic fibrous pulpitis
- B. Hyperemia of pulp
- C. Acute limited pulpitis
- D. Acute traumatic pulpitis
- E. Acute deep caries

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

235. 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. Carbolic acid
- B. Arsenic
- C. Resorcin
- D. Paraformaldehyde
- E. 30% solution of formalin

236. 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. Extraction of tooth
- B. Vital pulpotomy
- C. Vital pulpectomy
- D. Devital pulpotomy
- E. Devital pulpectomy

237. 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 excrement 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 granulating periapical inflammation
- C. Chronic gangrenous pulpitis
- D. Chronic fibrose pulpitis
- E. Chronic papillitis

238. 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. Extraction of tooth
- B. Pulpectomy
- C. Vital pulpotomy
- D. Biological method
- E. Devital pulpotomy

239. 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. Hypoproteinemia
- C. Microcirculation disorders in the affected area
- D. Nervous disorders adjusting the water exchange
- E. Parafuction of trophic nervous system

240. 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 focal pulpitis
- B. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- C. Acute purulent pulpitis
- D. Chronic concrementous pulpitis
- E. Acute deep caries

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

242. 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 serous periapical inflammation
- C. Acute diffuse pulpitis
- D. Acute purulent pulpitis
- E. Acute purulent periapical inflammation

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

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

245. 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 gangrenous pulpitis
- B. Chronic hypertrophic pulpitis
- C. Chronic concrementous pulpitis

- D. Chronic deep caries
- E. Chronic fibrous pulpitis

246. 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. Vital pulpotomy
- C. Devital pulpotomy
- D. Devital pulpectomy
- E. Biological method

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

248. 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 pulpitis
- D. Exacerbation of chronic periapical inflammation
- E. Acute serous periapical inflammation

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

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

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

252. What type of resorption of teeth roots is physiological?

- A. II - prevailing resorption of one of root
- B. III - prevailing resorption of the bifurcation area
- C. I, II, III types of root resorption
- D. I - uniform resorption of all the roots
- E. root resorption as a result of chronic inflammation of periodontium

253. Teeth 52, 62, 72, 82 erupt:

- A. at 2-5 months of life the child
- B. at 12-16 months of life the child
- C. at 8-12 months of life the child
- D. at 7-8 months of life the child
- E. at 20-30 months of life the child

254. Teeth 53, 63, 73, 83 erupt:

- A. at 16-20 months of life the child
- B. at 2-5 months of life the child
- C. at 20-30 months of life the child
- D. at 8-12 months of life the child
- E. at 7-8 months of life the child

255. Teeth 54, 64, 74, 84 erupt:

- A. at 2-4 months of life the child
- B. at 12-16 months of life the child
- C. at 8-12 months of life the child
- D. at 6-8 months of life the child
- E. at 20-30 months of life the child

256. Teeth 55, 65, 75, 85 erupt:

- A. at 8-12 months of life the child
- B. at 2-4 months of life the child
- C. at 12-16 months of life the child
- D. at 20-30 months of life the child
- E. at 6-8 months of life the child

257. In average development of roots of permanent teeth after eruption last

- A. 1 year
- B. 2,5- 3 years
- C. 3 - 4 years
- D. 1,5-2 years
- E. 5 years

258. In a 10-year-old child the root canal of tooth 12 was sealed due to the pulpitis. Next day child complained of the pain in tooth during chewing. Choose the doctor tactics in this case.

- A. There is no right answer
- B. Resection of root apex
- C. Seal the canal with other material
- D. Physiotherapy
- E. Extraction

259. A 12-year-old child was treated on acute diffuse pulpitis of the 46 tooth. In the first visit the arsenic paste was imposed in the tooth 46. On the next visit in 4 days the patient was complained of constant aching pain in the tooth 46, which increased with chewing. Objectively: the temporary filling is present, percussion of the tooth is sharply painful, mucous membrane in the region of 46 tooth is hyperemic, swollen, painful on palpation. What caused the indicated pathology?

- A. It is difficult to determine the reason
- B. Toxic effects of the devitalizing pastes on periodontium
- C. Activation of the anaerobic flora
- D. Violation of the rules of asepsis during dental manipulation
- E. Improper diagnosis

260. Parents of 7-year-old child complain of constant aching pain in the child in the area of 85 teeth, which increases with chewing. Objectively: the 85 tooth is filled, vertical percussion of the tooth is sharply painful, thermal stimuli to the tooth does not respond, the mucous membrane in the region of 85 tooth is hyperemic, swollen, painful on palpation. From history we know that a week ago the tooth was treated on chronic middle caries. What caused the complications?

- A. Improper medicamentous processing of the cavity
- B. Improper medicamentous processing of the cavity
- C. Wrong diagnosis
- D. Improper preparation of dental hard tissues
- E. Improper sealing material

261. A 15-year-old patient complains of pain from thermal stimuli and spontaneous pain in tooth 26. A week ago, the tooth was treated on the pulpitis. Objectively: the 26 tooth is sealed, percussion of the tooth is sensitive, temperature stimuli cause prolonged pain. Radiological picture: palatal root canal is sealed by 2/3 of length, sealing material is not evident in the buccal canals. What could be the possible cause of this complication?

- A. Incomplete extirpation of the pulp
- B. Inadequate medicamentous treatment of root canals
- C. Improper sealing of the root canals
- D. Injury during periodontal surgical treatment
- E. Development of inflammation in periodontal

262. Acute purulent pulpitis of 45 tooth was diagnosed in a 13-year-old patient. Preparation, extirpation of pulp, mechanical and pharmacological treatment of the root canal were conducted. How root-canal should be sealed in this case?

- A. Over the apex
- B. The whole working length
- C. By physiological apex
- D. By X-ray apex
- E. By X-ray apex

263. A 16-year-old patient complains of acute pain in the 36 teeth, which increases during chewing. 4 days ago arsenic paste was imposed in the tooth, but the girl did not appear at the appointed time. Objectively: the arsenic dressing is present, percussion of the tooth is painful, after mechanical and pharmacological treatment of root canals the turundas are wet and without color. There is no changes in the periapical tissues on X-ray. What medications should be left in the root canal for maximum clinical effect?

- A. Unioil
- B. Chlorhexidine
- C. Peroxide
- D. Chloramine
- E. Trypsin

264. An almost healthy 7,5-year-old boy complains of coronal fracture and pain in the right upper front tooth. Objectively: the coronal part of the tooth 11 is missed on 2/3, pulp is nude, red, probing of the tooth is sharply painful and accompanied with bleeding, percussion is painful. It past 8 hours since the trauma occurred. Choose the method of treatment.

- A. Vital amputation

B. Devital amputation
C. Vital extirpation

D. Biological method
E. Devital extirpation